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DEMAND FOR GOLD IN THE LONDON BULLION MARKET WAS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THIS WAS DESCRIBED PRINCIPALLY TO RENEWED FEARS OF HOARDERS THAT PRIVATE STOCKS WILL BE REQUISITIONED IN AN EMERGENCY.

WITH SLIGHTLY MORE GOLD THUS AVAILABLE, BUYERS WERE NOT RATIONED AS THEY RECENTLY HAVE BEEN. PURCHASES AMOUNTED TO £438,000 AT 148 SHILLINGS SIXPENCE HALFPENNY - REDUCTION OF ONE HALFPENNY ON YESTERDAY. THE PREMIUM OVER THE DOLLAR PARITY WAS ONE HALFPENNY LESS AT ONE PENNY PER FINE OUNCE.

PRESSURE ON STERLING IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS BROUGHT THE BRITISH STABILIZATION FUND IN TO HOLD THE DOLLAR "PEGGED" AT 4.68 1/8 AS IT FREQUENTLY HAS DONE RECENTLY. THE PREMIUM ON THREE MONTHS FORWARD DOLLARS WAS MAINTAINED AT 2 1/4 CENTS. THE FRANC ALSO WAS HELD AT 176 23/32.

E2nGPBS 22/8/39

AUG 25 1939

Agreement Is Approved In Presence Of Stalin Less Than Day After Von Ribbentrop Arrived In Moscow From Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Aug. 24—Germany and Soviet Russia signed a non-aggression pact in the presence of Joseph Stalin here early today and remade the military and diplomatic picture of Europe.

In two meetings, which Stalin attended, the historic agreement was reached behind the huge walls of the Kremlin. The first meeting, held yesterday afternoon, lasted three hours.

Only Arrived Yesterday

The principal negotiators were Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, who flew here only yesterday in Chancellor Adolf Hitler's private airplane.

This amazing Nazi diplomatic stroke apparently killed military staff talks which had been in progress in Moscow among Britain, France and Russia since August 12 and effected a tremendous shift in Europe's balance of power in one of her most critical times since the World War.

First Announced In Berlin

The news was announced in Berlin long before it was in Moscow. Russians, who learned only last night through a broadcast that Von Ribbentrop had arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday, read a Tass communique in Thursday morning papers that their country was now pledged not to fight the nation they had been taught to hate.

Diplomatic circles were convinced that Article 4 of the agreement, which pledges either party not to associate itself with any group of powers "which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party" served a death warrant on the military talks with Britain and France.

The accord bound each for ten years not to "associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

To Stay In Consultation

They agreed "constantly to remain in consultation with one another" on their common interests and to adjust differences by arbitration.

The agreement did not include the usual escape clause providing for its denunciation in case one of the contracting parties attacked a third power. This provision has been written into most non-aggression agreements signed in the past by Moscow.

Russian official quarters have insisted throughout that a defensive alliance with Britain and France was not incompatible with a non-aggression pact with Germany.

To Return At Once

Von Ribbentrop, it was believed, would leave today to report to Chancellor Hitler, completing one of the speediest diplomatic flights in world history.

The communique issued here by the official Tass news agency was identical with the one circulated in Berlin.

To the average Russian, who tries to adjust himself to the swiftly changing diplomatic picture, the pact seemed to mean this in a nutshell:

Russia will remain neutral in the event of a European war: If Russia goes to war with Japan she is promised the tremendous boon of a peaceful western frontier.

Free To Deal With Poland

Diplomatic circles believed the pact would leave Germany free to deal with Poland without Soviet interference.

Two members attached to the British military mission, it was learned last night, are leaving tomorrow for London, presumably to report and to get instructions.

10-Year Nazi-Soviet Peace Pact Signed; Hitler Rejects London Offer to Negotiate; Britain Bids All Be Ready for Air Raids

TWO NATIONS ARE BOUND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTS OF FORCE AGAINST OTHER

Soviet And Reich Agree Not To Associate Selves With Groupings Of Powers Aimed At Either—Usual Denunciation Clause Is Missing

1939

At the same time it was disclosed that three German delegates had been here for ten days attending the huge Soviet agricultural exhibition, which

tended to confirm reports that German-Soviet wooing began some time ago.

German quarters in Moscow made no attempt to conceal their jubilation at what they considered a great diplomatic coup at the expense of Britain, France and Poland.

British, French Keep To Selves

The discomfited British-French military missions, which began negotiations August 12 with Russia for a tri-power military alliance, conferred among themselves as they listened to reports from abroad on the European situation as a whole.

Their negotiations with the Russians were broken by the pact, indicating that if war comes the Soviet Government will be neutral instead of an ally of France and Britain.

Neither British nor French quarters would disclose their plans. They maintained a glum silence as they awaited orders from their home governments, although hope was not entirely gone that some sort of British-French-Russian agreement might yet be reached.

Swastikas Curious Sight

Russians gazed curiously at the swastikas snapping from von Ribbentrop's car as he arrived. They are emblems they have been taught for years to scorn.

The Italian Ambassador, Augusto Rosso, was at the airport to greet von Ribbentrop. But the Japanese Ambassador, whose country looks on the German-Soviet negotiations with deep misgivings, was markedly absent.

"Heil Hitler," a strange sound in the capital of Red Russia, resounded across the airport as the German Embassy staff greeted their chief.

The average Russian seemed unconcerned or unaware of Europe's perilous state and, in any event, confident his country would remain neutral.

VON RIBBENTROP DISCUSSES PACT WITH MOLOTOV

Reaches Moscow by Plane —Japanese Envoy Not Among Welcomers.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotov, began formal negotiations today of a Russo-German non-aggression treaty.

The talks started at the Kremlin just two hours after Herr von Ribbentrop's plane alighted here from Germany.

It was noted that the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, did not go to the airport to greet the representative of Japan's anti-comitern partner.

Japanese circles were reported unofficially to be deeply disturbed by the Russo-German collaboration, which has upset the calculations of European diplomats.

Herr von Ribbentrop and Premier Molotov, with the German Ambassador, Friedrich Werner Schulenburg, also attending, still were in conference at 6 o'clock, three hours after they assembled at the Kremlin.

A small group of Soviet officials was on hand at Moscow's civil airport to greet the emissary of Russia's traditional political enemy.

When Herr von Ribbentrop stepped from his Fuehrer's plane, the entire staff of the German Embassy gave the Nazi salute. Herr von Ribbentrop shook hands with Soviet officials. Ambassador Augusto Rosso, representing Germany's axis partner, Italy, also was at the field. Ivan Potempkin, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was the ranking Soviet official to meet the plane.

Herr von Ribbentrop was driven immediately in a shiny new American car to his quarters in the one-time Austrian legation.

Losing no time, he was expected to open the pact negotiations this afternoon in historic Kremlin with M. Molotov.

Meanwhile military staff talks between Russia, Britain and France were halted. Both the British and French military missions awaited instructions from home. Reports on the situation here were cabled last night by the British and French Ambassadors, both of whom saw M. Molotov individually in long conferences yesterday.

Unheralded in Press.

That the Soviet-German pact would be concluded, possibly within a few days, was accepted by diplomatic quarters as a virtual certainty.

Herr von Ribbentrop's coming—by way of Koenigsberg, East Prussia—was unheralded in the Soviet press.

The fact no newspapers commented on the coming of the German delegation was indicative of the extremely cautious way in which Russia was handling the delicate diplomatic situation.

The newspapers also failed to carry the news that the British Parliament had been recalled. This announcement was picked up by radio and spread like wildfire among the alarmed foreign colony, however.

Soviet quarters continued to insist the way was open for both a non-aggression pact with Germany and a defensive alliance with Britain and France. They contended a Soviet-German treaty would go a long way toward insuring European peace.

In sharp contrast to the alarm felt by the foreign colony was the almost unnatural calm of the average Russian, who unconcernedly pursued his daily task. For one thing, the Soviet press was printing only sketchy reports from abroad. The forthcoming international cotton conference in the United States was given a much bigger display than the European situation.

The average Russian apparently feels that if war does break out, Russia will be neutral and in a strong and safe position. They also are [illegible]nt out a non-aggression [illegible]Germany is not an

Berlin Feels Pact Will Mean Definite Burying Of Hatchet

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Thursday*, Aug. 24—Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, long-time ideological enemies, entered early today upon a ten-year non-aggression pact which smashed what hopes Britain and France may have held to align the Soviet in their bloc.

A day of conferences in Moscow sufficed to reach an understanding which the Government said was motivated by a "desire to strengthen the state of peace" between them.

Von Ribbentrop reported the conclusion of the treaty to Hitler at Berchtesdagen at once, and made arrangements to leave Moscow this afternoon for the Führer's mountain retreat in order to make a personal report.

Hatchet Held Buried

The understanding in its broadest sense was felt in political circles here to mean a definite "burying of the hatchet" as far as Nazi diatribes against Communistic Russia are concerned.

Article 4, foreign observers immediately pointed out, ruled out the possibility of Moscow still joining the London-Paris front by stating that neither Germany nor Russia will associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

Informed persons consdered Article 3 providing for "consultation regarding questions of common interest" as especially significant in the light of the present conflict between Germany and Poland.

Editorial Cited

They cited an editorial in the well-informed Essener *National Zeitung* yesterday morning which remarked:

"It may be assumed with certainty that in the Moscow talks a division of the mutual spheres of interest will be arrived at which will correspond to the wishes of the German as well as the Russian nations."

This was interpreted as hinting at the possibility of another partitoning of Poland should the present dispute lead to forceful measure.

Hitler also was believed to have told Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in detailed memorandum that if Poland resisted Nazi claims and decided to fight it would mean the partition of Poland. In the event of a peaceful settlement, however, Germany would consent to a setup which would put the Polish nation under a German protectorate.

Late last night it was reported that Hitler's demands upon Poland included acceptance by the Poles of a protectorate government.

The demands, according to trustworthy information, were dispatched yesterday to most European capitals as follows:

Unconditional return of Danzig.

Cession of those sections of Poland which were German before the World War (Posen-Poznan, Pomorze and Polish Upper Silesia).

Acceptance of a protectorate for the area remaining, similar to that of Bohemia and Moravia, parts of former Czecho-Slovakia.

Henderson Restates Pledge

The British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, was said to have restated Britain's pledge to aid Poland as an answer to these demands in a call at Hitler's Berchtesgaden home today.

Those who still believed Hitler would have his way without bloodshed pointed to assurances attributed to the British Prime Minister that he was doing his utmost to persuade the Poles to negotiate.

They also pointed to rumors current in financial circles that Mussolini was pressing upon Poland to meet the German demands.

That the British and the French take a serious view of the situation was attested by the fact that all except five British and one French correspondent have left the capital.

Embassy Staffs There

Besides these newsmen, only the embassy and consular staffs are still in Berlin; all other French and British citizens have departed.

The German Government, too, has a more serious view.

The anti-aircraft guns on public buildings, for instance, which peeped forth so conspicuously during the September crisis, were again in place in the capital.

Advices from various reliable sources indicated that since yesterday, from the high Tatra Mountains to the Baltic, the German armed forces along the Polish Corridor have been placed in a state of "highest readiness."

Reservists Called

At Cologne, reservists generally and soldiers on leave, were being called from homes, theaters and cafes or wherever they could be found.

Automobiles, motorcycles and trucks were being commandeered. Gasoline has become more scarce than ever.

Nevertheless, the Propaganda Ministry continued its plans for the huge exercises in East Prussia Sunday—planned to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg, in which the Russians, now negotiating a non-aggression pact, were routed by the Germans.

Hitler, it was said, would speak there at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning (5 A. M., E.S.T.).

Text of the Berlin-Moscow Treaty

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The text of the German-Russian non-aggression pact announced here today follows:

The German Reich Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, moved by a desire to strengthen the state of peace between Germany and the U.S.S.R. and in the spirit of the provisions of the neutrality treaty of April, 1926, between Germany and the U.S.S.R., decided the following:

Article I

The two contracting parties obligate themselves to refrain from every act of force, every aggressive action and every attack against one another, including any single action or that taken in conjunction with other powers.

Article II

In case one of the parties of this treaty should become the object of warlike acts by a third power, the other party will in no way support this third power.

Article III

The governments of the two contracting parties in the future will constantly remain in consultation with one another in order to inform each other regarding questions of common interest.

Article IV

Neither of the high contracting parties will associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

Article V

In the event of a conflict between the contracting parties concerning any question, the two parties will adjust this difference or conflict exclusively by friendly exchange of opinions or, if necessary, by an arbitration commission.

Article VI

The present treaty will extend for a period of ten years with the condition that if neither of the contracting parties announces its abrogation within one year of expiration of this period, it will continue in force automatically for another period of five years.

Article VII

The present treaty shall be ratified within the shortest possible time. The exchange of ratification documents shall take place in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective immediately upon signature.

Drawn up in two languages, German and Russian.

MOSCOW, 23d *of August*, 1939.

For the German Government:
RIBBENTROP.

In the name of the Government of the U.S.S.R.:
MOLOTOFF.

30.24-2691

30.24-2691

'Heil Hitler-Red Front' Heard in Berlin Today

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Russian Communists are tops today in Government offices of Nazi Germany.

Civil service officials meeting each othersay jokingly: "Heil Hitler-Red Front."

A few weeks ago such a greeting would have meant the concentration camp.

Hitler Lays Down His Demands on Warsaw as Paris Puts About 2,000,000 Under Arms.

PARIS, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—France ordered partial mobilization tonight after an emergency meeting of her national defense council.

The order meant that French troops called to the colors will number somewhere between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

It meant further that men who had completed their military service less than two years ago or were specialists already had been called.

A communique issued after the council meeting said that "because of the international situation the Government has decided to complete the military measures already taken by recalling an additional contingent of reserve soldiers."

Daladier Presides at Council Session.

It was learned that the new call will be made by plastering posters on the walls of the police stations—meaning at least partial mobilization.

The decision was reached at a meeting of France's ranking army, navy and air chiefs at the War Ministry under Premier Daladier.

The Premier, who also is War Minister, suddenly called in Naval Minister Cesar Campinchi, Air Minister Guy Lachambre, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, Gen. Maurice Gamelin, commander of all French armed forces, and Admiral Jean Darlan, the supreme naval commander.

Before M. Bonnet went to the national defense conference, he had a long talk with Gen. Auguste Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco and commander-in-chief of all French colonial forces in North Africa.

'Within Two Fingers of War.'

French leaders warned the country a showdown in the German-Polish dispute was a matter of days only.

Influential leaders admitted the present crisis was far more dangerous than that of a year ago when Germany threatened force to take Sudetenland from Czecho-Slovakia. Some publicly declared, "We are within two fingers of war."

President Albert Lebrun arrived in Paris tonight, cutting short his vacation at his native Lorraine village just behind the Maginot Line to preside at tomorrow's special Cabinet meeting.

AUG 25 1939

Hitler Scorns British Warning.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Reliable sources declared this afternoon that Adolf Hitler had told Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, that Germany could not modify her demands on vital rights because of the British guaranty of Poland.

[Sir Nevile received Der Fuehrer's response after having been sent by Prime Minister Chamberlain to Berchtesgaden by plane to deliver to Herr Hitler a British warning that London is determined to aid Poland, if necessary, despite the projected Russo-German non-aggression pact.]

The German demands and "vital rights," it is understood, were:

1. The unconditional return of Danzig to the Reich.

2. The return of those sections of Poland which were once German; namely, Pommerellen, Pomorze and Polish Upper Silesia.

3. A rearrangement of Polish-German relations much along the lines of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

European Capitals Notified of Demands.

Herr Hitler, according to advices considered reliable, is determined to settle the dispute with Poland in one of two ways:

Either Poland yields to these demands peacefully, in which case there will be no bloodshed;

Or she fights, in which case Germany will see to it that a new partition of Poland occurs.

These terms, it was understood, have been communicated during the last twenty-four hours not only to the British Government, but by special couriers to most governments of Europe.

The document was understood to have been the second within two weeks that found its way to the British Prime Minister. This last one to which Ambassador Henderson carried a reply today was said by these well-informed sources to have been passed to Mr. Chamberlain by a private individual who "stands close to the Prime Minister" and who "also enjoyed confidence in the highest Nazi circles."

Great reticence over Sir Nevile's trip was maintained in both German and British official quarters. The Propaganda Ministry said it could "not discuss the matter."

Sir Nevile flew from his post today and spent three hours at Berchtesgaden this afternoon with Herr Hitler in his Bavarian mountain chalet. He bore with him what was described here as Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the courier-sent statement by Herr Hitler.

In London, however, there was no confirmation of the report of courier-sent messages and Sir Nevile's mission was described as a communication of the British Cabinet's announcement last night that Great Britain would resist force against Poland to the uttermost, if Poland were attacked and resisted.

Couriers Dispatched Yesterday.

The couriers from Der Fuehrer were said to have been dispatched yesterday a few hours after Germany and Russia had announced their intention of negotiating for a non-aggression agreement.

At the same time, the belief was generally current in Berlin, although not officially verified, that the German Army now on duty along the Polish border from the High Tatra Mountains to the Baltic had received instructions yesterday to hold itself "in the highest state of alarm."

Official circles in Berlin were so convinced that the Polish trouble would be over within forty-eight hours that Sunday's celebrations at Tannenberg in East Prussia, to be led by Herr Hitler himself, were regarded as an occasion for celebrating another bloodless victory.

Supposedly the message from Herr Hitler to Mr. Chamberlain was identical with that dispatched to other governments.

Feeling remained strong in high Nazi quarters today that a showdown on the Polish question would come soon after the return of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop from Moscow, where he arrived today to sign a non-aggression pact with Russia. Nazis expressed belief that the pact would be signed quickly and that Herr von Ribbentrop might be back on German soil tomorrow.

Talk of 'Some Fighting.'

The more confident of Nazis in high positions said that they thought there would be "some fighting," but that neither Britain nor France would come in.

Hitler is scheduled to speak at Tannenberg next Sunday at 11 A. M. (6 A. M., Eastern daylight time), the Propaganda Ministry announced today. The celebration will be held to observe Germany's world war victory over the Russians in the battle of Tannenberg twenty-five years ago. The fact that the Germans are expressing jubilation over the new friendship with Moscow apparently has had no effect on plans for the Tannenberg exercises, which were arranged some time ago.

It also was announced that Col.-Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, chief commander of the army, would address the German soldiers over a nationwide radio hookup on Saturday. He will speak for half an hour beginning at 7:30 P. M.

The Foreign Office, as mirrored by the commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, held the view that Germany's sudden rapprochement with Russia had "opened the eyes" of Poland, Britain and France.

Declaring that the non-aggression pact negotiations had caused a turn-about in the political, economic and strategic status of Europe, this authoritative service said:

"The chances for a solution of the present crisis therefore are now viewed by the Wilhelmstrasse (Foreign Office) as very much greater, in so far as, together with sober military calculations, an understanding for the justice of German revisionist demands in eastern Europe is growing in Poland and in the western democracies.

"Exactly in the light of the new situation, one must judge it as an urgent necessity for the guaranty of peace that the German demands be fulfilled swiftly and fully."

More Atrocity Stories.

Next to columns of stories accusing the Poles of atrocities against German nationals, the controlled press declared the Nazis now had returned to the foreign policy of Prince Otto Von Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor's assertion: "We Germans fear God—and nothing else in the world," was recalled.

The press emphasized that the "wise policy" of Bismarck, who first negotiated a "reinsurance treaty" with Russia in 1887, was abandoned by the "most imprudent and foolish measures" of Kaiser Wilhelm, now in exile at Doorn, The Netherlands.

German newspaper readers also were treated to a sight which was spectacular—considering Herr Hitler's bitter fight against communism in time past. Published side by side were photographs of Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

Hint at Partitioning.

Probably it was the first time since the Nazi came to power in 1933 that they had permitted the picture of a German leader to be used alongside that of a communist. The caption: "Our picture shows Ribbentrop and Molotov, the ministers of the countries which have decided to return to their traditional friendship."

The well informed Essener National Z[illegible], which stands close to Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, indicated that Herr von Ribbentrop's discussions at Moscow might go beyond the non-aggression pact.

"It may be assumed with certainty," the newspaper said, "that in the Moscow talks a division of the mutual spheres of interest will be arrived at which will correspond to the wishes of the German as well as the Russian nation."

Some observers wondered whether this hinted at another partitioning of Poland should the present dispute result in forceful measures.

The Lokal Anzeiger, following somewhat the same line, traced the history of Russian-German relations and continued:

"The entire course shows with convincing clarity that as soon as Russia and Germany co-operatively wanted peace, no power on earth could disturb it.

"In such an historical consideration Poland holds a completely subordinate position — a troublesome people which never could govern itself and which during the short periods when luck favored its history was an unbearable, attack-thirsty and quarrelsome neighbor.

"The western Powers, however, always have wanted to harness Russia in the network of their plans—always to the disadvantage of Russia and always as a menace against peace."

Applying history to present day Europe, Foreign Office sources observed that "co-operation with Russia was an important feature in the foreign policy of Berlin, which always won the upper hand when it was necessary to oppose a threatening west."

Fuehrer Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter explained that the swift progress of negotiations between Berlin and Moscow was possible because "we have placed no absurd demands before Soviet Russia which contradict her interests."

It concluded significantly:

"The most recent reports from the Polish border and from the areas in which Germans live in the Polish republic are serious, more serious than ever.

"The German nation marches on."

In Berlin the British colony dwindled today as women and children and also many British correspondents headed homeward or to a neutral point such as Amsterdam. The French also were beginning to pack their bags and depart for home.

PARIS TO RAISE ARMED FORCES TO TWO MILLION

Posters Are Used To Call Two Classes Of Reservists To Colors

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, *Thursday*, Aug. 24—Posters calling two French classes to arms were plastered on Government buildings early today as France increased her empire forces to almost 2,000,000 men in a partial mobilization against a feared clash with Germany.

Announcement that a German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact had been signed in Moscow caused deep pessimism in France.

Government sources had said prior to the Moscow announcement that signing of the pact would make it "almost impossible to avoid war over Germany's Danzig claims."

Taxis Requisitioned

Requisitioned taxis early today in Paris carried "bucket brigades" to various Government buildings where they pasted up the posters. Automobiles and trucks also were requisitioned.

The first to be posted were the requisition orders, which read:

"The right of requisition is opened in the Commune of Paris, beginning Thursday, the twenty-fourth of August, 1939, at zero hour."

Little knots of early morning home goers drearily read the posters. They winched, then made their way home, darkly mindful of a repetition of the exhaustive death struggle of 1914-1918.

A few wept in the rain-washed streets.

Hoped For Delay

French Government officials had clung to the hope the German-Soviet pact would not be signed but would drag into endless negotiations, but France took no chances.

Shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier, with Gen. Maurice Gamelin, walked grimly out of an emergency national defense council meeting in the War Ministry, a blunt communique was issued:

"Due to the international situation the Government has decided to complete the military measures already taken in recalling a supplementary contingent of reserve soldiers."

Partial Mobilization

When the posters bearing the crossed tricolors are used to call troops it means only one thing—at least partial mobilization.

It means that the men who have finished their two-year term of military service during the last two years are already called as well as certain reserve specialists.

On the diplomatic front Danzig was almost forgotten.

Reports from the French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, at Berlin, said the Nazis planned on taking Danzig before August 31, but French sources said that the magnitude of the crisis left any concern about Danzig far behind.

The French view was simply that Germany's military preparations and press campaign, diplomatic moves and all the machinery of her "war of nerves" had gone too far to stop if the effect of a quick signature of the pact in Moscow was added to it.

Talks To Polish Envoy

Daladier devoted almost all his time to national defense problems but found opportunity to receive Poland's Ambassador, Jules Lukasiewicz, and the British charge d'affaires, Ronald Campbell.

On his part, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet also talked with Count Kuehn Hedervary, the Minister from Hungary.

Hungary, it was reported in Paris, had remained firm in its refusal to allow German troops to pass through Hungary in the event of a conflict.

Dines With Farley

Bonnet, despite the crush of diplomatic work, did not cancel his dinner date at the United States Embassy in honor of Postmaster General James A. Farley. There he talked with Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

One figure prominent in military conversations in Paris was Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander of France's North African forces.

He is Resident General of Morocco as well, but his talks with Daladier and Bonnet concerned not only that protectorate but all of French North Africa.

Country Remains Calm

Through all these obvious military preparations the country remained calm.

The widely held and frequently expressed opinion of most Frenchmen was "since the autumn of 1938 we went through everything except war itself and we know worrying helps the other side."

The crowds which gathered in front of newspaper offices were larger than they were last night, but well ordered and quiet.

FRANCE SENDS ENVOYS STRONG INSTRUCTIONS

Notes Believed To Reaffirm Pledge To Aid Poland In War

Reservists Rushed Up To Front Posts—Million Men Under Arms

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 23—France was reported today to have dispatched "strong" instructions to her Ambassadors in Europe while thousands of reservists, taking up front posts, pushed estimates of the number of Frenchmen under arms to more than 1,000,000.

Contents of the diplomatic notes were not disclosed by Government sources which told of their transmission, but it was believed generally they reasserted France and Britain were prepared to go to war if Poland resisted a German attack.

Showdown Due

French leaders warned a showdown in the German-Polish dispute was a matter of days only.

The Government awaited a report from its Moscow Ambassador, Paul Emile Naggiar, who was instructed to ask the Soviet Government the meaning of its proposed non-aggression pact with Germany.

On that report will depend the Government's decision whether to break off its negotiations with Russia envisaging the Red army's aid against Germany in event of war.

Crisis More Dangerous

A Cabinet session, under President Albert LeBrun, was scheduled tomorrow. The President, returning to the capital today from an interrupted holiday, will approve more measures to put France into shape to keep her pledges to aid Poland.

Influential leaders admitted the present crisis was far more dangerous than that of a year ago, when Germany threatened force to take Sudetenland from Czecho-Slovakia. Some declared, "We are within two fingers of war."

Solidifying Defenses

The Superior War Council, in almost daily session, was expected to meet again with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, who would lead combined French and British land forces if the two nations went to war.

The additional defense decrees have not yet been made public, but informed sources said they would solidify frontier and other key defenses.

No Backing Down

These sources said Germany had mobilized 1,700,000 men and Italy 1,300,000 to settle the Danzig dispute and, perhaps, other territorial grievances.

Official sources said there still was no decision about recalling the French Parliament. They and the entire French press declared there was no question of either France or Britain backing down on their pledges to Poland, Rumania, Greece or Turkey.

Banked On Russ Aid

French sources admitted the general staffs of both Britain and France had banked heavily on Russian aid because of the geographical difficulties in the way of British-French help to Poland.

The French-British decision to continue, at least temporarily, the negotiations in Moscow was necessary, these sources said, pending disclosure of the full significance of the Soviet-German negotiations.

British Envoy to Berlin Flies To Fuehrer at Berchtesgaden

Henderson Ordered to Tell Nazi Chief London Will Stand Firmly by Pledge to Poles if They Are Attacked.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The British Ambassador to Berlin flew to Berchtesgaden today to deliver to Adolf Hitler a declaration that Britain's guaranty to Poland remains unaltered by the projected German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact and that Britain is determined to aid Poland if necessary.

Officially it was disclosed that the envoy, Sir Nevile Henderson, was instructed to say that his Government is determined to resist to the uttermost any resort to force by Germany which Poland considered a threat to her independence and chose to resist.

The Ambassador's instructions were said to be along the lines of a statement issued here last night after a long British Cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, the British Committee of Imperial Defense, composed of representatives from the Cabinet, dominions and military services, met during the morning.

Last night's statement also point out "there is nothing in the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and Poland which justify the use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences."

It also said that there were no questions in Europe "which should not be capable of peaceful solution, if only conditions of confidence could be restored," and that the British Government was and had been ready "to assist in creating such conditions."

To Declare Firmness.

It was emphasized in official circles that Sir Nevile's mission was to declare Britain's firmness regarding her pledge to Poland, and not to open direct British-German negotiations on the Danzig dispute. Prime Minister Chamberlain repeatedly has declared that Germany and Poland themselves must negotiate on that.

On the heels of British and French declarations of determination to stand by Poland, the two Powers made ready for quick conversion to a war footing. Both expected Germany's moves and Poland's reaction to point the way to peace or war in the next few days.

Sir Nevile played an important part in last year's Czechoslovak crisis in which Prime Minister Chamberlain made three flights to Germany to confer with Herr Hitler. He was a close adviser to Mr. Chamberlain throughout the Prime Minister's negotiations which culminated in the Munich settlement.

After Germany's surprise move in establishing a protectorate over a large part of Czechoslovakia last March, Sir Neville was recalled to London in what was described as a sign of British displeasure. Later he was sent back to Berlin.

Official circles in London said both the French and Polish governments had been informed of Sir Nevile's trips and understood its purpose.

Meanwhile, diplomatic and preparedness activity continued to keep British officials busy.

Lord Lothian in Downing Street.

Early visitors at the Prime Minister's residence included Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, and Lord Lothian, Ambassador-designate to Washington. United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who interrupted his vacation yesterday because of the critical situation, was scheduled to see Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax later today.

Pledged to fight for Poland's independence if she deemed it threatened, both England and France wanted to know the exact effect of the prospective German-Soviet pact on their guaranty, so that they could act accordingly. In London and in Moscow, Soviet diplomatic circles said that the Russian-German agreement to sign promises not to attack each other did not prevent Russia from making a mutual assistance agreement with Britain and France.

Official circles at Moscow—where British and French military missions sent to work out details of tactical co-operation with the Russians sat waiting for information on what to do next—insisted the proposed non-aggression pact with Germany was an important step toward securing European peace.

British Press United.

With one voice the British press expressed a national resolve to stand firm. The London Times sounded the keynote with an assertion Britain "has taken her stand and will not draw back."

This was the reaction generally to steps late yesterday in which the Government reaffirmed support for Poland, decided to call Parliament into emergency session tomorrow to approve defense measures containing virtually dictatorial powers for the Cabinet, and, with France, called up thousands of troops to meet the growing German threat.

The extraordinary defense measures to be placed before Parliament, it was stated, would follow the lines of the drastic world war "defense of the realm" act. Additional forces were called up for the navy, army and air force and for civil defense and air raid precautions service.

King George was said to be preparing to cut short his vacation at Balmoral, Scotland, and hurry to London.

In view of the critical international situation, it was hinted the Government would intervene to prevent the strike called for Saturday midnight by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, said he was studying the situation. The society has a membership of 56,000. A strike over its demand to raise the minimum wage to about $12 a week, a boost of $1.15 weekly, would hamper transport facilities seriously.

England Prepared for Air Raids

Bars Export of War Materials as She Pushes Defense—Halifax Broadcasts Tomorrow.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Home Office took steps today to place England's air raid precautions on virtually a "war basis," effective tonight. In London ar-

1939

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rangements were made for immediate extinguishing of street lights "at any time it is considered necessary." In Birmingham householders were told to erect their air raid shelters, darken their windows and see that their gas masks are clean and ready for immediate use, if the occasion should arise.

At the same time the Board of Trade issued an order prohibiting the export of essential war materials from Great Britain, except under license. Commodities affected by the ban included aluminum, copper, lead, iron and steel scrap, raw cotton, rubber and nickel. The order followed a decision taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

All licenses under the arms export prohibition order of 1931 were suspended, the Board of Trade also announced, with certain exceptions, so that the licenses may be reviewed "in the interests of imperial security" before renewals are granted.

Halifax Broadcasts Tomorrow.

Meanwhile it was announced that Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax would broadcast to the British nation tomorrow night an important statement on the tense international situation. The speech will be rebroadcast to the United States and Europe.

Lord Halifax will speak for ten minutes from Prime Minister Chamberlain's residence at 10 Downing Street at 8:30 P. M. Greenwich meridian time (4:30 P. M. New York time).

[The Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company announced that they would carry the Halifax address.]

There was no indication of the purpose of the broadcast, but it was believed that Lord Halifax would restate Great Britain's policy to the world and make a last minute appeal for peace.

It was recalled that Mr. Chamberlain made a similar broadcast from 10 Downing Street on September 27, 1938, two days before the Munich settlement of the Czecho-Slovak crisis. Europe was faced then with the same growing tension which now prevails.

Both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will make statements to the emergency session of Parliament tomorrow afternoon, prior to Lord Halifax's broadcast.

Later Mr. Kennedy was greeted with cheers and hand clapping when he left the Foreign Office after a conference lasting three quarters of an hour.

Count Raczyncky, the Polish Ambassador, also called at the Foreign Office.

LONDON CROWDS CRY 'BETRAYAL!'

All Classes Are United in Condemning Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—While Cabinet Ministers troop to Whitehall and Europe's armies stand on guard, London's millions join in condemnation of Russia.

Bank clerk and bus driver, pub owner and printer's devil, farmer and housewife, all seem to have the same idea: England has been betrayed by Russia, left to face an expanding Germany with France and Poland as her major allies.

"It's awful, but we're ready" is a popular comment.

Through all the conversation runs a vein of humor—references to "old Comrade Hitler" abound—which cannot hide a feeling that:

"It's up to us now, but we have been in worse holes than this. Remember the spring of 1918."

Neighborly Banter Ends.

The speaker was a bus driver. As he spoke he glanced at the passengers. Usually the buses and subway trains in from the suburbs are loud with conversation and banter between neighbors. Today there was none. The passengers just read their papers.

A Kentish farmer on his way home from market let his horses stand idle at a traffic light, wiped his seamed face and said:

"There isn't anything we can do now but wait. We gave our word to the Poles; we don't go back on our word. We don't."

The usual "crisis crowd" jammed narrow, dingy Downing Street yesterday and today. It was, as always, good-natured. Idlers, shoppers from the swank West End and solid city business men stood shoulder to shoulder, talked in low tones and chuckled when newspaper men boiled out of the door in a rush for telephones.

Now It's Just Silence.

Last night the movies and the theaters were jammed. Pictures of the French and British military missions arriving at Moscow were greeted with silence. Two days ago when the pictures first were shown, there was scattered applause. Now no one even laughs. Just silence.

Newspapers are snapped up as soon as they appear on the streets. The crowds that hurry out of Charing Cross Station exhausted one dealer's stock in ten minutes. No one says anything about what's in them. They seem to think talking won't do any good.

Except for the silence—even the crowds that tramped Leicester Square and Picadilly last night were quiet—London seems to have taken the events of the last forty-eight hours in stride.

The nursemaids still wheel the babies in Hyde Park a stone's throw from the anti-aircraft batteries.

LOTHIAN SPEEDS HERE

New British Envoy to Sail on the Aquitania.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, new British Ambassador to the United States, conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain today and then proceeded to Southampton to sail for New York in the Aquitania.

The bachelor Ambassador, who recently was a guest of King George at Balmoral Castle, succeeds Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is retiring.

KING GOING TO LONDON

Will Be on Hand There for Parliament Session.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—King George VI, breaking his vacation because of the tense international situation, will leave Scotland for London by train tonight to be on hand for tomorrow's emergency meeting of Parliament, it was announced today at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Elizabeth and her two children, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, will remain at Balmoral Castle.

King George kept in close touch with the news today by telephone to London.

J. P. Morgan, who entertained the King and Queen at Gannochy Lodge, Edzell, Scotland, last week, suspended grouse shooting over the 1,500-acre preserve he leases annually. The American financier was in touch by telephone with his London office.

Italy Exults at Soviet Pact

Accord With Berlin Called Major Victory, but War Is Seen as Possible Result.

ROME, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Italy speeded up her military preparations today while Fascist newspapers exulted over the projected German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact as marking "the collapse of British-French encirclement."

The press termed the Russian-German decision a major victory for the Rome-Berlin axis, but many Italians expressed the opinion it might precipitate war.

At the same time, a law was published giving the Government drastic power to requisition merchant vessels for war use.

Other preparations to make the nation's fighting machine ready for quick action went ahead.

Some quarters thought the calling of additional reserves in France would be followed by similar action in Italy today. A large number of reserve officers, especially of the medical corps, was reported already summoned.

Effect Upon Balkans.

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said the accord would have its effect also on "certain zones in the Balkans and Near East, which, being nearer, interest Italy."

The paper warned Greece, Turkey and Rumania—which hold commitments from Britain and France—to reflect on consequences of the pact's "strangulation" of the chances of British-French assistance in Eastern Europe.

Premier Mussolini often has been credited with wishing to bring Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia into the Italian orbit.

In their exultation over the pact some Fascist commentators who had attacked the Soviets for years pictured Joseph Stalin almost as the hero of Europe's new turn of events.

Other writers again referred to Soviet "perfidy," but joyfully pictured Italy's enemies as the victims thereof and viewed it with satisfaction, if not with admiration.

The authoritative commentator, Virginio Gayda, recalled that Italy concluded a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Moscow and said that the German-Russian decision "completes the system already initiated by Italy."

French Ambassador Andre Francois-Pocet was expected to confer with Foreign Minister Count Ciano this evening.

United States Ambassador William Philips and British Ambassador Sir Percy Loraine were understood to have learned little if anything of importance in their talks with Count Ciano last night.

Leon Helfont, Soviet Charge d'Affaires, conferred with Ambassador Phillips today.

ITALY TO STAND BY GERMANY IN WAR OR PEACE

French Ambassador Holds Grave Conference With Count Ciano

Lines Between Axis And Allies Reported Drawn Tighter At Meeting

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 23—The French Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Minister were reported reliably tonight to have advised each other what their respective nations would do if Adolf Hitler marched into Danzig.

Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet, whose nation is pledged with Britain to aid Poland, talked with Count Galiazzo Ciano for thirty-five minutes. Diplomatic quarters said the interchange of attitudes was of great importance in the light of the gravening European situation.

Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, called upon Count Ciano earlier in the day.

To Stand With Reich

Ciano was reported to have told Francois-Poncet in effect that Italy would stand solidly with her Axis partner, Germany, in peace or war.

Informed quarters tended to believe that the meeting had drawn lines tighter and were more apprehensive of the peril of events of the next few days leading to a European war.

Count Ciano also conferred with German Ambassador George von Mackensen, presumably on the joint plans of the Axis partners.

Through the evening, informed sources echoed the idea that the Ciano-Francois-Poncet meeting was "most dramatic," each conferee holding his own.

War Preparations Move

Italy's war preparations went forward apace. New coastal guns were erected in numerous places and anti-submarine chains were stretched across port entrances at Naples, Civita Vecchia and other places.

It was evident from Fascist newspapers that Rome as well as Berlin hoped to get more out of the brewing crisis than the return of Danzig to Germany.

The press declared frankly that it would be necessary also to restore Germany's war lost colonies, and satisfy Italian claims on France for privileges in Tunisia, the Suez Canal and Jibuti.

Outward signs of military activity were lacking. Premier Mussolini and his officials were silent. A fervent desire to avoid war was expressed in the newspapers.

But many foreign observers believed Italy was ready to march if her troops were called into action by the turn of events.

Italian authorities have let it be understood that Alpine garrisons on the French frontier are on the alert and strong. Foreign diplomatic observers believe that anti-aircraft defenses are well manned.

The Fascist press showed an uncompromising attitude urging London and Warsaw to avert the threat of war by letting Germany have Danzig without a struggle.

The Japanese Ambassador, Toshio Shiratori, talked with Count Ciano last night. Foreign observers have considered the chances of a three-power alliance somewhat less favorable since Berlin's negotiations with Moscow became known.

Tokio-Moscow Pact Next, Italian Predicts

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP).—Giovanni Ansaldo, who often reflects the views of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, forecast today in the Leghorn newspaper, "Il Telegrapho," that negotiation of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact would be followed by a reconciliation between Russia and Japan.

"The new pact does not alter in any way the relations of the axis powers with Japan," he wrote. "Instead, it is the forerunner of a Russo-Japanese rapprochement."

Von Papen on Mission To Turkey by Plane

BUDAPEST, Aug. 23 (AP).—Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, passed by plane through Budapest today en route from Salzburg to Ankara.

Diplomatic circles believed that his mission was to renew attempts to draw Turkey out of the Anglo-French bloc. They recalled German and Italian assertions that Turkey's alliance with Great Britain and France was dependent on Russia's not joining the opposition camp.

Americans Crowd Sea And Air Lines In Rush To Quit F

Those Without Urgent Business Advised To Leave — Roosevelt's Mother, Son And Daughter-In-Law Sail Today

1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 23—Americans caught in Europe's crisis began to leave France today for safety in the United States.

United States consular authorities at Nice told those asking advice to consider seriously leaving resort towns "near the Italian frontier." Most of the American tourists congregate along the French Riviera.

The authorities emphasized that their "advice" should not be interpreted as an evacuation order.

In other sections of France, American envoys told questioning Americans:

"If you have no urgent business, why stay?"

Ways Of Exit All Crowded

This was the situation of the American seeking last-minute passage home:

United States Lines—Washington, sailing from Le Havre tomorrow, completely full. Accommodations may be available around September 17 or 18. In case of war, the President Roosevelt, which reaches Le Havre Friday, would be available for a quick turn-around trip to New York, eliminating its scheduled call at Hamburg.

French Line—A few first-class places still left on the Champlain, sailing August 29. No other sailings until after September 1.

Cunard Line—Booked solidly up to September 8.

Pan American Airways—All clippers completely booked until September 17, and a waiting list "as long as your arm."

Telephone and telegraph lines were jammed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sails Today

While there was no question of panic among the Americans, the number of sailings increased almost overnight.

Among those sailing on the Washington tomorrow are: Mrs. Sarah Roosevelt, mother of the President, and his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt. However, their sailing had been scheduled for some time.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor said they planned to remain indefinitely at their summer home in Cap D'Antibes.

Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the American Ambassador to London, and six of her children planned to leave Cannes tonight for Lourdes to visit the Shrine of the Virgin there. The Ambassador suddenly returned to London yesterday.

Some 800 passengers were being taken aboard tonight at Cherbourg by the Cunard liner Aquitania and the German liner Bremen.

The 300 boarding the Bremen pushed the passenger list for New York to 1,700 aboard the German boat, which has been running far below capacity.

U. S. CITIZENS AND BRITONS FLEE GERMANY

Railroads and Air Lines Are Crowded—Paris Orders French to Return.

CORRESPONDENTS ALSO LEAVE

Consul Advises Americans to Quit Cannes—Warships Prepare to Help.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—All avenues of travel out of Germany were jammed today with French and British citizens and other foreigners fleeing for fear of war.

No seats in airplanes could be obtained after early morning. Trains ran throughout the day with corridors filled.

British and French citizens were advised by their local diplomatic officials to leave Germany. The French step followed upon a direct order transmitted from Paris to the French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre.

American residents besieged consular and diplomatic officials asking for advice. Invariably they were told that United States officials have no information on which to give counsel.

Many tourists in Berlin, however, took to their heels without waiting for specific word.

Only one French newspaper correspondent was left behind to hold the French journalistic fort. All British newsmen departed excepting five chief correspondents.

Advised to Leave Cannes.

CANNES, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—United States Consular authorities at Nice advised American tourists on the French Riviera today to plan seriously to leave the resort coast near the Italian frontier. They said that the advice should not be interpreted as an order to evacuate Nice, Monte Carlo and Mentone, but that American citizens in those zones should follow international developments closely.

West of Nice in vacation centers such as Cannes, Juan les Pins and Antibes, and extending as far as Marseilles, the increasing disances from the Italian border made the caution less specific.

Sources close to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor said they plan to remain indefinitely at the Chateau Delacole at Cap d'Antibes.

Six of the children of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London, accompanied by their mother and the Ambassador's secretary, James Seymour, planned to leave late today by train for Pau, en route to the Catholic shrine in Lourdes. Their departure was described as not connected in any way with international tension. Mr. Kennedy left yesterday by plane for his post in London.

In Cannes, tourists crowded into trains and planes to leave, although many of their reservations had been made days and sometimes weeks ahead. Travel bureau officials said the rush was not due entirely to the international crisis, but could be considered the joint result of the tension and the approaching end of the summer season on the Riviera.

Advises Against Trips Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Americans are being advised by the State Department not to go to war-threatened Europe. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the department was receiving inquiries from citizens as to whether they should travel abroad. The reply is being given, he said, that in view of the very uncertain state of affairs in Europe, the department would not encourage American citizens to go there if they could see their way clear not to do so.

With regard to American citizens already abroad, Mr. Welles said, the State Department is giving the fullest discretion to the American diplomats in various capitals. If the diplomats feel it advisable, they may advise Americans to leave Europe as soon as possible. The American embassies in Poland and France, have given United States citizens suggestions to that effect.

Naval Vessels May Aid.

Merchant ships will be relied upon to transport the majority of Americans from danger zones, officials explained, but they added that more than a score of naval vessels in the Atlantic squadron would help if necessary. The subject was among those considered late yesterday at an unusual meeting of representatives from five Government departments, who canvassed various neutrality problems without disclosing any decisions.

There was a widespread belief in the capital that President Roosevelt would call Congress into a special session in event of a major war. This led to speculation that the non-aggression talks between Germany and Russia might force the administration to re-examine its proposals for revising the four-year-old neutrality law.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull fought unsuccessfully during the recent Congress for repeal of the arms embargo, favoring instead the sale of armaments and munitions to belligerents on a "cash and carry" basis. Both friends and foes of this proposal have conceded that it would benefit Great Britain and France, because those countries presumably would control sea traffic with the United States in event of war.

Some members of Congress argued today that this plan would not work if Germany were able to draw on Russia's vast store of raw materials. They said the new Russo-German trade agreement may have been designed as a reply to President Roosevelt's neutrality program.

888 Sail For England

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—The current European war scare apparently had little effect on the nerves of passengers booked for the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary.

The ship sailed this afternoon with 888 passengers, 93 more than the number who sailed on August 23, 1938, and the line said that although about thirty reservations had been canceled in the last four days the number was not unusual.

Among those who canceled their reservations were Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor, and his bride, the former Florence Meyer, daughter of Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington *Post*.

Among those sailing were Maureen O'Sullivan, film star, and her sister, Sheila; [illegible] Hubert Fauntleroy Julian [illegible] "Black Eagle" of Harlem a[illegible]e-time aviation corps (one p[illegible] of Ethiopia.

U. S. WARSHIPS GET READY IN FRANCE

Squadron of 3 Prepares for Emergency.

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 2[illegible] (A. P.).—The little European squadron of the United States Navy, composed of the cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Jacob Jones and Badger, took on full stores of coal, oil and supplies at Marseilles to be ready for any emergency orders in the European crisis.

The squadron is due at its base in Villefranche near Marseilles tomorrow. There, under the command of Rear Admiral Henry Ellis Lackey, it will await radioed orders from the Navy Department, at the same time keeping in constant touch with the Paris embassy.

The squadron's three ships are manned by about 775 officers and men who recently have had shore leaves in Le Havre and St. Nazaire when the warships called at the Atlantic ports.

Admiral Charles E. Courtney, former head of naval communications at Washington, who will relieve Admiral Lackey as commander of the European squadron on September 9, has been in Switzerland on leave.

Germans Claim Poles Fired On But Failed To Hit Transport Planes

Berlin, Aug. 23 (AP)—The German official news agency (DNB) reported Polish cannon had fired at two German civilian transport planes today. Neither plane was hit.

The three-motored plane "D-Abhf," aboard which were seventeen passengers, including four children, was fired upon by a Polish naval vessel and Polish coast defense batteries off the coast of Danzig, the news service said.

Previously, aviation authorities of Danzig reported that about midafternoon the German plane "von Bieberstein" had been the target of Polish anti-aircraft batteries on the Polish Corridor border.

DANZIG SAYS POLES FIRED AT PLANE

German Soldiers Exchange Shots at Border.

DANZIG, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Danzig aviation authorities reported that Polish anti-aircraft guns shot at a German transport plane over the Polish "corridor" this afternoon.

The machine, en route from Templehof Airport in Berlin for Danzig and Koenigsberg, was not struck.

Soldiers Fight at Frontier.

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency today reported a brief frontier clash between Polish and German soldiers at Kluczno, facing Breslau, north of Silesia.

This report said that three German soldiers in full uniform crossed the frontier in pursuit of German deserters. Entering a windmill 150 yards from the frontier they were seen by Polish soldiers who ordered them to halt.

Shots were exchanged, with the Germans commencing the shooting, according to the Polish report, which said the Germans escaped and one apparently was wounded.

Other reports from the frontier said that Polish peasants now are busily engaged in assisting in the construction of trenches and defense fortifications. In Kepno, in Posnania province, it is reported all women, old and young, shouldered spades and dug trenches.

Poles are Heartened.

Poland—heartened by the firm attitude of her guarantors, Britain and France—sought meanwhile to discount the possible consequences of a Russian-German non-aggression treaty.

The Polish people, who live from day to day in the attitude of being prepared for the worst, and ready for it, also found reassurance in the fact that the projected pact has yet to be concluded. The Soviet communique which referred to the "beginning of negotiations" with Germany was used to emphasize this.

The overnight assurance from the British Cabinet eliminated a worry in some circles here that the British guaranty of aid in case Poland is attacked has been based on an expectation of Russian support. Poland now awaits the formal signing of the British-Polish pact of mutual assistance.

The United States embassy has conveyed a general reminder to American citizens in Poland that a "serious situation obtains."

Boycott in Effect.

What amounts to a Polish boycott of German products continues with the announcement that the union of Polish pharmacists has agreed not to purchase German medical supplies. German beer and movies are among the products already boycotted.

Typical press comment on the Russian-German pact development included:

Express Porany (pro-Government): "A tactical maneuver without actual significance. We have never counted on Soviet help and we have warned the Western Powers in the past that the Soviets are not a suitable partner for them. Europe ends at the limits of the Polish frontier."

Gazeta Polska (semi-official): "The time is past when one can obtain success by mere demonstration. . . . Germany had to do something to boost the morale of her own people. . . . Stalin may be only raising the stakes. . . ."

Warszawski Dzienik Nardowny (National Democrat): ". . . Only at the end, when Ribbentrop leaves Moscow, will we be able to see who has fallen into the trap."

Robotnik (Socialist): "The gift made by Stalin to Hitler during these critical days will not change the real balance of power, which will remain the same despite the withdrawal of Soviet Russia from European affairs."

Poland Cheered By Her Friends' Strong Attitude

Henderson's Visit to Hitler Hailed as 'Last Warning'; Allies' Envoys See Beck

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (AP).—A belief that the Western powers friendly to Poland were embarking on "aggressive" diplomatic tactics to maintain

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peace inspired a glimmer of hope in Polish circles tonight that the European crisis might pass by. There was, however, a general recognition of the critical state of affairs and a feeling, noted also in other capitals, that the issue of peace or war might be decided within a very few days.

Great interest centered upon the news that Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, had seen Fuehrer Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Poland saw his call as a "last warning," as the evening newspaper "Czas" put it, that Great Britain was firmly determined to aid the Poles if they should be attacked.

While Sir Nevile was seeing Hitler, the British Ambassador at Warsaw, Sir Howard Kennard, and the French envoy, Leon Noel, talked at length with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck.

Reports from Bucharest that Rumania had re-emphasized a policy of neutrality brought the observation in responsible quarters that "this was to be expected.'

The Polish Telegraph Agency reported a brief frontier clash between Polish and German soldiers at Vlucznow, a small village opposite Breslau. According to the agency, three German soldiers crossed the Polish frontier in pursuit of deserters, and were challenged by Polish soldiers at a windmill 150 yards from the border. The Germans, it was asserted, opened fire, which was returned. The Gremans were said to have escaped, one being wounded.

Other reports from the frontier said Polish peasants were assisting in the construction of trenches and defense fortifications. In Kepno, in Posnan Province, it was reported, all women, old and young, shouldered spades and dug trenches.

What amounts to a Polish boycott of German products continued with the announcement that the Union of Polish Pharmacists had agreed not to purchase German medical supplies. German beer and films are among the products already boycotted.

Rumania Says It Won't Fight In Others' War

Intends to Stay Neutral Unless Attacked; Poland Already Told of Policy

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (AP).—Rumania, with 850,000 men under arms, declared tonight she was determined to remain neutral if war comes to Europe, and would fight only if attacked.

King Carol II and his ministers apparently had defined the policy of neutrality some weeks ago, since the Foreign Office disclosed that Poland was informed "some time ago" of Rumania's intention to remain neutral. "That intention is unchanged," a spokesman said tonight.

It was pointed out that Poland and Rumania have a treaty for military co-operation if either is attacked by Russia, but there is no provision regarding possible German invasion.

Poland was believed to have placed great dependence on Rumania for transporting military supplies from Great Britain and France. Bucharest officials declined to say whether neutrality would mean closing the common frontier with Poland. It is little more than 100 miles long, flanked by Russia and Hungary.

Foreign observers declared that Rumania's position would be nearly as perilous as Poland's if the Russian-German understanding was concluded. Russia has claims on Bessarabia, part of Rumania's share in the division of World War spoils. Germany has long sought to exploit the neutral riches of King Carol's realm.

Of the Rumanian troops now in arms, 500,000 are reservists called to the colors since Aug. 1.

The War Ministry announced that goods in all warehouses and wholesale stores were being inventoried. Supplies needed for war cannot be sold privately without military permission.

RUMANIA WILL NOT AID POLES

Carol to Fight Only If His Nation Is Attacked.

BULGARIA FOR SOVIET STAND

Yugoslavia and Hungary Believe Reich Won't Need Their Help.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—A high source said today King Carol's Government had notified Poland that Rumania would not enter a European war unless her own frontiers were attacked.

It was disclosed that Poland inquired recently what action Rumania was prepared to take in case Poland was involved in a conflict with other Powers.

The official answer was said to have been:

"Rumania will in any case remain neutral. Only if Rumania is attacked will she go to war."

At the Foreign Office it was asserted that this view remained unchanged.

A treaty between Poland and Rumania provides for mutual assistance in event of Russian aggression. It makes no stipulation regardening Germany, Rumanian diplomats disclosed.

Both Poland and Rumania hold guaranties of aid from Great Britain and France in event of attacks which they choose to resist. Military experts have suggested that the chief route by which the Western Powers could send help to Poland would be by the Black Sea and across Rumanian territory.

The common frontier between Poland and Rumania is barely 100 miles long. Rumania is bounded by Russia on one side and Hungary on the other.

One source said that Rumanian neutrality, if strictly interpreted, would complete the encirclement of Poland which he asserted was envisaged by Nazi Germany in negotiating a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Government.

Bulgaria Shows Satisfaction.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Following a policy of watchful waiting, the little States of southeastern Europe appeared today to hold the opinion that Germany was ready to try to dictate a Polish settlement.

Publication varied from sharp alarm in Rumania to undisguised satisfaction in Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia and Hungary, both of which had been under pressure to support Germany in case of war over Danzig, leaned to the view that such help was no longer necessary to achieve Hitler's aims.

Hungarian Nazis printed a declaration in the Budapest newspaper Magyarsag that Hungary must seek a "totalitarian solution of her problem with a change of regime."

In Belgrade, the newspaper Vreme called the pact "the greatest event since the world war." It reprinted a Swiss dispatch describing "the forced defeat of England."

In Sofia, the Bulgarian dailies Zora and Outro told their readers that "whenever Germany and Russia have worked together, it was for their benefit."

"When they were enemies, it was to their mutual disadvantage, as in the world war," the paper added.

BELGIAN RULER ISSUES APPEAL TO SAVE PEACE

Leopold's Message Given in Name of Neutrals Meeting at Brussels.

SAYS WAR CAN BE AVOIDED

Monarch Urges Negotiation—Address Was Approved by Small Powers.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—King Leopold of the Belgians, speaking in the name of seven small neutral nations, appealed to the world for peace tonight and declared "the worst can still be avoided."

The King expressed the "solemn vow" that the statesmen of Europe should "accept open negotiations on their differences."

His address was broadcast from his palace.

It was approved in a one-day conference of the small countries invoking their will to "collaborate actively in any international efforts for conciliation."

Leopold spoke for ten minutes with a grave voice in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. His address was relayed to the United States, England, France, Norway and Sweden.

Statement by Conference.

The text of the conference communique follows:

"In the month of July, 1938, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Luxembourg and Belgium represented at Copenhagen by their Foreign Ministers, agreed to maintain contact for examination of questions of common interest. They also affirmed that they were ready to collaborate actively in any international effort for conciliation in a spirit of impartiality and independence toward the various groups of power.

"Thus were affirmed the moral affinities which exist among the nations whose foreign policy, moreover, is inspired by the same principles, love of peace and will to intervene in conflict, only for defense of a menaced independence.

"From these similar positions, in the face of international problems, and a solidarity born of their attachment to the same principles, arise between these countries a community of interest in the critical circumstances through which we are now passing.

"This is the reason for which these States decided, by common accord, to hold a meeting at Brussels at which they were represented by their Foreign Ministers. These same Powers, through their representatives, marked their accord on the terms of the declaration his Majesty the King of the Belgians will make today in the names of the chiefs of the interested States.

"The deliberations which have just taken place have confirmed the will of the States represented to maintain contact for the safeguard of their common interests."

The conference was abruptly closed after the agreement on Leopold's address.

Leopold Urges Negotiations to Stave Off a War

Belgian King Broadcasts Plea to World's Leaders in Behalf of 7 Nations

By The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.—King Leopold III of the Belgians, in a dramatic radio appeal for peace on behalf of seven small powers of northern Europe, tonight urged the men on whom events depend to submit their conflicts "to open negotiations in a spirit of brotherly cooperation."

"Under our eyes," the monarch said, "the camps are forming, the armies are grouping, a horrible struggle is being prepared in Europe."

Without making any direct offer to mediate, the thirty-seven-year-old King expressed hope that "other chiefs of state would join their voices" to his in "the same desire for peace and security for their peoples."

Leopold's address was made with the approval of the governments of Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Finland and Luxemburg—members of the so-called Oslo group whose foreign ministers completed a hurried one-day conference in Brussels today.

The address was relayed to the United States, England, France, Norway and Sweden.

Leopold's stirring appeal came as a climax to the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Oslo group, who convened in Brussels on forty-eight hours' notice, telescoped their program into less than four hours, and were on their way back to their capitals tonight to resume study of hourly changing developments.

In a joint statement concluding the parley the members of the would-be neutral group reaffirmed that they were "ready to collaborate actively in any international effort for conciliation."

LITTLE POWERS BEGIN SESSIONS

Study of World Situation Announced in Brussels.

MAJOR POWERS INTERESTED

Attache of U. S. Embassy Wants Information on Conference.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The conference of the Little Seven Powers of northern Europe met today in the red salon of the Belgian Foreign Ministry and plunged immediately into a study of European war threats.

The first communique announcing the start of the talks said simply: "The conference will proceed to an examination of the international situation."

King Leopold, moving figure behind the meeting of the northern neutral bloc, invited the delegates to dine at the palace at the close of the first day's session. He may speak privately to the delegates.

In an old world setting of crystal chandeliers, tapestries and red draperies in the modest gray stone Ministry the delegates of the Oslo Group assembled for a review of rapid fire European developments. The meeting was called by King Leopold.

Out of the conference was expected to come a declaration of the group's desire for peace and general understandings for mutual support and maintenance of neutrality.

With Germany negotiating a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia and pressing claims for Danzig, the conference was scheduled to end tomorrow.

The Ministers will return to their posts before Fuehrer Hitler speaks Sunday at Tannenberg.

The Belgian Government itself followed the situation closely after army officers were reported recalled from leave as a preliminary military precaution.

The neutral bloc which was formed December 22, 1930, with signature of the Oslo convention against raising of tariffs was expected to study economic problems, particularly exchanges of supplies in case of war.

Political problems, however, loomed larger. Diplomats of several major Powers, including an attache of the United States embassy, called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday to obtain information on the conference.

Seated around the table with the Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister, Hubert Pierlot, were Foreign Ministers Richard J. Sandler of Sweden, Eelco M. Vankleffens of the Netherlands, Halvdan Koht of Norway, Josef Bech of Luxembourg, Elias Erkko of Finland and Peter Munch of Denmark.

Text of King Leopold's Appeal for Peace Negotiation

By The Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 23.—Following is the text of King Leopold's appeal for peace following a conference of the Oslo powers:

The declaration which I am going to read is made at the Palace of Brussels in the presence of the Foreign Ministers and in the names of the Chiefs of State of the Oslo Group.

The world is living in a period of tension such that all normal collaboration between States risks becoming impossible. Great powers are taking measures almost equivalent to mobilization of their armed forces. Do not the little powers have to fear being victims of an eventual conflict into which they would be drawn against their will despite their policy of indisputable independence and their firm desire for neutrality? Are they not exposed to becoming the objects of arrangements reached beyond them?

Without even an opening of hostilities, the world is menaced with an economic collapse. Mistrust and suspicion reign everywhere. Under our eyes the camps are forming, the armies are grouping, a horrible struggle is being prepared in Europe: Is our Continent going to commit suicide in a frightful war which would know neither conqueror nor conquered, in which spiritual and material values created by centuries of civilization would founder?

War Psychosis Deplored

The psychosis of war is invading the homes, and although conscious of the unimaginable catastrophes that a conflagration would constitute for all humanity, public opinion is abandoning itself more and more to the idea that we are being fatally drawn to it. It is necessary to react against so somber a resignation.

There is not a people—we affirm it with force—which wishes to send its children to death in order to take from other nations the right to exist that it claims for itself.

Certainly the interests of the States are not all the same, but do there exist interests which cannot be better reconciled before than after war?

May the conscience of the world awaken. The worst can still be avoided, but time is pressing. The evolution of events may soon render all direct contact even more difficult.

Let no one be deceived. We know that the right to live should be based on a solid basis and the peace that we wish is peace in respect for the rights of all nations. Durable peace can only be founded on a moral order.

Seven Rulers Represented

Does not wisdom command a truce in the war of words, in excitations, and menaces, to accept discussion of the problems posed? We solemnly formulate the wish that the men on whon the course of events depends accept submission of their differences and their claims to an open negotiation in a spirit of brotherly cooperation.

That is why, in the name of His Majesty, the King of Denmark, the President of the Republic of Finland, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Sweden, and in my own name, each one of us acting in accord with his government, I issue this appeal. We express the hope that other Chiefs of State will join their voices to ours in the same desire for peace and security for their peoples.

Tomorrow, hundreds of millions of men will be with us in heart to stop the race to war. May those in whose hands rests the fate of the world reply to these seitiments and realize the desire, many times manifested by them, to settle in peace the difficulties which separate them.

Then, but only then, immense hope will be reborn capable of dissipating the heavy atmosphere of anguish which weighs on the world as the breeze coming from the sea suddenly dissipates the mist turning the earth back to the light.

The agreement between the army and navy was reported reached at a meeting of Lieut. Gen. Kazumoto Machijiri and Rear Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, directors, respectively, of the military and navy bureaus.

Previously the navy has been represented as lukewarm, at least, to an alliance with the Axis powers, while the army urged it.

Premier Consults His Aides

Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma conferred separately during the day with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai.

Domei said Hiranuma and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister without portfolio and President of the Privy Council, discussed the effects of German-Russian negotiations after the Premier heard War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki outline the army's viewpoint at a conference last night.

At a later meeting with the Polish envoy to Tokyo, Arita was reported to have declared Japan's stand against Communism remained unchanged.

Balmoral, Scotland, Aug. 23 (AP). King George left Balmoral Castle tonight for an overnight trip to London.

Although Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses remained at the castle, the number of the staff also returning to Buckingham Palace indicated the King was preparing for a prolonged stay in London.

"Bring us peace, your Majesty," a woman shouted as the King waved to a cheering crowd at Perth, where he boarded his train after a seventy-mile drive from Balmoral.

Greece Starts Maneuvers

Athens, Aug. 23 (AP)—Artillerymen, cavalrymen and telegraph operators belonging to the 1936 and 1937 classes were called to the colors tonight for participation in military exercises.

Argentina Profits

Buenos Aires, Aug. 23 (AP)—War fears in Europe have caused a great demand for Argentine wheat and beef, Government sources said today. More than 180,000 tons of wheat have been sold to European buyers in the past few days, it was said, and negotiations undertaken for large sales of beef.

Dutch Steamer Recalled

Amsterdam, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Dutch steamer Simon Bolivar cruising in Scandinavian waters with 200 holiday passengers was recalled tonight because of the tense international situation.

Australia Backs London.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 23 (A. P.)—Australia's determination to give Britain complete support in war if peace efforts fail was announced today by Prime Minister Robert Menzies after a Cabinet meeting.

Malta's Defenses Manned.

MALTA, Aug. 23 (A. P.)—All Malta's defenses were manned and her air raid warnings tested today as a result of heightened tension in Europe.

JAPANESE SEE NO BIG CHANGE

Foeign Office Says Pact Doesn't Alter Status,

CALLS IT ANTI-BRITISH MOVE

Press Criticizes Policies of Tokio's Diplomats.

TOKIO, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Japan believes her anti-Comintern partnership with Germany will continue unharmed, a Government official indicated today, despite the German-Russian move for a non-aggression pact. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government had received informal information beforehand on the non-aggression development and held the feeling that Germany had taken precautions against any damage to the anti-Comintern accord.

[Germany, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Manchoukuo and Spain are joined in the anti-Comintern pact in a pledge to combat the spread of Communism.]

Japanese-language newspapers, however, criticized the Government as responsible in part for the non-aggression development. There were no attacks on Germany who, it was explained, took the step with Russia primarily as an anti-British move intended to solve European problems.

Advocates Military Alliance.

The newspaper Kokumin, an army organ, declared: "The Government must take the blame for the non-aggression action because (Premier) Hiranuma and (Foreign Minister) Arita have not made up their minds on European policy although seventy meetings have been held on the subject. The only way for Japan to extricate herself from the present difficulty is by signing a military alliance with Italy and Germany against Britain."

The newspaper Hochi, considered liberal, said, however, that it was impossible now for Japan to conclude a pact with the Rome-Berlin axis. Hochi criticized the Government for "the slow, blunt way the country's diplomatic machinery is functioning," adding that the people were more concerned with "rectification of the attitude of of the Government and the Foreign Office than the pact itself."

There was a swift succession of movements among Japanese leaders and diplomats.

Dooman Holds Conference.

Eugene H. Dooman, United States Charge d'Affaires, spent one hour with Seijiro Yoshizawa, chief of the American section of the Foreign Office. Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that they discussed pending American-Japanese questions and European developments.

Army leaders conferred on new information from Japanese representatives abroad prior to a meeting scheduled for later in the day between the Premier and War Minister Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki.

French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry and Polish Ambassador Tadeusz Romer made brief, separate visits to the Foreign Office. Premier Hiranuma planned to give a report on foreign policy at a regular meeting of Cabinet counselors tomorrow.

JAPANESE WAR CHIEFS AGREE ON NEXT STEPS

German-Soviet Pact Sends Army And Navy Leaders Into Huddle

Three Choices Reputed, Including Peace Gestures To U. S. And Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Thursday, Aug. 24—The Japanese army and navy were reported today by Domei, Japanese news agency, to have reached "complete agreement" in steps to take in reply to the German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact negotiations.

The nature of the agreement was not disclosed and the Government maintained official silence, but there were indications preparations were under way for swift action once the full import of the projected pact is determined.

Three Choices Reported

Widespread speculation centered on these three choices if the pact proves sufficiently effective to necessitate a change in Japan's *status quo:*

1. Complete aloofness from European affairs while taking advantage of British and French concern there to push her campaign in China, but risking increased Soviet activity in the Far East.
2. Patching up the rifts of her friendship with Britain, France and the United States.
3. Bulwarking the anti-Comintern pact as a self-defense measure.

HOLLAND PREPARES FOR AN EMERGENCY

THE HAGUE, Aug. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Dirk Jan de Geer of The Netherlands interrupted his vacation abroad and returned here today.

H. Van Boeijen, Minister for the Interior, recalled the burgomasters of all principal towns who are vacationing outside The Netherlands and Government officials were forbidden to leave the country.

Gibraltar Guns Manned; Allied Fleets Expected

Fortress Prepares to Send Away Women and Children

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 23 (AP).—Elaborate military preparations were made here today as boom defenses were placed in the harbor and all guns manned twenty-four hours a day.

The frontier with Spain was reinforced, and plans were prepared for evacuation of women and children. British and French warships and an air force detachment were expected soon.

Along Menaced Fronts

British Nerves Ready

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—A number of key men who would co-ordinate Britain's air raid precautions machinery in wartime have gone to their posts at the control "nerve center"—a Whitehall basement—and will live there until further notice, it was learned authoritatively today.

They are understood to have ready a series of telegrams which, dispatched on a word from the Government, would set immediately in motion the country-wide machinery of air raid precautions.

England Cancels Baltic-German Sailings.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—British east coast shipowning firms tonight jointly cancelled the sailings of all vessels due to leave for Baltic or German ports until the international situation is clarified. One Newcastle vessel, on her way to Hamburg, was recalled by radio.

30.24-2697

30.24-2697

India Foresees Mobilization.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Reports from Simla, India's summer capital, indicated that mobilization orders might be issued for Indian Army reserve officers as a result of the European situation. Air raid precautions are being taken at all ports and oil tanks and factories are being camouflaged.

AUG 24 1939

London Stocks Rally Fractions But Trading Nears Standstill

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—London stock prices rallied fractionally above the previous finish toward the close of today's market, but fears so predominated the financial scene that trading was virtually at a standstill.

British government securities for the third stright day sagged ¼ to ¾ of a point soon after the opening. A mild recovery brought them finally ⅜ to 1 point above Tuesday's close.

This improvement was ascribed by traders principally to unconfirmed rumors that Russia would refuse to sign the projected non-aggression pact with Germany without a German reservation not to attack Poland or Rumania. Diplomatic circles, however, knew nothing of such reports.

The market had closed long before the arrival of news from Berlin that Hitler had rebuffed the British Ambassador.

Three-and-one-half per cent war loans, generally regarded as the "tell-tale" of government securities, closed one point higher at 89½, after declining earlier to 87⅞, but failed to approach yesterday's low of 86. Other government securities closed from ¼ to ¾ of a point up.

Rubber and copper quotations were unaffected by the Cabinet decision to restrict the export of "war staples," dealers apparently being content to adopt a policy of "wait and see."

Transatlantics dropped below the previous New York parity levels, but closed fractionally better.

There was some pressure against sterling in the foreign exchange market, and considerable interest was displayed in dollars. The exchange equalization fund, however, again held the rate "pegged" slightly above 4.68. The franc was likewise unchanged at 176 23-32.

Fairly heavy selling of gold, said to be principally in behalf of eager purchasers last week, was held to indicate a growing fear that hoarded private gold stocks would be immediately requisitioned in event of war. About £275,000 of the £318,000 of gold sold was said to be "unloaded" hoardings.

President Speeds to Capital

Abandons Fishing Trip as Crisis Grows—His Aids Confer in Washington.

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG AT SEA, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Gravely concerned over the European crisis, President Roosevelt abandoned plans today for exploration of the Gulf Stream on a fishing trip and ordered the cruiser Tuscaloosa and destroyer Lang to speed to Sandy Hook. The Tuscaloosa, carrying the President, is due there tomorrow morning, when the President will board a special train for Washington, arriving there shortly after noon.

Queries Sent to Cruiser.

Newspaper men aboard the Lang immediately sought information by radio to the Tuscaloosa upon these points:

Whether a European war would necessitate a special session of Congress on neutrality.

Whether there was any possibility of the recall of Ambassador Steinhardt from Moscow for report and consultation on the German-Russian non-aggression pact.

Whether any non-routine conferences on the European situation were planned for Washington.

Replying, a presidential secretary merely outlined the President's decision to proceed to Sandy Hook instead of landing Friday morning at Annapolis, as had previously been planned.

The secretary sent this message: "Early this morning the President decided to return to Washington at once because of the international situation."

The Tuscaloosa's radiomen were maintaining constant communication with the State Department and broadcasts also kept the President advised of the latest developments.

Because the water's depth at Sandy Hook pier is insufficient to permit the Tuscaloosa to dock there, Mr. Roosevelt will transfer to the Lang somewhere en route.

AUG 24 1939

May Discuss Peace Move.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The question of whether the United States would make any sort of peace move in an effort to stem the increasingly grave tide of events in Europe may be discussed tomorrow when President Roosevelt confers with his advisers on foreign affairs.

Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference today that Secretary Hull and he expect to see the Chief Executive soon after his return from a vacation cruise tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Welles was asked whether there were any peace moves under consideration. He replied that would depend on the President's wishes and instructions.

Officials said they were uninformed as to whether the President had any specific actions in mind in cutting short his cruise aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa and returning to Washington about twenty-four hours ahead of schedule.

CANADIAN CABINET WILL MEET TODAY

Prime Minister Mackenzie King Prepares For All-Day Session

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his Cabinet prepared for an all-day meeting tomorrow as Canada awaited anxiously events in Europe and the emergency session of the British Parliament.

Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie said plans prepared months ago would be put into effect immediately should Britain become involved in war.

Government Ready To Act

The Ministers expected to be advised promptly of Thursday's developments at the Parliament session in London.

Government officials looked upon the situation with utmost gravity. Defense Minister Mackenzie said his department was ready to take all necessary steps for the security of Canada.

These steps would involve mobilization of defense services, for which it is understood some 50,000 trained men are available, to guard against invasion, disorder and sabotage.

Opposes Conscription

The Prime Ministers indicated no armed forces would be sent outside Canada without the consent of Parliament. He told the last Parliamentary session there would be no conscription in Canada under his Liberal party regime.

Conscription in 1917 for the World War was under the authority of the Military Service Act passed that year. The Justice Ministry has declared the act was "spent" when that conflict ended.

Navy And Air Forces Compared

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—Britain leads the major world powers in naval strength, while Germany has a decided edge in fighting aircraft, best available figures at the War and Navy departments showed today.

Latest data present this approximate lineup of naval strength:

Great Britain	2,079,868 tons.
United States	1,755,570 tons.
France	815,531 tons.
Italy	717,920 tons.
Germany	541,023 tons.

Aerial power is more difficult to measure, authorities said, but using 10 as an index, one report to the War Department rated:

Germany	10
Italy	6
Great Britain	5
United States	4
France	2

Germany and Italy, it was said, could put at least 12,500 planes into the air immediately, compared with 7,700 British and French craft. By mid-1941 the United States Army expects to have some 6,000 planes and the navy expects to have upward of 3,000.

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De Geer Returns to The Hague

THE HAGUE, Aug. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Dirk Jan de Geer of The Netherlands, interrupted a vacation abroad and returned to The Hague today as a result of increased tension in Europe.

What Hitler Plans for Poland

By Associated Press.

Usually well informed sources in Berlin said today Reichsfuehrer Hitler was giving Poland this choice:

If Poland fights, her complete partition.

If Poland yields, establishment of a German protectorate over Poland, similar to that over Bohemia and Moravia since last March.

In any case Herr Hitler demands Danzig.

LISBON, AUG. 23 -(AP)- PORTUGAL WATCHED THE EUROPEAN CRISIS WITH OUTWARD CALM TONIGHT AND NO MILITARY MEASURES WERE TAKEN SAVE FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES NOT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY UNTIL AFTER AUG. 31.

THE PRESS GAVE PROMINENCE TO THE WAR DANGER BUT COMMENTED GUARDEDLY. AUG 24 1939

REPUBLICA SAID THE VALUE OF THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN-GERMAN PACT WAS DUBIOUS INASMUCH AS "TREATIES TODAY A PAPERS TO WHICH NO WORTH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED."

AUG 24 1939

1939

THE PAPER RECALLED LESS THAN THAT A YEAR AGO GERMAN FOREIGN

MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP FLEW TO PARIS TO SIGN A

FRENCH-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION PACT.

AUG 24 1939

APL MCKNIGHTS 2D 1900 EST 814P

LA LINEA, SPAIN, AUG -(AP)-BRITISH PLANES

"BOMBARDED" GIBRALTAR TONIGHT, TESTING THE ROCKS DEFENSES

AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

RESIDENTS OF LA LINEA SAID THE BRITISH WERE RUSHING CONST-

RUCTION OF AIRRAID REFUGES.

THE FRONTIER WITH SPAIN WAS CLOSED FROM 9A.M.

TO 10A.M. DURING MANEUVERS OF THE SECOND ROYAL BATALLION

AND OTHER FORCES.

AUG 24 1939

1156PES 23/8/3

CENTRAL FALLS, R.I., AUG. 23-(AP)-A MOVE TO GET A CONTRIBUTION OF ONE DOLLAR FROM EACH OF THE 4,000,000 POLISH RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DEFENCE OF POLAND WAS INITIATED HERE TONIGHT.

THE BLACKSTONE VALLEY COMMITTEE FOR POLISH NATIONAL DEFENCE NAMED A GROUP OF FIVE TO COMMUNICATE WITH "RADA NARDOWA," THE POLISH DEFENCE CONGRESS IN CHICAGO, ASKING THAT ORGANIZATION TO SELECT A "POLISH DEFENCE DAY" IN AMERICA, WHEN EVERY PERSON OF POLISH DESCENT WOULD BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE A DOLLAR TO THE DEFENCE FUND.

AUG 24 1939

RE1SSAED

UNDATED GERMAN-POLISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER'S REPORTED DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF POLISH TERRITORY

GAINED IN THE 18TH CENTURY PARTITIONS OF POLAND LOST IN THE WORLD WAR ENCOMPASS 17,811 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 3,896,010.

THE TERRITORIES ARE:

AUG 24 1939

POMORZE (POLISH CORRIDOR) 6,326 SQUARE MILES, POPULATION 935,645.

POZNAN (POSEN), 10,242 SQUARE MILES, POPULATION 1,967,865.

UPPER SILESIA, 1,243 SQUARE MILES, POPULATION 892,500.

WE1020PED

ADD PARIS-AUG 23

THE CALL TO ARMS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID AT MIDNIGHT, WAS ISSUED FOR CLASSES "THREE AND FOUR."

THESE ARE THE MEN WHOSE MOBILIZATION CARDS ARE MARKED WITH THOSE GURES IN THE LEFT HAND CORNER.

AUG 24 1939

EXACTLY HOW MANY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WERE AFFECTED WAS A MILITARY SECRET KNOWN ONLY TO NATION DEFENSE AUTHORITIES.

AT THE SAME TIME NOTICES WERE POSTED IN PARIS REQUISITIONING AUTOMOBILES FOR TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

STATE DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMUNAL EMPLOYES CONNECTED WITH PASSIVE DEFENSE AND EVACUATION WERE CALLED TO THEIR POSTS.

FRENCH SOURCES XXX 2ND GRAPH

WE753PED

PARIS-AUG-23

PREMIER DALADIER RECEIVED JULES LUKASIEWICZ, POLAND'S AMBASSADOR, THIS AFTERNOON, LEADING INFORMED OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THAT ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CONSULTATION HAI BEEN HELD.

AUG 24 1939

30.24-2699

30.24-2699

BERLIN, AUG 23

THE EXPOSE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS IS SAID TO HAVE CONTAINED HITLER'S TWO ALTERNATIVES FOR A POLISH SETTLEMENT:

EITHER POLAND ACCEPTS THESE TERMS AND PERMITS GERMANY PEACEFULLY TO OCCUPY THE SECTIONS CLAIMED, OR POLAND FIGHTS, WITH THE RESULT TH GERMANY WILL SEE TO IT THAT HER EASTERN ADVERSARY IS PARTITIONED ONC AGAIN AS HAS BEEN HER FATE IN THE PAST.

AUG 24 1939

ACCORDING TO ONE VERSION SIR NEVILE ASSURED HITLER THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WAS CONTINUING HIS EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

"TOO LATE" WAS IN EFFECT THE GERMAN DICTATOR'S REPLY, IT WAS ASCERTAINED RELIABLY.

HITLER, IT WAS SAID, WOULD SPEAK THERE AT 11.00 O'CLOCK NEXT SUN-DAY MORNING (5 A.M., E.S.T.).

AUG 24 1939

SIGNIFICANTLY ENOUGH, THERE WERE NO SIGNS IN THE BERLIN ARMY GARRISONS THAT ANY PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR A JOINT RADIO RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH BY ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN. SUCH ARRANGEMENT WERE OTHERWISE ALWAYS MADE EARLY IN THE WEEK.

A16

JUBILATION OVER THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION N TIONS CONTINUED.

AU 1939

COMMENTATORS REFLECTING THE VIEW OF THE FOREIGN OF AID JAPAN WAS DULY INFORMED ABOUT THE INTENTION TO CONCLUDE SUCH A PACT.

ANYBODY WHO THOUGHT THAT THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT CONCLUDED BY VON RIBBENTROP WITH ITALY, JAPAN, SPAIN, HUNGARY AND MANCHOUKUO STOOD IN THE WAY OF GERMANY'S PRESENT ACTION WAS MISTAKEN.

THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT MERELY PLEDGED EACH ADHERING NATION TO FIGHT COMMUNISM WITHIN ITS OWN CONFINES, AND TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON HOW TO CONDUCT CAMPAIGNS AGAINST COMMUNISM.

IT NEVER WAS INTENDED TO FIGHT COMMUNISM WITHIN SOVIET RUSSIA OR IN CHINA. IN SO FAR AS THERE WAS COMMUNISM IN CHINESE TERRITORY NOW UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL, THAT WAS JAPAN'S BUSINESS AND GERMANY WAS DISINTERESTED, SPOKESMEN HERE EXPLAINED.

AUG 24 1939

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HITLER, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS BUREAU, DNB, "LEFT NO DOUBT IN THE MIND OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR THAT THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD NOT INDUCE GERMANY TO RENOUNCE HER CHAMPIONSHIP OF NATIONAL INTERESTS VITAL TO THE LIFE OF THE REICH."

AUG 24 1939

THREE QUESTIONS WERE ON EVERYONE'S LIPS AS THEY MET TODAY ON THE STREETS, IN RESTAURANTS OR IN SOCIETY:

1. WILL THE FUEHRER STRIKE ON FRIDAY, AS IT HAS GENERALLY BEEN ASSUMED BY GERMANS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE AS WELL AS THOSE IN THE FOREIGN COLONIES OF BERLIN?

AUG 24 1939

2. MIGHT HE EVEN DECIDE TO PRESS THE BUTTON FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH POLAND TONIGHT, IN THE HOPE OF COMPLETING HIS COUP BEFORE THE BRITIS PARLIAMENT CAN GET TOGETHER TOMORROW?

3. WILL HE SUCCEED IN PERSUADING THE POLES THAT THEIR POSITION IS HOPELESS, THEREBY ENSURING ANOTHER BLOODLESS CONQUEST FOR HIMSELF?

THOSE WHO STILL BELIEVED HITLER WOULD HAVE HIS WAY WITHOUT BLOOD-SHED POINTED TO ASSURANCES ATTRIBUTED TO THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THAT HE WAS DOING HIS UTMOST TO PERSUADE THE POLES TO NEGOTIATE.

THEY ALSO POINTED TO RUMORS CURRENT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES THAT MUSSOLINI WAS PRESSING UPON POLAND TO MEET THE GERMAN DEMANDS.

1939

THAT THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW OF THE SITUATION WAS ATTESTED BY THE FACT THAT ALL EXCEPT FIVE BRITISH AND ONE FRENCH CORRESPONDENT HAVE LEFT THE CAPITAL. AUG 24 1939

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONLY ONE OR TWO "MINOR POINTS" REMAINED TO BE SETTLED IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS, AND IT WAS THOUG POSSIBLE THAT VON RIBBENTROP MIGHT RETURN TO BERLIN FRIDAY WITH THE PACT IN HIS POCKET.

MOSCOW-AUG-23-

AUG 24 1939

THE SOVIET PUBLIC LEARNED OF VON RIBBENTROP'S PRESENCE HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME WHEN THE NEWS WAS BROADCAST BRIEFLY SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY GAVE A DINNER TONIGHT HONORING VON RIBBENTROP D ITALIAN AMBASSADOR ROSSO. IT WAS UNOFFICIALLY UNDERSTOOD NO SSIANS WERE PRESENT.

JG WD422PED

WARSAW, AUG. 23-(AP)-LETTERS FROM ALL 48 STATES WERE PRESENTED TODAY TO PRESIDENT IGNACY MOSCICKI OF POLAND BY ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE,JR., ON BEHALF OF THE GREATER POLAND, SILESIAN AND POMERANIAN CLUB OF AMERICA WHICH HAS ITS HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE AT THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE IN WARSAW. #

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 23-(AP)-AIRLINERS OF THE NETHERLANDS KLM LINE TODAY WERE FORBIDDEN TO FLY OVER A LARGE SECTION OF GERMAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING THE WESTERN FORTIFICATIONS, THE AMSTERDAM TELEGRAPH REPORTED.

NF1007AED

HAMBURG, AUG 23-(AP)-THE HARBOR OF HAMBURG IS JUST AS BUSY AS EVER DESPITE THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, INQUIRY AMONG THE VARIOUS GERMAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES DISCLOSED.

AUG 24 1939

NONE OF THE LINES REGULARLY OPERATING TO OR FROM HAMBURG HAS CANCELLED OR CHANGED ITS SAILINGS.

SINCE YESTERDAY 15 FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVED IN THE PORT.

SECOND LEAD BRITISH

LONDON, AUG. 24-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-ALREADY MOVING TO PLACE HERSELF ON A WARTIME FOOTING, GREAT BRITAIN VIEWED GLOOMILY BUT GRIMLY THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT SIGNED EARLY TODAY IN MOSCOW.

AUG 25 1939

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THE PACT WAS A BLOW TO REMAINING BRITISH HOPES THAT THE CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY GERMANY'S DEMANDS ON POLAND MIGHT BE SOLVED PEACEFULLY BY A FIRM BRITISH-FRENCH STAND.

IN PARTICULAR, IT WAS SAID, ARTICLE TWO, APPARENTLY PREVENTING EITHER OF THE SIGNATORIES FROM SUPPORTING IN ANY WAY A THIRD POWER ENGAGED IN WAR WITH THE OTHER WAS REGARDED AS CARRYING UNHAPPY IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITISH-FRENCH DETERMINATION TO AID POLAND IF SHE GOES TO WAR OVER GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

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AUG 25 1939

THERE HAD BEEN SOME HOPE THAT THE BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT MIGHT PROCURE A "BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY" FROM RUSSIA WITH ACCESS TO SUPPLIES AND POSSIBLY LEEWAY FOR TROOP MOVEMENTS FROM THE BLACK SEA. THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN PACT, HOWEVER, IT WAS SAID, SEEMED TO REMOVE THIS POSSIBILITY.

30.24-2701

30.24-2701

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED TO COMMENT IMMEDIATELY ON THE PACT. IT WAS OBVIOUS, HOWEVER, THAT THE RECEPTION WAS A GLOOMY ONE.

THE GERMAN XXX 2ND GRAF

THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S REPORTED STATEMENT THAT POLAND MUST EITHER YIELD TO HIS DEMANDS OR BE PARTITIONED CAME AS A STAGGERING BLOW TO BRITISH HOPES FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

(HITLER'S DEMANDS WERE REPORTED IN BERLIN TO INCLUDE THE UNCONDITIONAL RETURN OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND THOSE SECTIONS OF POLAND WHICH WERE GERMAN BEFORE THE WORLD WAR AND THE ACCEPTANCE BY POLAND OF A PROTECTORATE OVER THE AREA REMAINING TO HER.)

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE CONSIDERED THE MESSAGE DELIVERED TO HITLER TODAY BY SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, AS ITS ACE CARD.

IT HAD BEEN HOPED A CLEAR STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN WOULD FIGHT BY POLAND'S SIDE MIGHT CAUSE HITLER TO GIVE SERIOUS THOUGHT BEFORE RISKING WAR.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES RECEIVED REPORTS OF THE HITLER-SIR NEVILE TALK I SILENCE BUT DIPLOMATS TOOK THE GRAVEST POSSIBLE VIEW.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION TOMORROW TO VOTE THE GOVERNMENT VIRTUALLY DICTATORIAL POWERS TO DEAL WITH ANY EMERGENCY.

ALL OFFICERS AND KEY MEN IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY WERE CALLED UP ALONG WITH AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF RESERVISTS IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

THE HOME OFFI— RDERED AIR RAID PRECAUTION FORCES TO BE READY, E/ EGINNING TONIGHT, FOR A NATIONWIDE BLACKOUT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

LL ARP TELEPHONES WERE ORDERED MANNED DAY AND NIGHT TO NOTIFY HOUSE OLDERS.

BRITONS WERE WARNED TO KEEP THEIR GAS MASKS READY.

AN ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL SAID REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING SENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET TO BRING IT UP TO FULL STRENGTH.

TYNESIDE SHIPOWNING FIRMS ALSO CANCELLED ALL SAILINGS TO BALTIC A GERMAN PORTS UNTIL THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IS CLARIFIED. ONE VESSEL EN ROUTE TO HAMBURG WAS CALLED BACK BY RADIO.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ISSUED AN ORDER PROHIBITING EXPORT OF ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS FROM BRITAIN EXCEPT BY LICENSE.

KING GEORGE VI INTERRUPTED HIS VACATION IN SCOTLAND TO RETURN TO LONDON.

ACTIVITY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND AT TEN DOWNING STREET, THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE, WAS GREATER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS LAST SEPTEMBER.

CROWDS STOOD IN DOWNING STREET THROUGHOUT THE DAY, WATCHING DIPLOMATS AND CABINET MINISTERS ENTER AND LEAVE.

THE IMPERIAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MET IN THE CABINET ROOM TO CONSIDER PREPAREDNESS STEPS.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN CONS'' TED WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX, HOME SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE, LORD CHATFIELD, MINISTER FOR THE COORDINATION OF DEFENSES, AND OTHER KEY MINISTERS.

AMONG THE DIPLOMATIC CALLERS WAS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, WHO TALKED WITH BOTH CHAMBERLAIN AND HALIFAX. HE WAS CHEERED BY THE CROWDS AS HE LEFT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LORD KEMSLEY, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER WHO RECENTLY VISITED HITLER, ALSO SAW THE PRIME MINISTER.

HALIFAX HAD A TALK WITH COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR, AND DISCUSSED THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS. BOTH POLAND AND FRANCE WERE INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF THE MESSAGE SENT TO HITLER BY THE GOVERNMENT.

BOTH CHAMBERLAIN AND HALIFAX WILL MAKE STATEMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY WILL BROADCAST BRITAIN'S CASE TO THE WORLD TOMORROW NIGHT FROM TEN DOWNING STREET WHERE CHAMBERLAIN MADE HIS DRAMATIC STATEMENT TWO DAYS BEFORE THE MUNICH CONFERENCE LAST SEPTEMBER.

AUG 25 1939

THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS ISSUED A NEW SCHEDULE OF DRASTICALLY INCREASED MINIMUM WAR RISK RATES WHICH APPLY TO ALL VESSELS SAILING ON OR AFTER TOMORROW.

RATES OF MEDITERRANEAN AND BALTIC CRUISES WERE MORE THAN TREBLED.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN VESSELS, HOWEVER, WERE AN EXCEPTION, AND MAY B RATED AT THE UNDERWRITERS' DISCRETION.

WD446PED

THIRD LEAD BRITISH (ROUNDUP)

LONDON,AUG.23-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ANSWERED A FIRM WARNING BY GREAT BRITAIN WITH A STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD NOT ALTER FRESHLY EXPANDED DEMANDS AGAINST POLAND.

IN A DRAMATIC EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AT THE FUEHRER'S BERCHTESGADEN RETREAT, SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD HITLER BRITAIN WOULD BE BY THE SIDE OF POLAND IF THE LATTER WERE ATTACKED.

HITLER IN REPLY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STOOD FAST BEHIND THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS WHICH WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED YESTERDAY BY HIM TO MOST EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS BY PERSONAL COURIERS:

AUG 24 1939

1. UNCONDITIONAL RETURN OF DANZIG TO GERMANY.

2. RETURN OF SECTIONS OF POLAND WHICH WERE ONCE PART OF GERMANY.

3. REARRANGEMENT OF GERMAN-POLISH RELATIONS MUCH ALONG THE LINES OF THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA.

IT WAS SAID GERMANY WOULD PARTITION POLAND IF HER DEMANDS WERE RESISTED.

AUG 24 1939

TOMORROW NIGHT FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX WILL PRESENT BRITAIN'S CASE TO THE WORLD IN A BROADCAST FROM THE RESIDENCE OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WHERE CHAMBERLAIN MADE A DRAMATIC BROADCAST TWO DAYS BEFORE THE MUNICH CONFERENCE WHICH LED TO THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH BRITAIN REGARDED THE SITUATION WAS INDICATED BY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AIR RAID PRECAUTION FORCES TO MAKE PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENTS TONIGHT FOR AN IMMEDIATE NATIONWIDE BLACK-OUT IN CASE OF ATTACK.

ALL ARP UNITS IN BRITAIN WERE DIRECTED TO BE PREPARED TO PUT THE OUT INTO EFFECT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

TAIN AND FRANCE, WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION, SPED DEFENSE TO MATCH HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

RITISH COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENSE MET AT TEN DOWNING STREET LANS INTO FINAL SHAPE.

30.24-2703

30.24-2703

OTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS:

1. THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TO CONCLUDE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

2. IN BUCHAREST IT WAS LEARNED RUMANIA WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN EVENT OF WAR UNLESS SHE WAS DIRECTLY ATTACKED.

3. KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM WAS ASKED BY THE SEVEN SMALL NATIONS OF THE SO-CALLED "OSLO GROUP" TO DECLARE TO THE WORLD THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE. HE WILL SPEAK TONIGHT.

AUG 24 1939

4. KING GEORGE ARRANGED TO LEAVE TONIGHT FOR LONDON FROM BALMORAL CASTLE, SCOTLAND.

5. THE BOARD OF TRADE PROHIBITED THE EXPORT OF ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS FROM BRITAIN EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE.

THROUGHOUT EUROPE THERE WAS INTENSE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CALLERS INCLUDED UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, HALF A DOZEN CABINET MINISTERS AND LORD KEMSLEY, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

AUG 24 1939

SOME OBSERVERS SAW SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN KEMSLEY'S VISIT IN VIEW OF BERLIN REPORTS THAT HITLER HAD STATED HIS POSITION TO CHAMBERLAIN THROUGH PRIVATE PERSONS WHO WERE KNOWN BOTH TO THE GERMAN FUEHRER AND TO CHAMBERLAIN.

KEMSLEY VISITED HITLER A MONTH AGO. HE CALLED ON CHAMBERLAIN BOTH BEFORE HE WENT AND WHEN HE RETURNED. IT WAS NOT KNOWN, HOWEVER, WHETHER HE HAD COMMUNICATED WITH THE PRIME MINISTER BETWEEN THEN AND TODAY.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THEY KNEW OF NO COMMUNICATION THE PRIME MINISTER HAD RECEIVED FROM HITLER BUT ADMITTED THAT IF THE COMMUNICATION WAS DELIVERED THROUGH PRIVATE CHANNELS THEY NATURALLY WOULD NOT KNOW OF IT.

AUG 24 1939

OFFICIALS SAID SIR NEVILE WAS INSTRUCTED TO TELL HITLER HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "DETERMINED TO RESIST TO THE UTTERMOST" ANY RESORT TO FORCE BY GERMANY WHICH POLAND CONSIDERED A THREAT TO HER INDEPENDENCE AND CHOSE TO RESIST.

THE AMBASSADOR'S X X X ETC.. 3RD GRAPH SECOND LEAD.

THE LONDON TIMES SAID OF THE SITUATION:

"THE IMMEDIATE DANGER POINT IN EUROPE IS DANZIG; AND THE ADMIRABLE RESTRAINT WHICH POLAND HAS SHOWN THROUGH SEVERAL WEEKS OF PROVOCATION CREATES CONFIDENCE SHE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY INCIDENT TO DRIVE HER TO THE DESPERATE ARBITRAMENT OF THE SWORD, UNLESS NO OTHER METHOD IS LEFT TO HER FOR DEFENDING HER INDEPENDENCE."

AUG 24 1939

THE TIMES SAID THAT UNTIL MORE IS KNOWN OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PLAN "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUDGE WHETHER IT IS A NEW TREATY WHICH MAY HAVE FAR REACHING DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY CONSEQUENCES, OR WHETHER IT IS JUST ANOTHER MOVE IN THE WAR OF NERVES DESIGNED AT A CRITICAL MOMENT TO STRIKE ALARM AND DESPONDENCY INTO THE MIND OF THE PEACE FRONT AND TO ALLOW DISQUIET IN GERMANY."

DOUBTS WERE BEGINNING TO BE EXPRESSED BOTH HERE AND IN PARIS THAT--IN VIEW OF THE INSISTENCE IN SOVIET CIRCLES THAT FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD NOT BE DEBARRED--RUSSIA WAS PLANNING ANY SERIOUS ALLIANCE WITH NAZI GERMANY.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CONVERGING ON LONDON FOR TOMORROW'S SESSION AND BRITISH CABINET MEMBERS ALREADY HERE STUDIED THESE OVERNIGHT DEVELOPMENTS:

FRANCE--AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF RESERVISTS WAS SUMMONED, BOLSTERING TO MORE THAN 1,000,000 THE ESTIMATES OF MEN ALREADY UNDER ARMS; FRENCH LEADERS WARNED A SHOWDOWN IS A MATTER OF DAYS ONLY.

POLAND--THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN WARSAW WARNED CITIZENS THERE IS A "SERIOUS SITUATION" AND SUGGESTED THAT THOSE PLANNING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY SHOULD GO WHILE TRANSPORTATION WAS NORMAL. POLAND KEPT HER WELL TRAINED ARMY READY FOR ACTION AND RESPONSIBLE WARSAW QUARTERS ASSERTED THERE WAS "NO DEFEATISM," ADDING "THIS COUNTRY IS FULLY PREPARED TO FULFILL ITS RESPONSIBILITY AS REGARDS TO THE PROTECTION OF PEACE AND JUSTICE IN EASTERN EUROPE."

AUG 24 1939

GERMANY--GERMAN CIRCLES, ELATEDLY PREDICTING THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WOULD RETURN FROM MOSCOW IN A FEW DAYS WITH A RUSSIAN PACT SIGNED, CONTINUED TO EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT ADOLF HITLER WOULD ACHIEVE HIS AIMS BY PEACEFUL MEANS. RUMORS CIRCULATED THAT HITLER WAS ABOUT TO ISSUE A MESSAGE ON GERMANY'S IDEAS OF ORDERED WORLD PEACE TO ALL GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD. THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS WERE MASSED ALONG THE POLISH BORDER. BRITISH AND FRENCH NATIONALS WERE REPORTED LEAVING BERLIN.

DANZIG INCREASED ACTIVITY OF TROOPS AND POLICE WAS NOTED; NAZI DISTRICT LEADER ALBERT FORSTER AND REICHMINISTER HANS FRANK TOLD A MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT THAT DANZIG WOULD RETURN TO GERMANY WHETHER "IT SUITS THE WORLD OR NOT." FORSTER SAID IT WOULD BE "SHORTLY."

ITALY--MILITARY PREPARATIONS TO MATCH THOSE OF FRANCE WERE REPORTED UNDER CONSIDERATION; A NEW LAW AUTHORIZED REQUISITION OF MERCHANT VESSELS FOR WAR USE.

AUG 24 1939

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AUG 24 1939

MILITARY SEPARATE

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-ESTIMATES OF INFORMED OBSERVERS--MILITARY RESTRICTIONS PRECLUDE ANY MORE EXACT COMPILATION--INDICATED TODAY THE EUROPE'S ARMIES, EXCLUDING NAVAL AND AIR FORCES, WERE APPROACHING 10,000,000 MEN.

GENERAL CONJECTURE AMONG MILITARY OBSERVERS HAS BEEN THAT IN LAND POWER A ROUGH BALANCE EXISTED BETWEEN THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND THE BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT AND THEIR ASSOCIATED POWERS, WITH SOVIET RUSSIA'S ESTIMATED 2,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS OUTSIDE THE CALCULATIONS.

AVIATION EXPERTS NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE TO AGREE AS TO THE WARPLANE STRENGTH OF THE OLD WORLD NATIONS, INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATES VARYING BY THOUSANDS.

AUG 24 1939

BRITISH SUPERIORITY ON THE SEAS IS GENERALLY CONCEDED.

THE PRECAUTIONARY CALLING UP OF THOUSANDS OF MEN IN THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS IS AN ALMOST UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF A ROUGH SURVEY THE FOLLOWING FIGURES APPEAR IN MANY ESTIMATES:

FRANCE-MORE THAN 1,000,000. HER STANDING ARMY OF 500,000 HAS BEEN AUGMENTED BY 300,000 TO 600,000 MEN RECENTLY.

BRITAIN-BETWEEN 600,000 AND 700,000. THE BRITISH CABINET ACKNOWLEDGED LAST NIGHT THAT ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL WAS BEING CALLED UP. (THIS DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT EGYPT AND INDIA).

POLAND-APPROACHING 1,000,000.

AUG 24 1939

TURKEY-300,000.

GREECE-200,000.

AS FOR THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS THE LATEST ITALIAN FIGURE MENTIONED HAS BEEN 1,300,000.

RECENT TROOP MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY HAVE SWELLED THE NAZI LAND FORCES SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 1,750,000 AND 2,000,000.

1939

30.24-2705

30.24-2705

CONSIDERED SEPARATELY ARE FIGURES OF 150,000 UPWARD FOR SPAIN; 300,000 FOR YUGOSLAVIA; 275,000 FOR RUMANIA; AND 200,000 UPWARD FOR HUNGARY.

IN STILL ANOTHER BYSTANDER OR NEUTRAL CATEGORY MIGHT BE LISTED 500,000 FOR THE COMBINED FORCES OF BULGARIA, BELGIUM, THE BALTIC STATES PORTUGAL AND SWITZERLAND.

AUG 24 1939

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HENDERSON SKETCH

LONDON, AUG 23-(AP)-SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY WHO FLEW TO SALZBURG TODAY WITH A COMMUNICATION FROM PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FOR ADOLF HITLER, IS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

AUG 24 1939

HIS DISPATCHES HAVE BEEN HELD UP AS MODELS OF DESCRIPTIVE WRITING FOR YOUNGER DIPLOMATS.

HE WAS AN OUTSTANDING FIGURE IN THE CRISIS OF SEPTEMBER, 1938, OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND OFTEN HAS CALLED ON ADOLF HITLER TO DELIVER THE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HE IS 57, TALL, SHARP-FEATURED AND LOOKS MORE LIKE A SOLDIER THAN A DIPLOMAT. HE ENTERED THE SERVICE IN 1905 AND HAS HELD POSTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IN HIS SPARE TIME--THERE HASN'T BEEN MUCH IN THE LAST TWO YEARS--SIR NEVILE SHOOTS. HE ONCE WENT OUT AFTER SOME WILD GOATS WHEN STATIONED AT BELGRADE AND RETURNED WITH NINE--A LOCAL RECORD.

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UPDATED POLISH HISTORICAL

AUG 24 1939

FOR THE FOURTH TIME SINCE THE 10TH CENTURY, WHEN SHE FIRST EMERGED AS A NATION TORN FROM THE FLANK OF THE TOTTERING MORAVIAN EMPIRE, POLAND TODAY FACED THE THREAT OF PARTITION.

ADOLPH HITLER'S DEMANDS THAT POLAND YIELD PEACEFULLY TO HIS DEMANDS FOR THE RETURN OF GERMAN RULED TERRITORY LOST IN THE WORLD WAR, AND A PROTECTORATE FOR THE REST OF THE OR AGAIN BE PARTITIONED, THREW INTO BOLD RELIEF THE STORMY HISTORY OF THE POLISH PEOPLES.

POLAND'S HISTORY AS A KINGDOM BEGAN IN 962 UNDER THE REIGN OF MIESZKO, WHOSE GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER HAD WRESTED ITS BEGINNINGS--A PROVINCE EXTENDING FROM THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS TO.... ?

SHE GRADUALLY GREW TO A GREAT COUNTRY, AT ONE TIME EXTENDING OVER SOME TERRITORY THAT IS NOW WESTERN RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, AS FAR SOUTH AS WHAT FORMERLY WAS CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, AS FAR NORTH AS WHAT IS NOW LATVIA ON THE BALTIC, AND WITH A WESTERN R FRONTIER THAT IS APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AS THE PRESENT BORDER.

THEN, IN THE 18TH CENTURY, SHE DISAPPEARED AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE, AS THE RESULT OF THREE PARTITIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

NOT UNTIL 1919, DID SHE AGAIN APPEAR AS A NATION, CARVED INTO THE MAPS OF THE WORLD BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY, WHICH END D THE WORLD WAR.

THE FIRST TREATY OF PARTITION WAS SIGNED FEB. 17, 1772, BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA. THE SECOND TREATY, WHICH ADMITTED AUSTRIA TO A SHARE, WAS SIGNED AUG. 16 OF THE SAME YEAR.

BY THESE ACTS, PLAND LOST ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF HER POPULATION AND ONE-FOURTH OF HER TERRITORY. TO RUSSIA WENT 1,586 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 550,000. TO AUSTRIA FELL 1,710 SQUARE MILES POPULATED BY 816,000 PERSONS. THE MARITIME PROVINCE OF DANZIG--STILL THE SORE SPOT TODAY--WENT TO PRUSSIA, TOGETHER WITH A TOTAL OF 629 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF 378,000 PERSONS.

REVOLUTION CONVERTED POLAND INTO AN HEREDITARY LIMITED MONARCHY IN 1791 AND A NEW CONSTITUTION, LIBERAL IN ITS ACTION WAS PLACED IN FORCE. SCARCELY HAD THE NEW CONSTITUTION BECOME EFECTIVE WHEN DISSATISFIED POLISH NOBLES INDUCED THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS TO SEND TROOPS TO POLAND TO RESTORE THE OLD CONSTITUTION. PROMISED PRUSSIAN AID TO POLAND FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

POLAND AGAIN MET DEFEAT AND OUT OF IT CAME THE SECOND PARTITION, ON SEPT. 23, 1793.

RUSSIA TOOK ALL THE EASTERN PROVINCES --A QUARTER OF A MILLION SQUARE MILES.

AUG 24 1939

POLAND NOW WAS REDUCED TO ONE THIRD HER ORIGINAL SIZE WITH A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 3,500,000.

THE PATRIOTISM OF KOSCIUSZKO, POLISH HERO, FLAMED INTO INSURRECTION AND THE LEADER PROCLAIMED HIMSELF DICTATOR OF POLAND IN MARCH 1794.

AT FIRST HIS ARMY OF PEASANTS WAS SUCCESSFUL AND THEY RECOVERED MUCH OF THEIR ANCIENT LANDS, BUT DISSENSION IN HIS OWN RANKS AND OVERPOWERING RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS DEFEATED HIM. THE THIRD PARTITION FOLLOWED SWIFTLY.

SUCCESSIVE TREATIES IN 1795 AND 1776 BETWEEN AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA SWEPT POLAND INTO NATIONAL OBLIVION. AUSTRIA TOOK THE SOUTHER PARTS, PRUSSIA GRABBED THE WESTERN SECTIONS WITH WARSAW AND RUSSIA NNEXED THE REST.

FOR 100 YEARS, POLAND REMAINED ONLY A NAME.

THEN, OUT OF THE WAR PLAINS OF EUROPE APPEARED THE FIGURE OF NAPOLEON AND FOR A SHORT TIME, THE GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW, CREATED BY HIM OUT OF TERRITORIES TAKEN FROM PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA, BLOOMED.

IT WAS SHORTLIVED, IN NAPOLEON'S MARCH TO MOSCOW, 80,000 WERE PUT T INTO THE FIELD BY THE DUCHY, BUT WHEN THE LITTLE CORPORAL WAS DEFEATED, PRUSSIA ABSORBED THE DUCHY.

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AUG 24 1939

HITLER ACTS TO TAKE DANZIG, CHAMBERLAIN GETS WAR POWERS; ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO GERMANY, POLAND AND ITALY

DO NOT BELIEVE ENGLAND WILL FIGHT IN SPITE OF HER PLEDGES TO POLAND

AUG 26 1939

Reich May Send Troops Into Polish Territory To "Establish Peace And Order" — Plans To Move Fast So Mines Cannot Be Blown Up

Förster, Declared Head Of Danzig State, Can Ask Reich To Protect Nazis There From Encircling Warsaw Troops—Cruiser Sent To Free City

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, *Friday*, Aug. 25—Adolf Hitler and his most trusted advisers deliberated early today on his asserted right to a free hand in Eastern Europe in light of Germany's consultation and non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech to the British House of Commons.

In authoritative quarters, Chamberlain's speech was pronounced "purely negative."

AUG 26 1939

Most Trusted Lieutenants

Only the ministers most directly involved surrounded Hitler at the conference, which went into the early hours of the morning. They included among others Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy party leader.

High military officers also were present.

Three-Point Picture Presented

It was considered most unlikely that an official communique would be issued. Men, however, who were in constant touch with the Chancellory, presented the following picture:

Albert Förster, now the chief executive of the baby state of Danzig, can do two things—first, declare that Danzig considers itself part of the Reich; second, ask that this latest acquisition to the Reich be properly protected in view of the asserted "encirclement" of Danzig by Polish troops.

Germany will not declare war upon Poland. It will merely organize a punitive expedition to Poland to "establish law and order." One of the places that must be guarded from lawlessness, above all others, is Upper Silesia with its rich zinc, iron, copper and coal deposits. To safeguard these deposits the "police action" in Silesia must be so fast that the Poles won't have time to blow up or dynamite the mines.

After Chamberlain's speech the Führer and his advisers are more convinced than ever that the British and French will not fight.

Accordingly, when the thirty German newspapermen still left in London urgently asked for instructions what to do, they were curtly told they must stick to their posts as there was no danger involved for them.

Ships Arrive And Leave

Also, German ships are arriving and leaving as though nothing were in the offing. The North German Lloyd liner Bremen sailed for New York with this year's record total of 1,800 passengers. There is an indulgent smile in Berlin for the anxiety of the Italians in not letting their big ocean liners leave their ports at this time.

From a military point of view, the entire emphasis is laid upon measures on the Polish border. There is no serious thought of any possibility of trouble from the west.

Preparations are going on as usual for the Tannenberg celebration next Sunday in East Prussia.

This is done in the firm conviction that the "police action" will have been completed in time for the celebration to be held in perfect peace.

Cruisers Sent To Danzig

In order that Danzig, while awaiting deliverance from Polish "oppression," may not be unprotected, the armored cruiser Schleswigholstein will arrive in Danzig today at 8 A. M. (2 A. M., E.S.T.).

This cruiser carries four 28-centimeter and ten 15-centimeter guns. It is thus more than a match for the Polish fortress of Hel.

Also, with its 13,000 tons it has bigger tonnage—according to the German belief—than the whole Polish fleet put together.

In other words, as Danzig has not had time to build her own forts, she will have a swimming fortress equal to anything the Poles may pose against her.

When Will Action Start?

Such was the picture at midnight. What nobody could answer was: Just when will Adolf Hitler press the button for the "police action" in Poland?

And yet another question which nobody, not even Hitler, could answer was: What will the Poles do?

And finally: What will England and France do?

Hitler flew suddenly to the capital last night for his vital showdown talks.

Little Danzig produced ominous news and the nationals of Britain, France and the United States were getting out of Germany as quickly as they could.

REICH EXPECTS PEACE WITHOUT GOING TO WAR

Does Not Believe Britain Will Fight In Spite Of Her Pledges To Poland

Hitler Expected To Send Punitive Force To Keep "Law And Order"

AUG 26 1939

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(*Continued from Page 1*)

30.24-2707

30.24-2707

"Danger Is Imminent"

The official radio news broadcast at 10 P. M. (4 P. M. E.S.T.) ended with the words, "Danger is imminent. Danger is imminent."

Hitler returned with four other planes, bringing his immediate staff from his Obersalzberg chancellery.

Hitler looked cheery and tanned and he smiled as he stepped from the plane with his arm raised, saluting Foreign Office officials in black and silver trimmed diplomatic uniforms. They had been waiting for von Ribbentrop to return from Moscow with the pact.

Spotting the Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, Hitler smilingly stepped up to him and shook hands, his eyes literally sparkling. A few minutes later the Führer and his staff drove away to the chancellery. Later on von Ribbentrop arrived.

Attolico patted Germany's Foreign Minister on the back and said in English: "It is big work, beyond all praise."

Von Ribbentrop drove straight to the chancellery to deliver his report.

As soon as the Führer's standard was raised over the chancellery silent crowds gathered in front. In the courtyard soldiers and elite guard troops raced about.

Several cars were parked in the yard and several more—all Government machines—stood in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Realization For First Time

Millions of Germans went to bed realizing for the first time that other than a peaceful walk into Poland may be in the offing.

The press at last was giving publicity to preparations for war in other countries.

The official German news bureau also gave a rather full account of what Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today.

Until now the general tenor has been one of making fun of nervousness in other countries and contrasting it with "calmness" prevailing in Germany.

Expected Capitulation

The effect of this propaganda has been that the average man on the street was more than convinced that the British and French would never fight and that the Poles would capitulate as did the Czechs.

Now, however, accounts of Polish mobilization scenes alternate with stories of Polish "atrocities."

The news that the British, French and Americans were departing also spread through the city and caused apprehensive gossiping among housewives.

Away from the capital, however, news of this kind hardly had percolated.

The provincial press still was jubilating over Hitler's "stroke of genius" in arranging for the non-aggression and consultative pact with Soviet Russia. To the provincial press, the question of a Polish war still seemed distant.

The most ominous news of the day, from certain points of view, was that from Danzig.

There a new position, that of "head of state," was created, and Hitler's trusted lieutenant, Albert Förster, was designated as the city's new chief executive.

This seemed to indicate that Hitler wants this man to be in full command during the days immediately ahead.

Political circles were quick to point out that as chief of the Free State, Förster has the right to call for help from Germany if and when he sees his "country" endangered. They spoke of this in the light of the D. N. B. (German news agency) report of Polish troops "encircling" Danzig.

Would Give Him Cause

This, these circles said, could give Förster the cause for asking German assistance.

The second piece of sensational news from Danzig was a series of official D. N. B. (German news agency) reports stating that three commercial planes flying the German flag had been shot at by the Poles.

All these things seemed to indicate that the *casus belli* might soon be found.

Nevertheless, hope continued for an eleventh-hour miracle to stave off war.

The miracle performer, in the eyes of German officialdom, might well be Colonel Josef Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister.

Men who should know contended "the thread between Colonel Beck and Hitler has never been torn."

Beck Might Go To Berlin

Beck, it was thought, might possibly come to Berlin much as President Emil Hacha of Czecho-Slovakia did last March, and place Poland under Germany's "protection."

These quarters further asserted that Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff was putting pressure upon Beck and the Polish Government.

With one accord Berlin's press interpreted the pact with Moscow to mean "political rearrangement of Eastern Europe."

It intimated that von Ribbentrop and Molotoff had reached a far-going agreement as to how Eastern Europe should be rearranged.

"Must Understand At Last"

Poland, according to the newspaper *Boersenzeitung*, must "comprehend at last that the bell is tolling."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said: "The lesson which the twenty-third of August gave is intended equally for the Poland of today and those who stand behind Poland who knowingly encouraged her to sabotage peaceful revision."

The Hamburger *Fremdenblatt:* "Those states which, like Turkey, entered the encirclement front in the vain expectation of a British-Soviet Russian treaty find themselves confronted by an entirely new situation.

"All countries from the Baltic coast to the Dardanelles will understand the signs of the times and will grasp the necessity of taking into account the fundamental fact of German-Russian cooperation."

Meaning Of Pact

In plain language, this means:

Poland, knuckle under.

Turkey, sever your alliance with Great Britain—your ally Russia is now Germany's friend.

Rumania, come back to the course which you began to steer when you signed your big economic treaty with the Reich.

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, beware!

These foregoing and obviously authoritative interpretations of the pact signed in Moscow last night were being distributed even before von Ribbentrop had a chance to report to Hitler.

This indicated that the public is to be prepared rapidly for what may be in the offing.

Underscores Results

Von Ribbentrop himself seized two occasions to underscore the results of his trip.

Before leaving Moscow he announced that "the Führer and Stalin have decided upon friendship."

He described the pact of Moscow as "the firm and immovable foundation on which both states will build and arrive at a close cooperation."

Later, at Königsberg, he expressed the opinion that Hitler would solve this crisis as he did others, and insisted that Germany was unbeatable, invincible.

Chamberlain "Too Late"

Meanwhile, an attitude of "there's nothing to be done about it now" prevailed in quarters close to the Government after Chamberlain's speech.

"Chamberlain's statement that Poland stood ready to negotiate is too late," a high source said. "We can only shake our heads in regret."

Foreign Office quarters interpreted the non-aggression pact with Russia as meaning that Russia could not send materials to Poland in case of a Polish-German conflict.

Communication Lines Running Through Reich Disrupted for Hours—Poles Reported Encircling Danzig—Warsaw Hears German Patrol Crossed Border.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Britain's powerful navy, engaged in broad maneuvers the past three weeks, was reported today to have flung a strong barrier across the Skagerrak, the elbow-shaped channel between Norway and Denmark that commands the entrance to the Baltic Sea. This would give Britain virtual control of the Baltic.

At the start of the world war, almost exactly twenty-five years ago, the British North Sea fleet barricaded the Skagerrak and bottled up a large section of the German Navy in Kiel Harbor

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The official German news bureau, DNB, in a special dispatch from Danzig, asserted tonight that the Free City had been encircled by a mixed Polish division in the south and west, and that the danger of an immediate coup d'etat was very great.

The DNB dispatch said:

"By this concentration of a war-equipped Polish division at the immediate frontier of Danzig territory the danger of an imminent coup d'etat has come exceedingly close."

PARIS, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Diplomatic circles reported tonight that all communication between France and Poland had been disrupted since 5 P. M. (noon New York time).

These circles said that even the French Foreign Office had been unable to contact Poland since that time. Officials endeavoring to place calls, these sources said, were told "all communication with Poland has broken down."

All land telegraph and telephone lines linking France and her eastern European ally pass through Germany.

London Also Cut Off From Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Communications with Warsaw and other Polish cities by telephone and telegraph were interrupted tonight and the Post Office Department, which has charge of these utilities in Great Britain, said it could not say when communications could be resumed.

German Patrol Reported in Poland.

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Well-informed sources reported today that a German patrol had crossed the Polish border and occupied an estate about three-quarters of a mile within Polish territory near Ilawa.

Ilawa is five miles on the Polish side of the Polish-East Prussian border about seventy miles northwest of Warsaw.

Poland Reported Mobilizing.

DANZIG, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The official German DNB Agency in Danzig reported today that Poland officially had begun mobilization.

The Danzig Senate in solemn session voted today to make Albert Forster, Nazi party leader of Danzig, the Free City's Chief of State. This means that Arthur Greiser, who has hitherto been head of the little State as its Senate President, ceases to be Chief Executive.

Danzig's customs officers reported to Free State officials today that Poland had closed the borders between Poland and Danzig at 11 A. M. (6 A. M. Eastern daylight time).

Danzig's officials earlier had shut off telephone connections with Gdynia. This was said to be a reprisal against Polish action in refusing to accept calls for Gdynia.

It was announced officially that the German Navy's 13,200-ton cadet training ship Schleswig Holstein would visit the Free City, anchoring tomorrow in Danzig Harbor.

A report by DNB that the British Consul-General had left Danzig proved untrue. He was seen in the city at noon and the Consulate said there were no plans for his departure.

The elevation of Herr Forster gives Danzig a chief of State known as a radical. Herr Greiser is called a moderate.

Danzig Tensely Awaits Decree.

Some sources interpreted the action as an indication that Herr Forster would have dictatorial powers to perfect the demanded reunion of the Free City with Germany.

Expectant and armed, Danzig waited anxiously today for announcement of a new decree which was considered likely to hasten the Free City's return to Germany.

Officials said the law, now in preparation, probably would be issued later in the day. They declined to hint at its nature. Danzig, under heavy guard, was tense.

Every bridge was patroled by a black uniformed S. S. man last night. Today men with rifles were guarding bridges in the downtown area. There was great activity among the soldiers stationed here and it was obvious that many more men had been called up to serve in the defense force.

Talks With Poland Broken Off.

A highly authoritative source said efforts to negotiate the problem of Polish customs inspectors had been broken off. A commission from the Polish Finance Ministry has been here in an effort to straighten out one of the chief complaints of the Danzig Nazis.

Official quarters expressed great indignation over what they said was another attempt by Polish anti-aircraft forces to shoot down a German passenger plane approaching Danzig from the sea near the Polish border today. The plane was not hit.

The calling up of new Danzig conscripts was evident in various business establishments. Some gasoline stations usually manned by men were served only by women.

Hitler Returns to Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler unexpectedly arrived at Berlin's Tempelhof Airdrom at 5:56 P. M. (12:56 P. M. Eastern daylight time) today from his mountain retreat near Berchtesgaden.

Der Fuehrer was greeted by the Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, who chatted with him a few minutes.

Few persons were at the airport at the time of his arrival in a heavy Junkers plane carrying several members of his staff. He quickly left the airport for the Chancellery.

Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop arrived at the Tempelhof Airport at 6:40 P. M. (1:40 P. M. Eastern daylight time). He stepped briskly from Herr Hitler's personal airplane and was driven away immediately. It was presumed that he would meet Hitler at once.

German Troops Ready.

Meanwhile German troops stood ready to back up Herr Hitler's demands upon Poland and the British Government notified its consuls to advise British nationals in Germany to leave.

Simultaneously the United States embassy for the first time began to tell inquiring citizens "unofficially" that it would be best for them also to depart.

With the Nazis seeking the establishment of Germany's pre-war eastern boundaries, one high Foreign Office official declared it was "very necessary" for Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Beck to go to Herr Hitler quickly. Envisaging a possible re-enactment by Col. Beck of the trip to see Herr Hitler last march by President Emil Hacha of Czecho-Slovakia, the Foreign Office official said:

"The Poles know exactly what we want of them."

The inference was that Poland had been apprised fully of Germany's demands, but that perhaps no zero hour yet had been set for her reply. This zero hour was expected tonight.

Limited Ultimatum Due.

There was a feeling that the best guess was that there would be a limited ultimatum to Poland of only a few hours.

Poland's only hope to avoid war then would be to send her Foreign Minister to Herr Hitler to capitulate.

"Don't think for one moment that Hitler wants war," one spokesman said. "Nobody would be happier than our Fuehrer if the Poles accepted our conditions without bloodshed."

At the same time, in the wake of the signing of the Russian-German pact, there were indications that a clear understanding already existed between Berlin and Moscow as to what to do about Poland in the event of war.

Predicts Close Co-operation.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was quoted in German press dispatches from Moscow today as saying that the two totalitarian States will build on their new non-aggression pact toward "close co-operation."

Herr von Ribbentrop said:

"Things always went badly for Germany and Russia in the past when they were enemies, but they fared well when they were friends. Yesterday was a fateful day for both peoples. Der Fuehrer and Stalin have decided in favor of friendship.

"The non-aggression and consultation pact which Herr Molotov and I signed yesterday is a firm and immovable foundation on which both States will build and arrive at a close co-operation."

"This is perhaps one of the most portentous turning points in the history of the two peoples.

"An attempt was made to encircle Germany and Russia, and precisely from this encirclement has now emanated the German-Russian understanding."

Prime Minister Chamberlain's address to Parliament contributed to the growing tension in Berlin. His firm attitude, it was feared in many quarters here, caused hope to fade that eastern European problems could be solved without bloodshed.

Troops stood in formidable numbers on both sides of the German-Polish border. In Danzig it was admitted that German troops were in positions from which they could move in on a moment's notice.

Along with the orders to British consuls for a general evacuation of British nationals, the staffs of the British and French embassies—with the exception of the Ambassadors and a few secretaries—were preparing to leave.

French Ambassador Robert Coulondre last night presented what was believed to have been a reaffirmation of the French Government's intention to stand by Poland. The envoy called at the Foreign Office with his Government's message following a similar demarche to Herr Hitler yesterday by British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson.

Today the vestibules of both embassies were piled with luggage, boxes and packages. Even the chef in the French embassy took off his white cap and deserted the kitchen.

Movements of troops and guns became more apparent in the heart of Berlin. Anti-aircraft units, some moving in commandeered civilian trucks, passed briskly up the Unter den Linden.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, chief Nazi propagandist, also was with Der Fuerhrer at Berchtesgaden, a fact which attracted the attention of keen foreign observers. It is Dr. Goebbels who usually aids Herr Hitler in framing his proclamations to the nation when vital steps are being taken and who reads these important documents over the radio.

With the danger of meeting the Russian Army midway in Poland eliminated, the Nazis' determination to settle the Polish issue promptly, even if it means bloodshed, became clearer each hour.

Swift Move in Poland Foreseen.

The authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland, possessing very close connections with the Foreign Office, declared a solution of the Polish problem was an immediate necessity, and concluded urgently:

"The military status of the Reich leaves no doubt that Germany is prepared for all eventualities."

In other words, just a simple command from Herr Hitler is all that now is required.

Satisfaction of Nazi demands, said reliable informants, means the unconditional return of Danzig; the cession of Pommerellen, Pomorze (the Polish corridor) and Polish Upper Silesia which belonged to Germany before the world war, and finally the submission of what would then be left of Poland to a setup similar to the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate.

Various reliable sources said that the German armed forces, which have been taking extensive military precautions along the eastern frontier bordering Poland, now were in a state of "highest readiness" from the fastness of the Tatra Mountains to the Baltic Sea.

Reservists Called Up.

Reservists and soldiers at Cologne were hastily called up for duty yesterday. They were routed from homes, theaters and cafes. As in most parts of Germany, motor cars, mortorcycles and trucks were requisitioned for army use.

A column of trucks loaded with fully equipped air force units and towing field kitchens, rolled eastward through Berlin early today. Anti-aircraft guns were in place on the capital city's public buildings and other point of vantage.

An official police notice appeared in the newspapers today calling the public's attention to the duty of each citizen to procure a gas mask as well as the apparatus used in air defense work. A nationwide radio address on the subject titled "Attention, the Air Protection League Is Speaking" will be delivered tomorrow night by an Air Ministry official.

While the announcement of the conclusion of the non-aggression pact with Russia reached Berlin too late for comment, the inspired morning press took a very belligerent tone toward Poland because of the alleged firing upon two German civilian transport planes by Poles.

[In Warsaw, it was stated that the shots from anti-aircraft batteries were directed against a German military plane which attempted to fly over prohibited area near Danzig.]

The official German news agency, DNB, reported Polish cannon had fired on a German plane flying over the Baltic outside of Polish territorial domain. This occurred off the Danzig coast. A second plane was fired upon over the Corridor border, Germans said. Neither machine was hit.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (AP).—Long lines of German military trucks were reported by border observers today to be moving within sight of the Belgian town of Eupen, former German territory.

German fortifications facing the Belgian border were reported authoritatively to have been occupied during the night. Numerous artillery pieces were seen being drawn into place.

Ribbentrop Certain Hitler Will Win Out

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop expressed the conviction that Adolf Hitler would master the present European crisis as he has all others, as he returned today from Moscow.

Germany, he asserted, is unbeatable.

A large group of Nazis assembled to cheer the Foreign Minister as he and his entourage arrived by plane, shortly after 4 P. M. (11 A. M., Eastern daylight time).

PRIME MINISTER ASKS DICTATORIAL POWERS

Charges That Hitler Demands Free Hand in Eastern Europe and Dealt Secretly With Moscow Cheered in House.

30.24-2709

PARLIAMENT APPROVES WAR POWERS BILL

King Signs Measure Giving Government Almost Dictatorial Authority

AUG 25 1939

London Museums Closed. Air-Raid Shelters Are Dug In Parks

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24—Prime Minister Chamberlain solemnly told Britain today that it was in "imminent peril of war," and the nation hurriedly but calmly prepared to meet the danger.

Parliament, answering an appeal by Chamberlain for speedy action, passed without a record vote an emergency powers bill giving the Government virtual dictatorial authority and suspending some civil liberties; King George, having cut short a vacation to hurry to London in the crisis, immediately gave assent to the measure.

Barrier At Baltic Entrance

The British navy was reported to have strung a barrier across the Skagerrak, strategic channel commanding the entrance to the Baltic Sea; the Foreign Office advised British subjects to cancel vacations abroad; women and children left London for the country; workmen silently but hurriedly built air-raid shelters in London's parks, and gleaming anti-aircraft guns were manned there.

American tourists in England, Scotland and Wales—there are between 3,000 and 4,000 of them—were advised by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to go home immediately.

Museums Closed

Museums in London were closed and steps were taken to move art treasures to safer places; precious stained glass windows in Canterbury Cathedral were being removed and taken to an unknown underground vault; all London schoolteachers were ordered to return from vacation and report at their schools Saturday to prepare for possible evacuation of children to the country.

The tenor of all this preparation was one of calmness and determination. This was a keynote sounded for the nation by Chamberlain in a speech to the House of Commons reviewing recent events and urging passage of the wartime emergency bill.

Hitler Demands Free Hand

Chamberlain told Commons that Wednesday's diplomatic message to Chancellor Hitler, delivered by the British Ambassador and restating Brit 's position, was answered by Hitler

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LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons today that Adolf Hitler had demanded a free hand for Germany in eastern Europe and had told Great Britain that any country which interfered was to blame for any war that ensued.

"God knows I have done all that is possible in efforts for peace," he said, after declaring that Great Britain's obligations to Poland remain unaffected by what he called an imminent peril of war.

Speaking against the background of a rapidly arming Europe, the Prime Minister asked Parliament to enact an emergency powers bill, giving the Government virtually dictatorial authority to deal with any emergency. The cheers that rose from all sides of the House at the close of his thirty-three-minute speech indicated quick acceptance of his demand.

House Speeds War Measure 457 to 4.

The House overwhelmingly agreed to clear the decks for speedy enactment of the measure. The vote for the necessary procedure was 457 to 4. It came when Mr. Chamberlain arose a second time to urge speed after almost three hours of discussion.

"As we think, so shall we act unitedly," he said solemnly and the House rose and cheered.

Meanwhile it was generally believed that King George had taken far-reaching steps today by signing orders in council to bolster Great Britain's preparedness.

Two acts of Parliament this spring—the military conscription bill and the Ministry of Supply bill—contained clauses whereby hundreds of thousands of men may be called up for military service and war powers exerted over industry simply by orders in council.

The Prime Minister said in his opening address that Herr Hitler's claim to a free hand in eastern Europe came as a reply to a message delivered to the German leader yesterday through the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson. This message, Mr. Chamberlain said, restated Britain's own position.

Issue Does Not Rest With Britain.

"The German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis that eastern Europe is a sphere in which Germany ought to have a free hand," said the Prime Minister.

He went on to say that "we still hope reason and sanity will find a way out," but said that "the issue of peace or war does not rest with us."

"If all efforts to find a peaceful solution—and God knows I have done my best—fail and we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind and the end of which no man can foresee, we shall not be fighting for the political future of a faraway State in a foreign land," he said.

"We shall be fighting for the preservation of those principles, the destruction of which would involve the destruction of all possibility of peace and security for the peoples of the world. I trust those with whom the responsibility lies will remember the millions of mankind whose fate depends on their actions."

The Prime Minister's speech, delivered in solemn tones and with obvious emotion, recalled to many members of Parliament the similarly grave speech of Lord Grey, British Foreign Secretary, on the eve of the outbreak of the world war in 1914.

Speech of Lord Grey Is Recalled.

It was reminiscent also of the speech which Mr. Chamberlain himself delivered on September 28 last year and under strangely similar circumstances at the height of the crisis over Germany's demands on Czecho-Slovakia. As he spoke them he received an invitation to the Munich conference which brought a settlement, but was followed by the virtual absorption of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

"Throughout these days," he said, "we have been in close and constant contact with the French Government, whose attitude is identical with our own."

He declared that the Government's message to Herr Hitler yesterday "made it plain that if the cause should arise, the Government were resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces at their command."

The Prime Minister, who wrung his hands nervously and as usual fumbled with his spectacles, sat down after he had spoken thirty-three minutes.

The diplomatic and other galleries were crowded. The American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, was a member of the audience. Notably missing, however, was one usually regular attendant—the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

Labor and Liberals Write.

Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor opposition, addressed Commons when the Prime Minister had ended and described Mr. Chamberlain's statement as one of "gravity," but approved the Government's policy of firmness.

"Let no man abroad," he said, "think Labor will be a willing party ever to acquiesce in any further acts of aggression."

The Liberal leader, Sir Archibald, also approved the Government's policy.

"Now that we are in a crisis, criticism must be put aside," he said.

James Maxton, Laborite, said that what the Government was being given by Parliament today was a "Mandate for war in certain eventualities."

Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, declared that "the situation with which we are faced is as grave and perilous as any this country has faced at any time in its history."

"The chief danger of war," he said, "is Germany's refusal to believe that we are in earnest in what we say."

Mr. Chamberlain made his statement as he asked Parliament to give the Government virtually dictatorial powers to deal with the international situation.

"New and drastic steps are required by the gravity of the situation," he said.

The Prime Minister's proposals were embodied in a brief but sweeping emergency powers bill which was introduced at the opening of Parliament's emergency session.

What the Measure Provides.

The measure would give the Government power to put into operation immediately any measures considered necessary for the national safety.

1. Taking over railways and other transportation.
2. Control of food supplies.
3. Defense against air attack.

"The international situation has steadily deteriorated until today we find ourselves confronted with an imminent peril of war," Mr. Chamberlain declared to a crowded House which cheered him as he entered.

"Germany is now in a condition of complete readiness for war," he asserted, reviewing the events leading up to the present situation.

Poland, he said, has shown "great calm and self-restraint."

Charges Secret Talks.

"Poland," he continued, "has always been and is ready now to discuss her differences with the German Government if they could be sure that these discussions could be carried on without threats of force or violence and with some confidence."

Then, turning to the new German-Russian non-aggression pact, Mr. Chamberlain said British-French-Russian military discussions were going well "when this bombshell came."

The announcement of the pact came as an "unpleasant surprise to the British Government," he said.

The Russian Government, he continued, while carrying on discussions with Britain and France, had been secretly negotiating with Germany for purposes "which on the face of it were inconsistent with the objects of their foreign policy as we understood it."

House Cheers Accusation.

The House cheered this statement.

Turning back to Poland, the Prime Minister said that at the beginning of this week German troops began moving toward the Polish frontier.

Then he said:

"The Government's first duty is to declare that British obligations to Poland remain unaffected."

He was referring to Great Britain's pledge to aid Poland if her independence were threatened.

"I wish emphatically to repudiate any suggestion that our defensive measures imply an act of menace," he asserted. "Nothing we have done or propose to do menaces the legitimate interests of Germany.

"It is not an act of menace to prepare to help friends defend themselves."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the object of his communication to the German Fuehrer yesterday through Sir Nevile Henderson was "to restate our position and to make sure there was no misunderstanding."

"War between our two countries would be one of the greatest calamities that could occur," said Mr. Chamberlain.

"The German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis that eastern Europe is a sphere in which Germany ought to have a free hand.

"This thesis entirely misapprehends the British position. We do not seek a special position for ourselves in eastern Europe."

with a demand for a free hand for Germany in eastern Europe.

Hitler added that any country which interfered was to blame for any war that might ensue, Chamberlain related.

He implored Hitler to settle his dispute with Poland by negotiation, but he firmly repeated that Britain would stand by her pledge to assist Poland in event she resists a threat to her independence.

"As we think, so shall we fight, as a united nation," he said.

Commons arose and cheered this.

And the British press almost as a single voice stressed the nation's unity in support of Chamberlain in his course in the crisis.

Emergency Powers

In passing the emergency powers bill Parliament agreed to these provisions:

The King shall have power to issue decrees having the force of law.

Any property or undertaking except land may be taken over by the Government.

Any premises may be entered and searched.

The Secretary of State may order any arrest he deems expedient.

Judicial proceedings may be heard in secret if the court deems it expedient.

The Government may put into operation immediately any measures considered necessary for the national safety, such as taking over railways and other transportation, controlling food supplies and directing defense against air attack.

Quick Recall Hinted

After passing the measure Parliament adjourned until next Thursday, but Chamberlain told it significantly: "I sincerely hope members will hold themselves in readiness so that at quite short notice, which I anticipate is extremely likely, the House may be asked to meet before the date mentioned in the (adjournment) motion."

Every inch of space in the House of Commons was taken as Chamberlain spoke. Ambassador Kennedy part of the time sat in an aisle. Several Cabinet members were crowded right off the front bench, and when the Premier rose to speak he seemed a little overawed by the look and curious silence of this crowded, paneled room.

Chamberlain went out of his way to explain that while the British-Polish mutual defense treaty has not yet been signed this does not "add to or subtract from the obligations of mutual assistance which have already been accepted.

Seeks To Silence Rumors

It was generally believed that the Premier had made this observation to silence rumors that the British Government, because the final British-Polish treaty had not been signed, might use the technicality to slip out of the present dangerous position.

Even those members of the London diplomatic corps who favor appeasement, however, are convinced that Britain's troops will march if, as is generally feared, Germany intends to settle the Polish question by force.

Near the end of his speech the 70-year-old Premier had trouble controlling his emotion.

After restating the fundamentals of British foreign policy, he said:

"I Tried My Best"

"If despite all our efforts to find the way to peace—and God knows I have tried my best—if in spite of all that we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle which is bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind and the end of which no man can see, if that should happen, we shall not be fighting for the political future of a faraway city in a foreign land; we shall be fighting for the preservation of those principles of which I have spoken, the destruction o fwhich would involve the destruction of all possibility of peace and security for the peoples of the world."

Underscored By Halifax

Britain's determination to support Poland was underscored again tonight by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, in a worldwide radio address.

"I would earnestly hope," he said, "that in the face of all the consequences of a resort to force, and before any step is taken which cannot be retraced, reason may yet prevail."

He declared that if Germany has causes for complaint, she should not make settlement "a hundred times more difficult" by working up tension, but should "let them be fairly brought to cool examination before the public opinion of the world."

Bound To Go To War

Halifax told the world that if Germany attacks Poland, Britain would be bound to go to war.

"No doubt can anywhere exist that we mean to fulfill the obligations which we have assured," he said.

Of the peace appeals Halifax said: "Many of you will have been moved as I was by the appeal for peace made by King Leopold after the meeting at Brussels yesterday.

"You will also have heard the solemn words addressed to the world by the Pope tonight.

Read Roosevelt Message

"You will have read, too, the message sent today by President Roosevelt to the King of Italy suggesting that the Italian Government should formulate suggestions for the pacific solution of the present crisis.

"I pray earnestly that these appeals, in the words used by the Pope, may find a response in the hearts of men.

"In this moment of anxiety I feel certain that the ground on which his Majesty's Government have determined to take their stand will meet with the unanimous approval of our people."

He asserted that the British Government "have never had and have not today the remotest intention of attacking Germany," adding:

"If the German policy could only be directed to restoring European confidence we should ask nothing better than to work with Germany and to help resolve her difficulties.

Asks Certainty Of Future

"But if misunderstanding between Germany and Great Britain is to be removed I repeat that there must be some certainty about the future of Europe, and that is why we fee obliged to resist attempts to alter the map of Europe by constant appeals t force."

BRITISH CABINET HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION IN CRISIS

Parliament Gathers in London With Europe at War's Brink.

AUG 25 1939

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The British Parliament was called into emergency defense session today against an ominous European background of mobilizing armies. The lawmakers had before them a defense act giving the Government virtual dictatorial powers.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain called a special session of the British Cabinet for 10:45 A. M. (7:45 A. M., Eastern daylight time) to consider latest developments.

The gravity of the situation, intensified by the apparent failure of Great Britain's urgent warning to Adolf Hitler yesterday, brought King George hurrying back to London.

Europe apparently was being swept dangerously close to war.

On the one hand was Germany, re-enforced by Russia's newly made promise that there would be no interference from that direction, firmly demanding full settlement from Poland which would give the Reich not only the Baltic Free City of Danzig but Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) and other once-German lands.

On the other, Britain and France, grimly hastening to war footing, asserted determination to fight the minute Poland feels she must shed blood to save her independence.

And there, too, was Poland—unwilling to yield.

Seek Way Out of Impasse.

How to break this impasse was the question that caused intense diplomatic activity in England and on the continent.

Many hoped there might still be found a way for peaceful negotiation. Against the eventuality that there may be no way out of war, however, troops were on the alert throughout Europe.

The King reached London from Scotland at 8 A. M. (3 A. M. E. D. T.), after an overnight journey. His private car was attached to a regular train and all formalities were omitted even the customary red carpet at the London Railway terminal.

The King, bareheaded and wearing a business suit, drove to Buckingham Palace to hold a privy council and receive a full report from the Prime Minister. The Queen and the Princesses, to whom gas masks were issued Tuesday, remained in Scotland at Balmoral Castle.

AUG 25 1939

Insurance rates on shipping mounted. Britain sent re-enforcements to her Mediterranean fleet. There were reports of massing of big naval units in the North Sea. Additional army, navy and air force reserves were called up and air raid precautions were made effective with London held in readiness for "blackouts."

On the subways and buses—some of the buses have been withdrawn from service on order of the Government so they will be available for other uses if needed—workers today were sober faced.

Heard frequently were the remarks, "it's shocking, but we can't back down," and "anyway we're ready for war now where we weren't last September."

Gloom Spread by Treaty.

There was an exodus of tourists. Others remaining hurried to air raid precaution centers to get gas masks the Government issues.

The incalculable factor that dealt a new blow to the hopes of France and Britain to bring about a settlement of the German-Polish dispute by aggressive diplomacy was the broadness of the non-aggression pact signed early today between Germany and Russia. Three articles of the pact in particular cast gloom in London and Paris circles.

One was the pledge of both signatories of the ten-year agreement to associate themselves with no other group of powers "which directly or indirectly is aimed" at Germany or Russia. Diplomatic circles here viewed this as a death warrant for the military talks Britain and France have been conducting in Moscow in an effort to bring Russia into their front.

Another was the one preventing support in any way by Russia or Germany for a third power attacking either. This apparently dashed the hopes of those who expected at least a "benevolent neutrality" from Russia which would have allowed movement of troops through her territory from the Black Sea to Poland.

Rumania yesterday announced she would stay neutral unless her frontiers were attacked. If both Russia and Rumania maintain strict neutrality, it was pointed out by tacticians, about the only way Britain and France would be able to help Poland would be by air.

Then there was article three, providing for "consultation regarding questions of common interest." Diplomatic quarters pondered over the implication of this in view of Germany's asserted intention to partition Poland if the Poles refuse the Nazi territorial demands and the proposal that she submit to a German protectorate Government, and take up arms.

POWERS SOUGHT FROM COMMONS

King Would Be Enabled to Rule by Decree.

AUG 25 1939

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The emergency powers (war defense) measure bill presented to Parliament today provides:

The King shall have power to issue decrees having the force of law.

Any property or undertaking except land may be taken over by the Government.

Any premises may be entered and searched.

The Secretary of State may order any arrest he deems expedient.

Any act of Parliament or the Parliament of Northern Ireland may be set aside or amended by decree.

The Treasury may impose any scheme of financial control authorized by defense regulations with the provision that the order must be approved within twenty-eight days by the House of Commons.

The King may apply any order under the act to any colony, protectorate, territory, "or foreign country in which for the time being his Majesty has jurisdiction."

Judicial proceedings may be heard in secret, if the court deems expedient.

Violations may be punishable "on summary conviction" to a fine of not more than £100 ($468), imprisonment for not more than three months or both; and upon indictment and conviction to £500 ($2,340) fine, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Such authorities as may be specified may be empowered to make orders and by-laws for any of the purposes of the act.

Last French Classes Face Call

Daladier Forming New Government in Crisis as Total Mobilization Nears.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier called Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin into the War Ministry late today for a conference on the state of France's powerful armed forces, swollen by hundreds of thousands of mobilized reservists.

They talked amid widespread reports that the next move in the partial mobilization would be to call up the last three groups—six, seven and eight—remaining before the mobilization becomes general.

Meanwhile it was learned that Premier Daladier plans to form a national union government, uniting all factions in France.

After a two-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting with President Lebrun, officials said that France's powerful Premier plans a nation-wide appeal to the nation for union to be followed by the formation of a Cabinet backed by virtually all parties. Whether this would include Communists was not stated.

Officials said that the Cabinet would sit every day from now on.

Tonight Premier Daladier announced that he would make a broadcast to the nation tomorrow night.

The National Railway Company announced it had taken all necessary dispositions for the civilian population of Paris to quit the capital.

"Because of circumstances," an announcement said, "the Government invites persons whose presence is not absolutely indispensable in Paris to use the full railway liberty which is at present guaranteed."

Late this evening the Government ordered requisition of all factories working for the national defense.

The latest call to the colors added approximately another 150,000 troops to the men already under arms in answer to threats of a European war. Previous estimates of the number of troops under arms had been placed at 2,000,000.

Today's sudden call added the fifth class to the two classes of "disponibles" which have been with the colors for months and the two classes which were called up just after last midnight.

Reports were current that three more classes may be called within the next twenty-four hours. Three more would bring France close to what is widely considered general mobilization.

After the extraordinary Cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace only an ominously brief communique was issued.

It said that the meeting was devoted entirely to the international situation and that Premier Daladier had informed the Cabinet of the military measures and that Foreign Minister Bonnet had reported on the text of the German-Russian non-aggression pace as sent to Paris by French Ambassador Paul Naggiar.

Speed to Frontiers.

Emergency troops, bearing war packs, sped to the German and Italian frontiers to bulwark vital posts as national defense leaders

30.24-2711

rallied the people for immediate defense in face of Germany's threat to France's ally, Poland.

The notices calling up group 2 of the seven groups of mobilizable reserves were posted on the walls of all public buildings alongside those calling up groups 3 and 4 which were pasted up during the night.

The usual Thursday air raid sirens screamed out a test warning about the time the newest troop call was announced.

Paris transportation was badly handicapped as the troop movement reached its full swing and cars and trucks were pulled off the streets under the Government's requisition order. More than 60 per cent of Paris' buses were taken for army use. Subway service was reduced because of the recall of reservist employees of the Paris-owned system.

Long distance telephone communication by civilians was virtually cut off as lines were monopolized by official calls to co-ordinate calling up of reservists and troop movements.

The north and east stations feeding the Maginot line area along the German border were filled with steady moving streams of reservists. Special trains rushed troops out of the stations almost as fast as they poured in.

Troops Swarm to Stations.

Accompanied by wives, children and sweethearts, reservists swarmed to railroad stations. They stood in small family groups, many of them at a loss for the words of good-by.

Harvest workers under the prodding of police sped to gather the grain.

"Get it in—wet or dry," was the order.

There was no outward show of emotion among the people who read the mobilization orders. Women predominated in the early morning throngs clustering before the official bulletin boards to read the mobilization orders. Going to market, they stopped, stared and then hurried on.

Former Premier Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, demanded that the French Parliament be recalled immediately.

Government leaders saw in the non-aggression agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia the prospect of "benevolent neutrality" of Russia toward Germany and also the possibility of outright alliance later.

Some well-informed diplomatic quarters predicted a German move by tomorrow and perhaps tonight. The entire French press warned the nation of the peril it saw in heavy German troop emplacements bordering Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

France R

WAR-MATERIAL FACTORIES ARE ALL TAKEN OVER

Officials Are Pessimistic As To Chances Of Avoiding Conflict

Calling Up Of Army Reserve Classes Is Proceeding Rapidly

AUG 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 24—France rushed defense preparations tonight in fear the worst might come at any moment.

Officials told all in Paris whose presence was "not absolutely indispensable" to depart. The United States Embassy advised Americans to leave France, and many were doing so.

Communications with Poland were cut off for several hours, but later restored.

Vehicles Commandeered

Calling up of reservists proceeded rapidly. Vehicles of all sorts were commandeered. Emergency patrols guarded "danger areas" and a Union Government, embracing all save perhaps the Communists, was projected.

The Government took full control of all private factories manufacturing war materials. Employes on vacation were ordered back to work. The managements were told they were under Government orders.

Hopes that war could be avoided were still expressed, but pessimism was predominant. Official quarters felt that the only safe policy was to count on war and be ready for it.

War Chances Greater

Men in close contact with developments and not given to exaggerated impressions said:

"There are still chances for peace, but the likelihood of war is greater."

Outstanding developments of the day, as judged here, were the elevation of the Danzig Nazi leader, Albert Förster, to chief of state in the Free City and the peace appeals of President Roosevelt and Pope Pius.

Danzig Held Separated

The appeals were welcomed, but were conceded little chance of success. Announcement that Förster is now chief of the Free State of Danzig was viewed by commentators as creating a *"fait accompli"* (accomplished fact)—as having separated Danzig from the League of Nations' control.

Five classes of reservists were streaming from all parts of the country to concentration centers. Tonight, the calling of three more classes would make the mobilization complete.

Latest available estimates were that 2,000,000 men were under arms in France and French Territory. Troops in the south were moving in large numbers to the Italian border. The Maginot line, opposite Germany, has long been fully manned.

Balloons In Air

Sausage balloons were in the air on the French side of the German frontier zone. From Nice, east to the Italian border along the Riviera, squads of black Senegalese sharpshooters guarded the coast, bridges and other vital points.

Thousands of French families already had left the capital and found quarters in small towns and villages away from military objectives. An organized large-scale exodus from Paris was planned in case war breaks out. Plans for accommodating the refugees by means of special trains were completed months ago.

In spite of the appeal to leave the city, no mass exodus had begun tonight. Railway traffic was precisely the opposite of that desired.

Hurry Back To Homes

In the Saint Lazare Station, feeding the west, where 6,000 passengers usually arrive each day, 11,000 came in today. They were mostly vacationers hurrying back to their homes.

At the North Station 500 Frenchmen called back from Germany were expected to arrive tomorrow. They were originally scheduled to return tonight, but officials said they were delayed by German "formalities" at Cologne.

For the last week families had been trickling out of the city by automobile. Several thousand probably had gone by now. But August is traditionally the vacation month for citizens.

Premier Daladier announced that he would make a broadcast to the nation tomorrow night. The hour for it had not been set.

War Or Peace On Decision

The result of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's conference with Adolf Hitler on returning from Moscow was awaited with anxiety. War or peace, it was believed, hinged on their decision.

The situation was viewed as so acute that street lights in Paris and other big cities were equipped with weak bulbs not likely to be visible from the air.

Although the normal staff was still in its place at the German Embassy in Paris, it was learned that the Countess von Welczeck, wife of the Ambassador, had returned to Berlin.

Foreign military observers worked far into the night over maps and reports, keeping their governments advised on developments and possibilities.

2 ALLIED MISSIONS DROP SOVIET TALKS

English And French Military Diplomats Prepare To Depart For Home

Russia Launches Campaign To Educate People That Reich Is Friendly

AUG 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 24—The British and French military missions, which had hoped to win Soviet Russia to their side in case of war with Germany, prepared tonight to leave for home—the staff conferences for which they came ended by the German-Russian non-aggression treaty.

The larger part of the missions, which had made reservations on a train for Leningrad leaving shortly after midnight, decided suddenly to remain until tomorrow, when they might depart by plane. They refused comment on unofficial reports that the conversations might be resumed. Diplomatic circles considered this most doubtful.

Bitter Feelings Shown

Emphasizing their bitter feelings, the delegations paid no official farewell calls on their Soviet conferees.

Symbolizing the Soviet Union's sudden shift in policy, Nazi swastikas fluttered along with the Soviet red banners at the airport when Ribbentrop departed.

Launching a campaign to educate the public that Germany is now a friend, not a bitter ideological enemy, the Soviet newspapers praised the agreement with Berlin as a bulwark for European peace.

Diplomatic quarters expressed the conviction that article IV of the eight-paragraph nonaggression pact—that which covered taking sides with "any other grouping of powers" aimed at either nation—was the death warrant for any prospect of alliance with Britain and France.

The British and French had been seeking a mutual assistance treaty for more than four months.

British Dropping Soviet Talks

Russian-Nazi Pact Brings End to English and French Moscow Negotiations.

AUG 25 1939

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The British and French military missions were reported reliably today to have decided to leave Moscow tomorrow, definitely breaking off negotiations with Soviet Russia for a three-Power mutual assistance pact.

This decision was reached after German's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop left Moscow by airplane at 1:20 P. M. to report to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler on his successful completion of a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Swastika flags were interspersed with Soviet red banners as decorations to the entrances of the huge Moscow civil airdrome when Herr von Ribbentrop arrived at the airfield. It was the first time in its history that Soviet Russia had officially put up the swastika emblem.

Members of the British and French military missions obtained their passports and visas last night and were expected to fly back to Paris and London tomorrow. They were unofficially reported to be acting on instructions from their home governments. It was understood they would go by way of Finland to avoid German territory.

German Leaves Like a Hero.

Herr von Ribbentrop at the airport walked through a long line of German and Soviet officials much in the manner of a triumphant hero. The same Russian officials who greeted him only yesterday were at the airport to bid him farewell.

The staff of the German embassy lined up according to rank. Herr von Ribbentrop shook hands with each and gave the Nazi salute.

Clad in civilian clothes, he was the first to board the plane.

Germany and Soviet Russia under their new treaty have bound themselves not to war against each other nor even to associate themselves with any line-up of Powers aimed "directly or indirectly" at either.

The agreemnt was signed behind the Kremlin's massive walls about twelve hours after the arrival of Adolf Hitler's emissary. There were less than eight hours of formal deliberation. Josef Stalin attended the final talks which started at 10 P. M. yesterday, and also sat in on a three-hour meeting yesterday afternoon between Herr von Ribbentrop and Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyaches lac Molotov. Herr von Ribbentrop and Commissar Molotov signed the accord.

Shifts Balance of Power.

The pact shifted Europe's balance of power in one of the most critical periods since the world war.

Russians, long coached to hate Nazi Germany, were informed of the accord through an early morning radio broadcast. To the average Russian the agreement meant neutrality in event of European war and an unthreatened western frontier in case of war with Japan in the east.

Moscow's Government and party press hailed the pact as a forceful instrument for world peace.

The Government organ Izvestia characterized the pact as an instrument "bound to pacify the extremely tense international situation and contribute to the consolidation of peace."

Izvestia said the pact ended hostility between Germany and the Soviet Union—"a hostility which the enemies of both sides have tried to fan and perpetuate."

Extensive Economic Ties.

The newspaper stressed that establishment of peaceful relations between Germany and Russia was "based on extensive economic connections," and said of the non-aggression agreement:

"It renders relations between the two largest Powers fully normal and by this alone must contribute to the consolidation and stability of the international political systems of both countries . . ."

Pravda, organ of the Communist party said:

"The pact was concluded when the international situation had reached a very high state of acuteness and tension. The peaceful act which the non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union constitutes will undoubtedly contribute to an alleviation of the tension in the international situation.

A somewhat puzzled Russian public was informed of the agreement through a Tass (official news) agency communique in the morning papers. The public had learned of Herr von Ribbentrop's presence here only shortly before last midnight when the news was briefly broadcast.

Polish circles professed not to be concerned although their country now is, in effect, in the grip of a potential pincers with Germany on the west and Russia on the east.

Soviet circles emphatically denied rumors that an agreement had been made with the Reich for "distribution" of Polish territory and territory of the Baltic States.

Hails Germany as Friend.

Soviet newspapers launched a campaign to inform their public that Germany now is friend, not potential foe.

Pravda spread a four-column picture of Stalin, Herr von Ribbentrop and M. Molotov across its front page.

In the accompanying editorial, the newspaper said, "The enmity between Germany and the U. S. S. R. has come to an end. The differences of ideology and political systems ought not and cannot serve as an obstacle to establishment of good neighborly relations between both countries.

"The friendship between the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and Germany, which had been driven into a deadlock by the machinations of enemies of Germany and the U. S. S. R., from now on has to get the necessary conditions for its development and growth."

Izvestia adopted a similar line in a front page editorial and also carried pictures of Von Ribbentrop and Stalin.

1939

C38

LONDON, AUG.24-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO MOSCOW ARRIVED AT CROYDON AIRPORT TONIGHT. THEY WERE COLONEL F.H. N.DAVIDSON AND CAPTAIN A.C.COLLIER.

AUG 25 1939

ED725AED

POPE ASKS NATIONS TO STAY AT PEACE

Urges Leaders To Negotiate Differences Rather Than Go To War

Says Justice Progresses By Force Of Reason, Not By That Of Arms

[By the Associated Press]

Castel Gandolfo, Aug. 24—Pope Pius, in a message broadcast throughout the world, pleaded tonight with the heads of governments to settle their differences by negotiations rather than by war.

The Pontiff, speaking with great feeling, delivered his message from his summer palace through the Vatican broadcast station. It was followed immediately by translations in the principal languages.

Coupling the ideas of peace and justice as he has done in all his peace appeals, the Holy Father said:

"It is with the force of reason and not that of arms that justice makes progress."

Then he added: "Conquest and empires which are not founded on justice are not blessed by God."

Time To Negotiate

The Pope, while recognizing that the dangers were "enormous," insisted there still was time to negotiate.

"Nothing is lost through peace; all may be lost through war," he urged.

"An honorable outcome," he continued, never may be precluded so long as negotiations remained open.

With him, the Pope said, were the hopes of "mothers whose hearts beat with ours and fathers who would have to abandon their families."

With him as well, he added, "was this old Europe which grew up in the Christian faith and genius, with us is all humanity which waits for bread and liberty and not for iron which kills and destroys."

More Preoccupying

The Holy Father observed that "notwithstanding our repeated exhortations and the special interest we have shown the fears of a bloody international conflict are increasingly preoccupying."

"While the tension between spirits seems to have reached such a point as to cause concern lest the tremendous turbine of war be set in motion," said the Pope, "we direct our most hearty appeal to governments and peoples that they may set aside the threat of armed conflict by attempting to settle current differences by the only suitable means, and that is by reaching understandings."

Urages 'Voice of Reason.'

"Today when the outbreak of the scourge of war seems more imminent," he said, "we direct a new and more heartfelt appeal to men of power and their peoples to avert the catastrophe."

He urged that the "voice of reason" be heeded, rather than the "voice of passion."

"Nothing is lost through peace," he said. "All is lost through war."

Pope Pius spoke in Italian from his summer palace in the Alban Hills. His voice was earnest and contained a note of urgency throughout the eight-minute speech.

POPE PIUS MAKES NEW PEACE PLEA FROM HIS PALACE

Tells World in Broadcast It Is Not Too Late to Negotiate Issues.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug 24 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII broadcast tonight a new appeal for peace, reminding governments and peoples that it was not yet too late for negotiations to avert war.

"Let men return to mutual understanding, let them begin their negotiations anew," the Pope implored.

He declared that "empires which are not built on justice are not blessed by God."

Pope's Appeal Seeking Peace By Negotiation

World Radio Broadcast Is Plea to Use Reason, Not Arms, to Solve Problems

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Aug. 24 (AP).—An unofficial English translation of the peace appeal by Pope Pius XII today follows:

A grave hour strikes anew for the great human family, an hour of tremendous deliberation in which the spiritual authority to induce souls to return to the way of justice and peace cannot remain disinterested. And it is so with all you who bear so much responsibility. May you hear through our voice the voice of that Christ from Whom the world received the great school of life and in which millions of souls place their confidence in time of peril, in which only His word can dominate all the uproar of the earth.

And so here we are with you leaders of peoples, statesmen, military leaders, writers, radio announcers and stump speakers and all others who influence the thought and action of their brethren and have responsibility for their fate. We are armed by nothing more than the word of truth and, above the contests and the clash of factions, we speak in the name of God.

Today, while notwithstanding our repeated exhortations and the special interest we have taken, international conflicts are becoming more worrysome; today, while the tension between spirits seems to have reached such a point as to cause concern lest the tremendous turbine of war be set in motion, we direct our most hearty appeal to governments and peoples that they may set aside the threat of armed conflict by attempting to settle current differences by the only suitable means, that is, by reaching understandings.

We address ourselves to these in order that, by determination, calmness and serenity, they may encourage the peaceful efforts of their government: it is with the force of reason and not with that of arms that justice advances. Conquests and empires which are not founded on justice are not blessed by God.

The danger is enormous, but there is still time; nothing is lost through peace—all may be lost through war. Let men again understand one another, let them resume negotiations: by negotiating with good will and with respect for mutual rights they will perceive that an honorable success never is precluded by peaceful discussions.

The omnipotent cause that is pleaded by the voice of this father of the Christian family, of this servant of servants whom Jesus Christ sends unworthily but truly among men, may it have a ready and willing hearing both in minds and hearts. May the strong hear us, may the powerful hear us, and may they act in such a way that their power may not mean destruction for peoples but the guardianship of their tranquillity, of their order and of their labor. We plead for this in the name of the blood of Christ, and as we plead we feel and we know that we have with us all men of good heart, all those who hunger and search for justice, all those who suffer every grief for the ills of life.

We have with us the hearts of mothers which beat with ours, mothers who would have to abandon their families, the humble who work and know not; the innocent on whom weighs the tremendous menace, the young generous knights of the pure and most noble ideals.

And with us is the sound of this old Europe which grew up in the Christian faith and genius, with us is all humanity which waits for bread and liberty and not for iron which kills and destroys.

With us is that Christ Who made fraternal love His fundamental and solemn commandment and the substance of His religion, the promise for the well-being of individuals and nations. Fully mindful that human work is worth nothing without divine aid, we invite all to raise their eyes to heaven and by fervent prayers to the Lord seek that His Christian mercy may descend abundantly on this upset world, placating hates and making the dawn of a more serene future shine.

In this expectation and with this hope we impart on all our fraternal blessing, which comes from the heart.

ITALY SILENT ON ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO KING

No Indication Of Reply Or Whether Monarch Can Do Anything

Ambassador Phillips Delivers Message In Person At Royal Residence

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 24—President Roosevelt's appeal to King Vittorio Emanuele to use his influence for a peaceful solution of Europe's crisis was received today in official silence.

There was no immediate indication of the King's reply to the appeal, delivered orally by Ambassador William Phillips at the royal summer residence at Sant' Anna di Valdieri, or whether the King's influence, if exerted, could avert a threatened conflict over Germany's demands upon Poland.

While American quarters emphasized the plea was addressed "solely to the King," it was communicated also to Premier Mussolini shortly after il Duce had been in consultation with his military chieftains on war measures.

Copy Left For Mussolini

A copy of the brief message, delivered with an *aide memoire*, was left at Mussolini's Foreign Ministry at 3 P. M. (9 A. M., E.S.T.) by Edward Reed, United States Embassy counselor.

Ambassador Phillips was received in audience by the King shortly after 2 P. M. (8 A. M., E.S.T.). The Ambassador, for whom Foreign Minister Count Ciano arranged the audience, reached the royal residence after a night's trip to Turin from Rome and a motor ride of about an hour and a half.

Count Ciano, summoned to receive a decoration from the King, traveled to Turin on the same train with the Ambassador, but whether he was present at the audience was not disclosed.

It was recalled that President Roosevelt sent personal messages to Premier Mussolini in the interests of peace at the time of the Czecho-Slovak crisis last September, and again last spring.

Il Duce Meets War Chiefs

Mussolini's conference with the chiefs of the army, navy, air force and Fascist militia on "military questions" was the first official revelation that Italy was getting ready for a possible call to arms on the side of her ally, Germany.

Reports in private circles spoke of military activity, with the navy in particular reinforced and ready for action.

Foreign observers believed Italy had mobilization plans ready to be issued at a moment's notice.

Further Troop Call Delayed

Nothing was divulged in official circles, however, and so far as could be learned the calling of further reservists to the colors to increase the army, now estimated at 1,300,000 men, was being delayed to avoid possible aggravation of the crisis so long as there was hope of a peaceful settlement.

There was growing evidence of Italian concern and preparedness.

The sailings of two Italian liners from Genoa, the Conte Di Savoia and the Augustus, for New York and South America, respectively, were "postponed."

President Roosevelt's message was received in the United States Embassy about 7 P. M. (1 P. M., E.S.T.) yesterday and decoded within an hour.

Il Duce Calls Military Staffs

Confers With Heads of Army, Navy and Air Force—Italians Still Hope for Peace.

30.24-2713

30.24-2713

ROME, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini discussed military matters today with the chiefs of the Italian Army, Navy, Air Force and Fascist militia.

The conference in Mussolini's office in the Palazzo Venezia took place as Italians viewed the German-Polish situation with increasing concern, at the same time holding hopes that a peaceful settlement might be arranged.

The chiefs with whom Mussolini conferred were Gen. Alberto Pariana, Under-Secretary of War; Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Under-Secretary of Navy; Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Under-Secretary for Air, and Gen. Luigi Russo, chief of staff of the militia.

Received at the same time was Gen. Gastone Gambara, new Ambassador to Spain, who formerly commanded the Italian troops in the civil war there.

No Freight for Italy.

Italian shippers were advised that the French railroads had refused to accept any further freight shipments from Italy.

Tourist agencies said that few Americans were leaving the country, although the American Consulate advised tourists to depart if they had no particular reason for staying.

A forecast of Danzig's return to Rome's Axis partner, Germany, within the next few days, now that the German-Soviet Russian nonaggression pact has been signed, awoke Italians to the imminent danger.

Rome, however, continued to appear outwardly calm, awaiting the orders of Premier Mussolini and, perhaps, his intervention with some last-minute plan although there was no indication that he would offer one.

Diplomatic activity was suspended, and Foreign Minister Count Ciano was reliably reported to have gone to Sant'anna Di Valdieri, where King Vittorio Emanuele is passing the summer.

The outlook for war was anxiously discussed wherever two Italians met. The newspapers, reporting feverish preparations at London and Paris, asked: "Has war, then, been decided?"

Newspapers reported the signing of the German-Soviet pact, the "dismay" of France and Great Britain, Adolf Hitler's uncompromising plans and the war preparations of the various Powers with headlines a half page deep.

They failed to mention, however, that both the British and French ambassadors in Rome had informed Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in categoric terms that France and Britain would answer Poland's call for help.

The press retained hope that London and Paris would yield at the very last.

The Danzig Senate was expected to vote the Free City's return to Germany, perhaps by tonight, so that Herr Hitler could accept the action in his speech at Tannenberg next Sunday. There were some who thought armies might be in action by Monday.

Some announcements of Italy's mobilization plan was expected today. The Government has been silent as to its preparedness measures the last few days, but rumors of military activity have been rife.

Sees England in No Peril.

The press increased its urgent appeal to France and England to avert war, attributing to them entire responsibility for the crisis. Il Messaggero repeated the view of Premier Mussolini that "there is no question in Europe which cannot be settled peacefully."

The newspapers asked if the British and French want to fight to prevent Danzig's return to Germany, or to avenge a diplomatic defeat at Moscow.

"England is not in peril, nor France nor Poland," Il Messaggero argued.

"We want still to refuse to believe that extreme consequences may arise. Not only in our hearts as men, but more and above all in our capacity as Italians to reason cooly, we find motives for not believing in the complete aberration of those who have in this moment the responsibility of power in England and France."

ROOSEVELT ASKS VICTOR EMMANUEL FOR PEACE PLAN

Italian King Fails to Disclose Reaction, but He Will Study Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Pledging the "earnest sympathy of the United States," President Roosevelt called on King Victor Emmanuel of Italy today to take the leadership in withdrawing Europe from the brink of war.

"The unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again," Mr. Roosevelt told the Italian monarch in a new appeal to preserve peace.

Recall Proposal to Hitler.

Recalling his proposal of April 14 to Adolf Hitler that European Powers agree to a program of nonaggression and try to settle their problems of trade, armament, territory and politics around the conference table, Mr. Roosevelt said in his personal message to the King:

"Were it possible for your Majesty's Government to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the present crisis along these lines you are assured of the earnest sympathy of the United States."

The message was delivered orally to the King by Ambassador William Phillips. Arrangemets for the delivery, Secretary Hull announced here, were made by Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

Subsequently, Mr. Hull made public the text of the communication.

Although the name of the German Reichsfuehrer nowhere appeared in the message, authorities here promptly expressed the belief that Mr. Roosevelt hoped the King would use his good offices in making an appeal to Herr Hitler.

Views on Poland Clear.

At the same time, they saw between the lines of the appeal a clear statement of the President's views with regard to the right of Poland to defend herself against possible aggression.

"We in America," the President said, "having welded a homogeneous nation out of many nationalities, often find it difficult to visualize the animosities which so often have created crises among nations of Europe which are smaller than ours in population and in territory, but we accept the fact that these nations have an absolute right to maintain their national independence, if they so desire.

"If that be sound doctrine then it must apply to the weaker nations as well as to the stronger."

When word of the appeal was given, Mr. Roosevelt was hastening toward Washington aboard a special train, having cut short a vacation cruise to return because of the crisis abroad. He arrived in the capital at 2:30 P. M. New York time for conferences with State Department officials on the European situation.

Confers Aboard His Train.

Aboard his special train he received Secretary Hull, Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, and Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. The three remained with Mr. Roosevelt ten minutes.

Afterward the President motored to the White House in his large open automobile. He appeared rested and bronzed from his two weeks' cruising in the north Atlantic.

Domestic economic problems arising out of the European situation and safeguarding of American citizens in Europe's danger zones were believed to be among the President's primary considerations since his peace appeal was dispatched.

U. S. Would Take Part.

Regarding his earlier appeal to Herr Hitler, which also was transmitted to Premier Mussolini by Secretary Hull, the President said today:

"On April 14, last, I suggested in essence an understanding that no armed forces should attack or invade the territory of any other independent nation and that this being assured, discussions be undertaken to seek progressive relief from the burden of armaments and to open avenues of international trade including sources of raw materials necessary to the peaceful economic life of each nation.

"I said that in these discussions the United States would gladly take part. And such peaceful conversations would make it wholly possible for governments other than the United States to enter into peaceful discussions of political or territorial problems in which they were directly concerned."

The President told the King:

"It is my belief and that of the American people that your Majesty and your Majesty's Government can greatly influence the averting of an outbreak of war.

Second Appeal to Italy.

"Any general war would cause to suffer all nations whether belligerent or neutral, whether victors or vanquished, and would clearly bring devastation to the peoples and perhaps to the governments of some nations most directly concerned."

Secretary Hull said copies of today's appeal were being sent to the American embassies and legations in nations interested in the European crisis, but no copy was being sent directly to the German Government.

Expects a Special Session.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, said today that his Washington office had telegraphed him President Roosevelt was preparing to call a special session of Congress to consider neutrality legislation.

Mr. McCarran told reporters he would regret to see Mr. Roosevelt take such action, adding he believed that the present neutrality laws should not be changed.

Message Delivered Orally.

ROME, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador, William Phillips, delivered a personal message today from President Roosevelt to King Victor Emmanuel "in behalf of the maintenance of world peace."

The message, delivered to the King orally at the royal summer residence at Sant' Anna di Valdieri, near, Turin, expressed the hope that the King would find some way of exerting his influence in behalf of the maintenance of peace.

Ambassador Phillips left an "aide memoire" with the King after his audience, which took place shortly after 2 P. M. (8 A. M., Eastern standard time) after an all-night trip the Ambassador made from Rome by train and motorcar.

A copy of the "aide memoire" was communicated to the Foreign Ministry in Rome only after the audience with the King.

Nothing was available to indicate the King's response to the message, but it was believed he had assured the Ambassador that he would give it his consideration.

It was emphasized that the message was addressed solely to the King.

It was believed Ambassador Phillips would return to Rome tomorrow morning.

French Doubt Success.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—French sources viewed President Roosevelt's peace initiative with considerable sympathy, but little hope for its success.

The situation, they said, was too grave for the King of Italy even backed by so strong an appeal as that of the American President, to do much good.

Halifax Backs Peace Pleas.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax in a worldwide broadcast tonight said he earnestly prayed that the appeals of King Leopold, President Roosevelt and Pope Pius for peace might "find a response in the hearts of men."

"I would earnestly hope," Lord Halifax said, "that in the face of all the consequences of a resort to force, and before any step is taken which cannot be retraced, reason may yet prevail."

Zurich Peace Congress Appeals to Roosevelt

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The thirty-third annual International Peace Congress appealed today to President Roosevelt immediately to intervene in the European crisis to obtain a truce, enabling him to call an international conference.

A resolution suggested that the initiative "may be divided among other governments or any personalities" which the President might consider useful.

Nazis Seem Indifferent To Roosevelt's Appeal

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (Friday) (A. P.).—Government spokesmen who could be reached in the early morning hours said today they did not know whether President Roosevelt's peace appeal had reached Adolf Hitler.

The indifference with which they received the news spoke almost louder than words. The spokesmen professed complete ignorance of the message and therefore declined to comment.

Asked to comment last night on the President's appeal to King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, a government spokesman declared: "The gentlemen across the street have other things to do than to bother about appeals and actions of Mr. Roosevelt."

By "gentlemen across the street" he meant Hitler and his close advisers in conference at the Chancellery.

In the past, when the President has directed such messages to Hitler, Nazis usually have taken the attitude that he was "meddling in affairs which do not concern him," or that his efforts were sent to the "wrong address."

Roosevelt's Appeal for Peace

WASHINGTON Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's peace message delivered today to the King of Italy:

Again a crisis in world affairs makes clear the responsibility of heads of nations for the fate of their own people and indeed of humanity itself. It is because of traditional accord between Italy and the United States and the ties of consanguinity between millions of our citizens that I feel that I can address your Majesty in behalf of the maintenance of world peace.

It is my belief and that of the American people that your Majesty and your Majesty's Government can greatly influence the averting of an outbreak of war. Any general war would cause to suffer all nations whether belligerent or neutral, whether victors or vanquished, and would clearly bring devastation to the peoples and perhaps to the governments of some nations most directly concerned.

The friends of the Italian people and among them the American people could only regard with grief the destruction of great achievements which European nations and the Italian nation in particular have attained during the past generation.

We in America having welded a homogeneous nation out of many nationalities, often find it difficult to visualize the animosities which so often have created crises among nations of Europe which are smaller than ours in population and in territory, but we accept the fact that these nations have an absolute right to maintain their national independence if they so desire. If that be sound doctrine, then it must apply to the weaker nations as well as to the stronger.

Acceptance of this means peace, because fear of aggression ends. The alternative which means of necessity efforts by the strong to dominate the weak, will lead not only to war, but to long future years of aggression on the part of victors and to rebellion on the part of the vanquished. So history teaches us.

On April fourteenth last I suggested in essence an understanding that no armed forces should attack or invade the territory of any other independent nation, and that this being assured, discussions be undertaken to seek progressive relief from the burden of armaments and to open avenues of international trade including sources of raw materials necessary to the peaceful economic life of each nation.

I said that in these discussions the United States would gladly take part. And such peaceful conversations would make it wholly possible for governments other than the United States to enter into peaceful discussions of political or territorial problems in which they were directly concerned.

Were it possible for your Majesty's Government to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the present crisis along these lines you are assured of the earnest sympathy of the United States.

The Government of Italy and the United States can today advance those ideals of Christianity which of late seem so often to have been obscured.

The unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again.

Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest, each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

U. S. Firm Against Conquest

The people of the United States are as one in their opposition to policies of military conquest and domination. They are as one in rejecting the thesis that any ruler, or any people, possess the right to achieve their ends or objectives through the taking of action which will plunge countless millions of people into war and which will bring distress and suffering to every nation of the world, belligerent and neutral, when such ends and objectives, so far as they are just and reasonable, can be satisfied through processes of peaceful negotiation or by resort to judicial arbitration.

I appeal to you in the name of the people of the United States, and I believe in the name of peace-loving men and women everywhere, to agree to the solution of the controversies existing between your Government and that of Poland through the adoption of one of the alternative methods I have proposed. I need hardly reiterate that should the governments of Germany and of Poland be willing to solve their differences in the peaceful manner suggested, the Government of the United States still stands prepared to contribute its share to the solution of he problems which are endangering world peace in the form set forth in my message of April 14.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

A third method might be conciliation through a disinterested third party, in which case it would seem appropriate that the parties avail themselves of the services of one of the traditionally neutral states, or a disinterested republic of the Western Hemisphere wholly removed from the area and issues of the present crisis.

Should you determine to attempt solution by any of these methods, you are assured of the earnest and complete sympathy of the United States and of its people.

Urges Avoidance Of Hostile Act

During the exploration of these avenues, I appeal to you, as I have likewise appealed to the Government of the German Reich, to agree to refrain from any positive act of hostility.

Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood, of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

It is, I think, well known to you that speaking on behalf of the United States I have exerted and will continue to exert every influence in behalf of peace. The rank and file of the population of every nation, large and small, want peace. They do not seek military conquest. They recognize that disputes, claims, and counter claims will always arise from time to time between nations, but that all such controversies without exception can be solved by peaceful procedure if the will on both sides exists so to do.

I have addressed a communication in similar sense to the Chancellor of the German Reich.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Texts Of Roosevelt Appeals To Hitler And Polish President

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 24—Texts of the messages sent tonight by President Roosevelt to Adolf Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland follow:

To Chancellor Hitler:

His Excellency Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of the German Reich, Berlin (Germany):

In the message which I sent to you on April 14 last I stated that it appeared to me that the leaders of great nations had it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impended, but that unless the effort were immediately made with good will on all sides to find a peaceful and constructive solution of existing controversies, the crisis which the world was confronting must end in catastrophe. Today that catastrophe appears to be very near at hand indeed.

To the message which I sent to you last April I have received no reply, but because of my confident belief that the cause of world peace—which is the cause of humanity itself—rises above all other considerations, I am again addressing myself to you with the hope that the war which impends and the consequent disaster to all peoples everywhere may yet be averted.

Three Methods Suggested

I therefore urge with all earnestness—and I am likewise urging the President of the Republic of Poland—that the governments of Germany and of Poland agree by common accord to refrain from any positive act of hostility for a reasonable and stipulated period, and that they agree likewise by common accord to solve the controversies which have arisen between them by one of the three following methods:

First, by direct negotiation;

Second, by submission of these controversies to an impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence;

Or, third, that they agree to the solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation, selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the traditionally neutral states of Europe, or a national of one of the American republics which are all of them free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

To President Moscicki:

His Excellency Ignace Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic, Warsaw, Poland:

The manifest gravity of the existing crisis imposes an urgent obligation upon all to examine every possible means which might prevent the outbreak of general war.

With this in mind, I feel justified in suggesting that certain possible avenues of solution be considered.

The controversy between the Government of Poland and the Government of the German Reich might be made the subject of direct discussion between the two governments.

Should this prove impossible or not feasible, a second avenue might be that of submission of the issues to arbitration.

there was any question which could not be solved by peaceful discussion.

I am sorry to say that there have been no signs since of any such action, but on the contrary the international position has steadily deteriorated until today we find ourselves confronted with the imminent perils of war.

Describes Opening of Dispute.

At the beginning of August, a dispute arose between the Polish Government and the Danzig Senate as to the position and functions of certain Polish customs officials. It was not a question of major importance. Many more acute difficulties have been easily settled in the past in less tense conditions and in this case discussions had actually begun between the parties last week.

While these discussions were in progress, the German press opened a violent campaign against the Polish Government. They declared that Danzig could not be the subject of any conference or any compromise but that it must come back to the Reich at once unconditionally.

They went further, and linked up the question with the question of the Corridor and attacked the whole policy and attitude of the Polish Government and published circumstantial accounts of alleged ill-treatment of Germans living in Poland. We have no means of checking the accuracy of these stories, but we cannot help being struck by the fact that they bear a strong resemblance to similar allegations that were made in respect of the Sudeten-Germans in Czecho-Slovakia.

Finds Danger Point Reached.

We must also remember that there is a large Polish minority in Germany and that the treatment of that minority has also been the subject of bitter complaint by the Polish Government. There is no subject which is calculated to arouse ill feeling in any country more than statements about the ill-treatment of people of their own race in another country.

That is a subject which provides the most inflammable of all materials—material most likely to cause a general conflagration. In these circumstances, one can but deeply regret that such incidents, which if they were established beyond a shadow of doubt, would naturally excite sympathy for the victims and indignation against the authors of this alleged ill-treatment, should be treated in a way which is calculated still further to embitter the atmosphere and to raise the temperature to danger point.

It must, I think, be agreed that in the face of this campaign, declarations by the Polish statesmen have shown great calm and self-restraint. The Polish leaders, while they have been firm in their determination to resist attack upon their independence, have been unprovocative. They have always been ready, as I am sure they would be ready now, to discuss differences with the German Government, if they could be sure that those discussions would be carried on without threats of force or violence and with some confidence that if agreeemnt was reached, its terms would be respected afterwards both in the letter and in the spirit.

Calls Reich Completely Ready.

This press campaign is not the only symptom which is ominously reminiscent of past experience. Military preparations have been made in Germany on such a scale that that country is now in a condition of complete readiness for war. At the beginning of this week we had word that German troops were beginning to move toward the Polish frontier.

It then became evident that a crisis of the first magnitude was approaching and the Government resolved that the time had come when they must seek the approval of Parliament for further measures of defense.

The rise in the bank rate today was a normal protective measure adopted for the purpose of defending our reserves in a period of uncertainty.

In view of the attitude in Berlin the Government felt it their duty to leave no possible loophole for misunderstanding. The greatest calamity that could occur was not desired either by our own people or by the German people. We cannot agree that national interests can only be secured by the shedding of blood or by the destruction of the independence of other States.

Surprised by Soviet Pact.

That was the situation on Thursday last. Then, in Berlin and Moscow, it was announced that negotiations had been taking place and were likely to be soon concluded for a non-agression pact between the two countries. I do not attempt to conceal from the House that the announcement came to the Government as a surprise—a surprise of a very unpleasant character.

For some time past there had been rumors about impending changes in the relations between Germany and the Soviet Government, but no inkling of that change had been conveyed either to us or the French Government by the Soviet Government.

The House may remember that on July 31 I remarked that we had engaged upon a step that was almost unprecedented in character. I said that we had already shown a great amount of trust and a strong desire to bring the negotiations with the Soviet Union to a successful conclusion when

Text of Chamberlain's Speech

Prime Minister Says Nazis Are in Error if They Think Poles Will Not Be Aided.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech today to the House of Commons follows:

In the last debate we had upon foreign affairs, which took place July 31, I observed that the Danzig situation required very careful watching. I expressed my anxiety about the pace at which the accumulation of war weapons was proceeding throughout Europe. I referred to the poisoning of public opinion by propaganda which was going on, and I declared that if that could be stopped, and if some action could be taken to restore confidence, I did not believe that

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we agreed to send our soldiers, sailors, and airmen to Russia to discuss military plans together before we had an assurance that we should be able to reach an agreement on political matters.

Treaty Came As Bombshell.

Nevertheless, moved by the observations of the Russian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that if we could come to a successful conclusion of our military discussions, a political agreement should not present any insurmountable difficulty, we sent the mission.

The British mission arrived on August 7. They were warmly received in friendly fashion and discussions were actually in progress and proceeding on a basis of mutual trust, when this bombshell was flung down.

To say the least, it was highly disturbing to learn that while these conversations were proceeding on that basis the Soviet Government was secretly engaged with Germany for purposes which, on the face of it, were inconsistent with the objects of their foreign policy as we had understood it.

I do not propose this afternoon to pass any final judgment upon the incident. That, I think would be premature until we have had an opportunity of consulting with the French Government as to the meaning and consequences of this agreement, the text of which was only published this morning, but the question which the Government had to consider when they learned of this announcement was what effect, if any, this changed situation would have upon their own policy.

Declares Nazis Made Error.

In Berlin, the announcement was hailed with extraordinary cynicism as a great diplomatic victory which removed any danger of war since we and the French would no longer be likely to fulfill our obligations to Poland. We felt it our first duty to remove any such dangerous impression.

The House will recollect that the undertaking which we have given to Poland was given before any agreement was talked of with Russia and that it was not in any way made dependent on any such agreement being reached. How could we with honor go back upon such an obligation which we had so often and so plainly repeated? Therefore, our first act was to issue a statement that our obligations to Poland and other countries remained unaffected.

Not a Menace to Germany.

These obligations rest upon agreed statements made to the House of Commons to which effect has been given in treaties which are at present in an advanced stage of negotiation. These treaties, when concluded, will formally define our obligations, but they do not in any way alter, add to or subtract from the obligations of mutual assistance which has already been accepted.

The communique which we issued to the press after the meeting of the Cabinet this week spoke also of certain further measures of defense which we have taken. As I have said, Germany has an immense army of men already under arms and military preparations of all kinds have been and are being caried on on a vast scale in that country.

The measures that we have taken up to now are of a precautionary character. Nothing can affect the determination to put this country in a state of preparedness to meet any emergency, but I wish emphatically to repudiate any suggestion, if such suggestion should be made, that these measures imply an act of menace. Nothing that we have done or that we propose to do, menaces the legitimate interests of Germany.

It is no act of menace to prepare to help friends to defend themselves against force. If neighbors, wishing to live together in peaceful and friendly relations find that one of them is contemplating apparently an aggressive act of force against one of them and making open preparations for action, it is not a menace if the others announce their intentions of aiding the one who is the subject of this threat.

There is another action which has been taken today in the financial sphere. Members will have seen the announcement that the bank rate has today been raised to 4 per cent.

Asks Public Co-operation.

The House will recognize that this is a normal protective measure adopted for the purpose of defending our resources in a period of uncertainty. There is in this connection a contribution to be made by citizens generally.

The public can best co-operate by reducing, as far as possible, any demands, directly, or indirectly, for the purchase of foreign exchange. Next, by scrupulously observing the Chancellor's request that capital should not at present be sent or moved out of the country, and finally by holding no more foreign assets than are strictly required for the normal purpose of the business.

In view of the attitude in Berlin, to which I have already referred, his Majesty's Government felt that it was their duty at this moment to leave no possible loophole for misunderstanding and so that no doubt might exist in the mind of the German Government, his Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to seek an interview with the German Chancellor and hand him a message from me from the British Government. That message was delivered yesterday and the reply was received today.

The object of my communication to the German Chancellor was to restate our position and make quite sure there was no misunderstanding. His Majesty's Government felt that this was all the more necessary having regard to the reports which we had received as to the military movements taking place in Germany and as to the then projected German-Soviet agreement.

Asks for a Truce.

I therefore made it plain, as had been done in the communique issued after the Cabinet met on Tuesday, that, if the case should arise his Majesty's Government were resolved and prepared to employ without delay all the forces at their command. On numerous occasions I have stated my conviction that war between our two countries, admitted on all sides to be the greatest calamity that could occur, is not desired either by our own people or by the German people.

With this fact in mind, I informed the German Chancellor that in our view there was nothing in the questions arising between Poland and Germany which could not and should not be resolved with the use of force if only a situation of confidence could be restored.

We have expressed our willingness to assist in creating the conditions in which such negotiations could take place, but the present state of tension creates great difficulties, and I express the view that if there could be a truce on all sides to press polemics and to all incitement, suitable conditions might be established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon the points between them.

The negotiations could, of course, deal also with complaints made on either side about the treatment of minorities, but the German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis, that in eastern Europe Germany should have a free hand. If we, or any other country having less direct interest in this thesis, choose to interfere, the blame for the ensuing conflict will be ours. This thesis entirely misapprehends the British position.

We do not seek to proclaim a special position for ourselves in eastern Europe. We do not think of asking Germany to sacrifice her national interests, but we cannot agree that national interests can only be secured by the shedding of blood or by the destruction of the independence of other States.

Hitler Recalled First Offer.

As regards the relations between Poland and Germany, the German Chancellor in his reply to me has referred again to the situation in Danzig, drawing attention to the position of that city, and to the Corridor, and to the offer he made early this year to settle this question by methods of negotiation. I have repeatedly refuted the allegations that it was our guaranty to Poland that decided the Polish Government to refuse the proposals then made. That guaranty was not, in fact, given until after the Polish refusal had been conveyed to the German Government.

In view of the delicacy of the situation, we have refrained from any comment upon the communication which has just passed between the two governments. The catastrophe has not yet come upon us. We must therefore still hope that reason and sanity may find a way to reassert themselves. The pronouncements that were made recently and what I have said today reflect the views, I am sure, of the French Government with whom we have maintained throughout the customary close contact in pursuance of our well-established cordial relations.

Encouraged by Dominions.

Naturally our minds turn to the Dominions. We appreciate very warmly the pronouncements made by ministers in every part of the British Commonwealth, and the indications which have been given from time to time, in some cases as recently as yesterday, show their sympathy in our efforts in the cause of peace. And, in the unhappy event of their proving unsuccessful, are a source of profound encouragement to us in these critical times.

The House will, I am sure, have noted with appreciation the appeal for peace made yesterday by King Leopold to the heads of the Oslo States at the meeting in Brussels, and it will be evident from what I have said that his Majesty's Government share the hope to which that appeal has given expression and earnestly trust that effect will be given it.

The Foreign Secretary, in a speech made on June 29 at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, set out the fundamental basis of British foreign policy. That speech, I believe, was received with general approval. He said in the first place, it was our determination to resist methods of force. Secondly, there was a recognition of the world's desire to pursue constructive work of building peace.

If we were once satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own, if we were satisfied that all wanted a peaceful solution, then indeed we could discuss the problems which are today causing the world so much anxiety. That definition of basic British policy still stands. We want to see established international order based upon mutual understanding and mutual confidence.

We cannot build up such an order unless it conforms to certain principles which are essential to the establishment of confidence and trust. Those principles must include the observance of international undertakings when they have once been entered into and the renunciation of force in the settlement of differences.

'We Shall Fight.'

It is because those principles to which we attach so much vital importance seem to us to be in jeopardy that we have undertaken these tremendously unprecedented responsibilities. If, despite all our efforts to find a way of peace—and God knows I have done my best—if in spite of all that, we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle which is bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind and the end of which no man can foresee; if that should happen, we shall not be fighting for a political future of a far-away city in a foreign land. We shall be fighting for the preservation of those principles of which I have spoken and the destruction of which would involve the destruction of all possibilities of peace and security for the peace or the world.

The issue of peace or war does not rest with us and I trust that those with whom responsibility does lie will think of the millions of human beings whose fate depends upon their action.

For ourselves, we have a united country behind us and in this critical hour I believe that we, in the House of Commons, will stand together this afternoon and will show the world that as we think so we shall fight, as a united nation.

SHARP WARNING TO DANZIG ALSO IS LOOKED FOR

"Nation Is Ready To Meet Any Invasion With Guns" Typical Reaction

Official Denial Is Made That Troops Are Massed Around Free City

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Aug. 24—A sharp definition of Poland's "limit of forbearance" was believed in some quarters to be under consideration tonight as this war-born and war-threatened nation of 35,000,000 people made itself completely ready for any fate.

Some of the reports envisaged a possible sharp warning from Poland to the excited Free City of Danzig—a warning which would state clearly and concisely what would be considered "unacceptable violation" of Polish rights.

There was a conviction in Polish circles generally that the climax of the European drama was being reached, and that the time had come, with all Europe alive and ready, to make Poland's position once more clear beyond doubt.

Beck's Going To Hitler Denied

There was no confirmation here of reports that Foreign Minister Josef Beck had been invited to Berchtesgaden by Adolf Hitler, and it was generally held that the Polish Minister would not consider such an invitation.

Polish opinion, it was pointed out, would regard such a move as tantamount to yielding, and too reminiscent of the German procedure toward Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

Significance was seen, however, in conferences today between Foreign Minister Beck, British Ambassador Sir Howard Kennard and French Ambassador Leon Noel, at which, it was believed, the Polish position of the moment was definitely established.

Meanwhile Poland determinedly continued to bulwark her frontiers and to tighten up the mobility and efficiency of her large army.

Ready To Fight, Press Says

The Polish press emphasized Poland's unwavering determination to defend her "rights and territory," regardless of consequences.

"Poland is ready," declared a typical newspaper headline. "We answer with contempt the bluff of Hitler. Any invasion will be met with guns."

Important to Poland was whether Polish customs rights would be interfered with by the newly proclaimed change in the status of the Free City through the election of Albert Förster as chief of state.

Responsible circles were silent on this matter except to state that "it would seem to involve a breach in the legal status of Danzig," since the League of Nations statute setting up Danzig as a free city provided that any change in its constitution must be approved by the League.

All Leaves Are Canceled

It was officially announced that all leaves for Government officials and employes had been canceled.

On the more hopeful side of Polish-German relations there was the release of twenty-four men arrested last night by Danzig police, and release in Germany of a Polish diplomatic courier who was detained Wednesday. The courier's diplomatic bag was forwarded to the Polish authorities, it was announced.

Reports by the German press agency of mass concentration of Polish troops around Danzig was denied in responsible quarters.

Outwardly Poland remained calm. Here in Warsaw there was no more than an occasional truckload of Polish troops in full war equipment.

Tension In Capital Apparent

Streets and boulevards were thronged as usual and cafes and restaurants crowded.

But the tension was apparent. It could be seen in the faces of the groups conversing on street corners and in cafes. There was only one topic of conversation—the imminent possibility of war.

Editions of newspapers were bought up avidly. Stores have been stripped of their stocks of coffee and sugar by housewives.

A number of foreign women today left Warsaw, although no instructions for mass evacuation of foreign nationals have as yet been issued by the various embassies.

The speech of British Premier Chamberlain was received here with satisfaction, especially the paragraph concerning the recognition of Polish forbearance and restraint in the face of German provocation.

Swift Steps in Poland.

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Swift steps to meet any emergency, including military defense of Polish territory, were taken through Poland today.

After a series of conferences between Government leaders at the presidential residence and a special Cabinet meeting last night new defense measures were reported to have been decreed and placed in immediate operation.

With nearly 1,000,000 men already under arms, it was reliably reported that a large number of additional reservists had been called to the colors overnight. It was understood that still more men might be mobilized.

It was emphasized, however, that the new measures were simply additional defensive precautions. Secrecy concerning the exact measures taken was considered as further evidence that Poland wishes to avoid even the outward appearance of any movement which might be considered aggressive.

The official Polish news agency announced that Prime Minister Skladkowski had canceled the leave of all Polish governmental officials. It was also announced that Polish schools, scheduled to resume classes on September 4, would not open until a date to be made public later.

Despite the tension Warsaw was calm. Defense precautions were carried out without fanfare. The only subject of conversation, however, revolved around "if war comes."

President Ignace Moscicki presided at the conferences, one of which Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz attended.

The newspaper Goniec Warszawski declared in big headlines: "Poland is ready; we answer with contempt the bluff of Hitler; any invasion will be met with guns."

There were reports of new border incidents. The Polish Telegraph Agency said that a group of ten Germans attacked the border station at Makoszowa, in Poland's Katowice district. It asserted that the Germans opened fire, injuring one Polish railway man and taking another injured Pole across the frontier into Germany.

Poland Plans Protest.

The Polish embassy in Berlin was

instructed to protest.

Another report was that Germans began shooting with machine guns during the night at the Polish border station of Gieraltowice, in the Silesia district.

The press consensus was that Poland waited, calmly and prepared.

The newspaper Wieczor Warszawski said the critical moment might occur "before the forthcoming night is over."

News of the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact came too late for publication in the morning newspapers. There was no immediate official reaction, but the opinion generally expressed here was that the pact became virtually a reality when it was announcd Monday midnight that negotiations were under way.

Delays in normal train schedules indicated either troop or reservist movements had taken available engines and rolling stock.

To Leave NAZI LEADER TAKES CHARGE OF FREE CITY

Albert Förster Becomes Chief Of State, Outranking Arthur Greiser

Danzig Officials Report Poland Has Closed Border To Food Shipment

AUG 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Danzig, Aug. 24—Danzig's Nazi party leader, Albert Förster, took charge of the Free City government today while the population waited tensely for some settlement of its fate.

The Senate voted to make him chief of state, taking precedence over Arthur Greiser, hitherto head of the Government as its Senate president.

The city was quiet tonight, but where men gathered there was a tendency to measure the future in days, if not hours.

Many foreigners hurried out. Wives and families of many Polish officials left for Poland.

Invasion Of Poland Denied

Official assurance was given that no troops had marched across the East Prussian frontier, but it was not denied that thousands of German soldiers were quartered there.

The British Consul General, E. H. S. Shepherd, advised British residents who could to leave, but said he was staying "until war breaks out, if it does."

Danzig officials announced that Poland had closed the border and that food shipments destined for Danzig had not been permitted to cross.

The closing of the border was denied by Polish officials here, but persons expected from Gdynia had not arrived late in the afternoon.

First Salute Due Today

Förster will be saluted for the first time in his new position as "*staats oberhaupt*" (head of state) tomorrow when the German cruiser Schleswig Holstein, now used as a school ship, is due in Danzig harbor. There are to be salutes also for Greiser, president of the Senate; the League of Nations High Commissioner, the Polish commissioner general and the president of the joint Polish-Danzig harbor board.

It was emphasized that Greiser's position as president of the Senate will be retained and that he will continue his functions as before. Förster, however, will have the last word on policy.

It became known that the Danzig Senate had filed a protest against the alleged firing upon a German passenger plane by Polish anti-aircraft forces near Danzig. A Danzig spokesman had said earlier no report would be made as "there is no more interest in protests here."

Arms Protest Made

The Senate also protested against what it called the "smuggling of Polish arms into the Westerplatte"—a peninsula in Danzig harbor—in connection with the seizure of a railroad car destined for this Polish munitions dump yesterday. Polish officials said they were permitted by treaty to deliver arms through Westerplatte.

The Polish Commissariat announced it had protested to the Senate against the "mutilation" in Danzig of the body of a Polish soldier killed in a frontier incident at Kohling last week.

Germans said shortage of milk in some communities already had resulted because of the alleged food blockade by Poland and the situation seemed to be building up to the point which, in other cases, has resulted in an appeal to Hitler for help.

Danzig has shut down postal and long-distance telephone communications with Gdynia, it was announced.

Soldiers and SS (Elite Guard) men carrying rifles guarded important bridges in the Free City.

At the office of the Polish Commissioner General, business was carried on as usual and an official said: "Our position is the same as it was before."

RUMANIA FEARS SHE IS A TARGET

Sees Grave Peril in Nazi Accord With Russia.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Pessimism engulfed official quarters here today in the wake of the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact, which brought together the two Powers Rumania feared most.

Despite reiteration of Rumania's intention to remain neutral if war comes, so long as her frontiers are not violated, the impression deepened that Germany's territorial aims embraced eastern Europe as well as Poland.

The understanding placed the German minority of 800,000—many of them drilled and armed—in a strategic position inside the country. In addition, the Russo-German pact was sweeping revisionist agitation to a crescendo among Rumania's smaller neighbors.

In Hungary, never reconciled to the loss of the pre-war province of Transylvania, Nazi-influenced newspapers predicted today that this question "will soon be settled" with Rumania.

Bulgarian newspapers were equally outspoken in declaring that the Black Sea area of Dobrudja would be regained from Rumania, once Germany began "repairing the injustices of Versailles" in eastern Europe.

Only neighboring Yugoslavia had nothing to demand from Rumania.

YUGOSLAVS WEIGH NEW CROAT PLAN

AUG 25 1939

Reorganization of Regime Reported Proposed.

BELGRADE, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Some plan for reorganization of Yugoslav national Government to include leaders of the Croat autonomy movement was presented to Regent Prince Paul for approval today by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich, according to an official report.

The Premier and Dr. Vladimir Macek, leader of Croatia's twenty-year fight for home rule, together visited Prince Paul at his summer castle in Bled.

It was reliably reported that five members of Machek's Croat peasant party would be invited to join the Cvetkovich Cabinet. Places would also be made for other Croats in the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs.

Yugoslavia Accepts Plan To Solve Croat Problem

New Cabinet Expected Today, Giving Minority More Voice

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 24 (AP).—Prince Paul and the regency council have accepted suggestions of Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and of Dr. Vladko Matchek on the solution of the Croat problem, a communique announced tonight.

It was reliably reported that a new government would be formed tomorrow under Premier Cvetkovitch which would include five Croat ministers.

BELGIANS HOPE U. S. WILL ACT

Expect King's Peace Plea May Inspire One Here.

AUG 25 1939

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The hope that King Leopold's forceful appeal for peace would inspire similar expressions by President Roosevelt and other heads of neutral nations was voiced by palace sources in Brussels today. It was indicated that there was no expectation that the Belgian monarch's call would result in any direct expressions from the heads of either the British-French or the German-Italian group of nations.

Official sources expressed disappointment that no direct response had been received from any major Power to the forceful appeal for peace delivered last night by King Leopold on behalf of seven small nations.

The King, urging the antagonistic Powers to end in "open negotiations" of their differences, frankly expressed hope that heads of other nations would take up his appeal. Sources close to the throne said the King's address climaxing the seven little Powers' conference was in no way intended to make Brussels the "Munich of 1939."

Leopold's appeal was broadcast last night from an upper chamber of the palace in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Oslo group of nations. Afterward he entertained the Ministers at dinner at the "Salon of Mirrors" in company with their associates and Belgian political leaders.

Following the dinner, the King addressed his guests extemporaneously. He thanked the Foreign Ministers of the northern European nations for assembling so hurriedly at Brussels, drank to the health of the heads of their governments, expressed the hope that successful results would come from the conference, and hoped that the call for peace would be heeded by the world.

The delegates started back to their capitals immediately to resume their study of the fast moving European developments.

JAPAN DECIDES ON LONE HAND

Army and Navy Agree on Solitary Military Policy.

AUG 25 1939

TOKIO, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Japanese Army and Navy have agreed on the necessity of pursuing an independent international military policy, the navy spokesman said today, but "will co-operate with friendly Powers as much as possible."

[The statement was made after the signing in Moscow of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact. There had been agitation in Japan for a military alliance with Italy and Germany, associated with Tokio in the anti-Comintern pact.]

The spokesman stressed that his statement had no political meaning and said that in consolidation of the China campaign "dependence on others does not serve any purpose."

"What will stand Japan in good stead," he added, "is independence and self-reliance. At this juncture the entire Japanese nation has been given an opportunity to renew recognition of the new situation."

The statement was interpreted as indicating a belief that Japan eventually could shake off the anti-Comintern association.

Indications that the army and navy had decided details of future co-operation created speculation as to whether the European developments had aligned the fighting services, which the spokesman insisted now were co-operating fully.

"Reports of differences of opinion (between the army and navy) when the European policy was being reexamined were only rumors."

The press increased its demand for an independent policy, Miyako insisting that "we are sick and tired of moral diplomacy."

Hochi said "Japan's great indignation and excitement (over signing of the non-aggression pact) must be borne in silence."

Asahi reported German suggestions that Japan join the non-aggression pact with Russia and rejected them as "not worth discussion."

Pact May Drive Japan Back Into Isolation Policy

Tokio May Scrap Anti-Red and 9-Power Treaties and Follow Independent Line

TOKIO, Aug. 25 (Friday) (AP).—Japan appeared today to be returning to isolation in her foreign policy, at least for the present, as a result of the German-Russian non-aggression pact.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told Japanese-language newspapers yesterday that the nation's revised policy must be based on "independence without counting upon any other powers."

This was in keeping with a statement by a navy spokesman that the army and navy had agreed on the necessity of pursuing an independent international military policy, but would "co-operate with friendly powers as much as possible."

These declarations coincided with increasing bitterness and disappointment over international developments, including the United States declaration of the 1911 American Japanese trade treaty, the deadlock in the British-Japanese conference on th Tien sin dispute, and the German-Russian non-aggression pact.

A report that Foreign Minister Arita had instructed Kensuke Horinouchi, Ambassador to Washington, to make representations against reports by American authorities in north China that the anti-British campaign there had resulted in harm to Americans, was interpreted as possibly the first step in a revised policy.

Some circles held that Japan felt herself friendless now. Previously there had been a feeling that the Nazi-Communist pact might cause her to make a drive for better relations with the United States, Britain and France.

Arita's instructions to the envoy in Washington, however, plus Japanese firmness in the situation involving the slaying of two Chinese at Shanghai by a British policeman, and maintenance of the blockade of the British and French Concessions in Hientsin, despite flood conditions, were seen as ruling out a basis for that feeling.

[According to The United Press, Emperor Hirohito will return to the capital today to preside at an imperian conference at which some of his most potent advisers will recommend that the government abandon its close ties to Germany and Italy and substitute for them a pro-British, pro-American policy. Persons close to Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma said that these advisers would "dominate" the gathering and that the army already had agreed to abondon its demands for a military alliance with Germany.]

Possible results of a return to isolation, foreign observers believed, included a stronger policy against third powers in China, abrogation of the nine-power treaty designed to safeguard China's independence and denunciation of the anti-Comintern pact, which linked Japan to the Rome-Berlin axis. Most of the Japanese-language newspapers favor a policy of isolation.

A regular meeting of the Cabinet was scheduled for later today, and the newspaper "Asahi" said an extraordinary session might be held tomorrow.

AUG 25 1939

30.24-2717

30.24-2717

Weeping Women Send Troops To Front From Paris Stations

Trainloads Of Soldiers Leave Every 10 Minutes. Civilians Begin Movement To Rural Areas

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 24—Weeping mothers, wives and sweethearts sent hundreds of thousands of France's crack young soldiers into service today—possibly to war.

With their families the reservists jammed into the East and North stations where trains were pulling out every ten minutes for the German frontier areas.

By midafternoon the concourse of the East station was a mass of reservists and their loved ones. Over them rose and fell a vast murmur of farewells, punctuated by shrilly barked commands.

It was a sombre picture. The only color was the horizon blue uniforms of the troops. Most women wore dark colors.

There was an amazing impression of calm. Tears were shed quietly, goodbys were said calmly.

When the trains had left, many of the women started for other stations to arrange the removal of children from the Paris area.

No official Government order had been issued but all municipal and State authorities were told to give precedence to families seeking to leave Paris.

In the D'Orsay station, which serves the southeastern part of France, family groups gathered under signs which proclaimed:

"Now is the time to buy happy week-end excursion tickets."

Lines were formed at some filling stations by women with fruit jars and oil cans, laying in supplies of gasoline.

Behind the Invalides, where Napoleon is buried and which is the military headquarters of Paris, squads of soldiers were filling sandbags.

In Paris and in the provinces, police were conducting a quiet roundup of all foreigners whose papers were not in order.

GERMANS CALL HITLER 'SLICK'

Hail Him for Outsmarting British in Moscow.

BLINDLY FOLLOW FUEHRER

But Some Shake Heads at Sudden Union of Ideologies.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Red Russia and Nazi Germany suddenly becoming friends! The swift twist of diplomacy at a moment when a dark menace hangs over Europe has bewildered the casual German.

Mr. John Citizen of Berlin at the same time is more than ever impressed by the wizardry of Adolf Hitler. The pact signed in Moscow early today is regarded as a diplomatic coup which definitely establishes Hitler as a political miracle man.

"He's too slick for the English" is to be heard everywhere—on the streets, in the cafes and on park benches where old men get together to discuss every new headline.

"The English tried for many months, but the Fuehrer brought the Russians into camp in a few hours," they say.

Switch Disturbs Germans.

But the new notion that Russia, against whose ideology Germany fought in Spain, is not such a bad country after all is disturbing. Many a German is shaking his head, not sure what to make of it.

But the average Burgher is by now a thoroughly disciplined citizen living under an authoritarian regime, and he follows the sure leadership of Hitler without worrying too much about the seeming contradiction of Nazism and Communism getting together.

"I fought the Russians at Tannenberg, and then I helped the party run the communists out of Berlin," one war veteran observes. "Now, overnight, and just at a time when we were going to celebrate that victory at Tannenberg, the Russians have become our buddies! It must be all right, because the Fuehrer says so."

Resigned to the Fates.

The first announcement that the non-aggression pact was about to be concluded, after giving Germany an emotional jolt, brought a great sense of relief.

"Surely," it was said in many quarters, "there won't be war now, because England wanted to keep us busy on two fronts."

But the firm reaction in England has dampened the hope that Europe can get out of the present tight fix without bloodshed.

The average German, so often alarmed in the last few years and so frequently worried by the bold strokes of the Nazi Government, now has become resigned to whatever the fates may have in store.

Germans Have Match For 'Beautiful Katy'

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—There was light music in the Berlin cafes today and no more than the usual scolding about the scarcity of some foods.

A popular melody is "Erika," which is the name of a girl or a flower. The song has about as much sense as "Beautiful Katy," which American soldiers sang in the world war.

Activity At Vatican

Vatican City, Aug. 24 (AP)—Considerable diplomatic activity was apparent at the Vatican Secretariat of State today.

The French and Polish Ambassadors to the Holy See and the charge d'affaires of the British legation conferred with the Papal Under Secretaries of State in the absence of Cardinal Maglione.

Orders went out from the Secretariat advising Papal Nuncios who are on vacation to be prepared to return to their posts at the first call.

Register, Bahamas Ask

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Bahamas Government urged all former British officers in the islands today to register for emergency service in view of the new European war scare.

Britain Recalls McMichael

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (AP).—Britain's High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harry McMichael, who left Aug. 13 for a two months' holiday, was recalled today, departing from England by air. He was expected here Friday evening.

Britons and Egyptians Confer

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 24 (AP).—The British Charge d'Affairs, the general officer commanding British troops in Egypt, and other staff officers conferred with the Egyptian High Command today. Troops were being sent westward today as a precautionary measure.

11 Million Under Arms In European Nations

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Europe had more than 11,000,000 men under arms tonight, not counting naval and air forces. Here are the round numbers, a composite of estimates made by various sources:

Poland, 1,000,000; France, 2,000,000; Great Britain, 600,000. Total, 3,600,000.

Germany, 2,000,000 to 2,500,000; Italy, 1,300,000. Total, 3,300,000 to 3,800,000.

Rumania, 850,000; Turkey, 300,000; Greece, 200,000. (These countries have received pledges of aid from Britain and France.)

Other countries not committed: Hungary, 200,000; Spain, 150,000; Yugoslavia, 300,000; Bulgaria, Belgium, Baltic States, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland, 400,000; Soviet Russia, 2,000,000.

REICH SHIPS SAIL AS USUAL

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—A survey made tonight shows that not one of the larger Nazi passenger liners is in a German home port.

They continued to travel over the world on schedule in contrast to the time of the Munich crisis last September when craft flying the swastika were ordered turned around for home.

Marinemen looked upon this as a good omen.

During the World War, a number of German ships was caught in foreign ports. The Vaterland was interned by the United States, later to become the troopship Leviathan.

Cunarder Ascania Recalled

Montreal, Aug. 24 (Canadian Press), The Cunard-White Star Line announced today it had ordered the immediate return to Liverpool of the liner Ascania. The ship will leave at midnight.

Threat of War Worries Argentine Food Shippers

Double Blockade by Germany and Britain Feared

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24 (AP).—Anxiety of foreign shipping interests today reflected the fear that an outbreak of war in Europe might snap the "foodline" between Argentina's bulging warehouses and European markets.

Argentine officials, whose 4,000,000-ton wheat surplus would be invaluable to Europe's fighting men in the event of war, were anxious lest their shipments be subjected to a double blockade by Germany and Great Britain.

Known agents of European governments have increased their activities manifold here in recent weeks in an effort to protect their own shipments and prevent, if possible, shipments to a possible enemy.

Veteran diplomats recalled instructions long attributed to Germany' wartime Argentine Ambassador Count Luxburg regarding shipping from Argentina which were "sink them without trace."

Informed military sources agreed, however, that Great Britain, which buys 86 per cent of its chilled beef, great quantities of other meat, wheat and fruit from this country was more concerned with the possibilities of an Argentine "internal blockade" through sabotage, than in the effects of submarine attacks.

Experts said German supporters might be a dangerous threat to Britain's food line through sabotage of ships, packing centers and grain storehouses should war break out. At the same time, military experts said Germany can not expect to continue trade with Argentina in the event of war because of the presence of British warships in the Western Hemisphere.

Some sources said the possibility of European conflict restricting Argentina's European trade was one reason the government was speeding negotiations on its treaty with the United States.

AMERICANS ARE URGED TO FLEE FROM WAR ZONE

U. S. Citizens in Britain, France, Poland and Reich Warned.

59,000 PERSONS INVOLVED

In Addition Many Tourists May Be in Danger if Guns Blaze in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Fifty-nine thousand Americans known to be in the countries most likely to be affected by any European conflict have been advised by State Department officials to come on home—along with unknown thousands of tourists.

The 2,569 listed as residing permanently or semi-permanently in Poland and the twenty-eight in Danzig were among the first to be told it was dangerous to stay.

The 10,522 American residents in Great Britain were warned by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy that "a day or two" might bring inconvenience, and to stay longer might mean danger.

Of the 12,964 Americans in France, those with no compelling reason to continue their sojourn were advised to leave.

The United States embassy in Berlin advised the 5,787 Americans there that "it was desirable to leave," and the 23,330 Americans in Italy were advised to leave if there is no particular reason for staying. The advice to leave Germany applied also to the 3,793 American citizens listed in what was Czecho-Slovakia, it was stated.

In addition to the listed Americans there, Europe was the destination of an unknown but large percentage of the 47,486 persons carrying passports issued in the last three months.

Warning by Kennedy.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today issued a statement advising all American tourists in the British Isles to sail for home at once.

American officials estimated that there are now between 3,000 and 4,000 American tourists in England, Scotland and Wales.

The Ambassador's statement said that "in a day or two" it might not be possible for them to get sailings for New York and warned them that if they stayed they might be subjected to "inconvenience, possibly danger."

The text of Mr. Kennedy's statement read:

"The international situation has reached the point which makes it advisable for American travelers to leave England.

"We feel it is our duty to warn those Americans now in England that, by remaining longer, they are running the risk of inconvenience and possibly danger. They are also contributing to the anxiety of those at home and will, if an emergency develops, make it harder for those compelled to remain.

"Moreover, we must remember that a large body of foreign tourists would be a considerable burden, in the event of trouble, upon the resources of a country faced with grave problems of its own.

"All those who do not have any important reason for remaining are, therefore, urged to return to the United States without delay. Accommodations are now available on most vessels. The same may not be true in another day or two.

"This notice is addressed at this time particularly to tourists. All Americans who do not leave are requested to register immediately at the nearest American consulate if they have not already done so."

Urge to Leave France.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The United States embassy today formally advised all American citizens to arrange to leave France after the French Government called up the fifth class of reservists in a partial mobilization to meet the threat of war.

The crisis took such a turn for the worse during the morning that the embassy, which for days has been privately advising Americans it would be wiser to go home, issued the following "notice":

"In view of the situation prevailing in Europe it is considered advisable to recommend that American citizens who have no compelling reasons to continue their sojourn here to arrange to return to the United States."

Mrs. Sarah Delano Roo... mother of the President, pac... up calmly and left her sist... apartment in Paris by automobile today for Le Havre and the New York-bound liner Washington for which her grandson, John, his wife and herself held round trip return tickets.

John left by boat train for Le Havre.

Mrs. Delano Forbes, the President's aunt, plans to remain in Paris, where she is a resident, at least for the time being.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAILS FOR HOME

President's Mother Seeks to Relieve His Mind.

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, boarded the United States liner Washington for New York today, saying that she wanted "to relieve my son of all unnecessary anxiety in this crisis.

She joined her grandson, John Roosevelt, and his wife, who came here on the regular boat train, saying that "nobody ever knows what grandmother will do."

"Grandmother" came to Le Havre by automobile.

"I am certain," she said, just before the ship sailed, "that my son will make all necessary efforts to support the democracies in their struggle to maintain peace, uphold the right and insure liberty."

MORGAN COMING HOME

Leaving Scottish Lodge to Take Queen Mary.

GANNOCHY LODGE, Edzell, Scotland, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—J. Pierpont Morgan, American financier, suddenly ended his grouse shooting today and arranged to return to the United States on the Queen Mary, sailing Wednesday.

Navy Prepares to Move Americans in Nice Area

U. S. Vessels Will Cover Strip From Italian Frontier

NICE, France, Aug. 24 (AP).—American consular authorities at Nice, working with the United States Navy, have completed preliminary preparations for removing all United States citizens from the zone between the Italian frontier and Nice in case of emergency.

The little American fleet, consisting of the 7,050-ton cruiser Trenton and the 1,090-ton destroyers Jacob Jones and Badger, arrived at Villefranche late Wednesday night. Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey is in command, but is scheduled to hand over to Admiral Charles Courtney on Sept 6.

Mediterranean coastal roads were jammed with troops of all descriptions—artillery, cavalry, machine-gun squads and picturesque Senegalese sharpshooters — all marching east in full fighting kit.

Approximately 90,000 people live in the danger area—a rough triangle including Monte Carlo and running from the Italian border to Nice, and then in a jagged line back to the mountains. Practically all these people may have to be evacuated in case of war.

Nice itself would not be evacuated, it was indicated, until after any possible attack. Small squads of Senegalese sharpshooters were posted today at intervals along the coast, including the fashionable rocky beach at Nice itself.

Warning Issued in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The United States embassy this afternoon unequivocally and officially advised American to leave Germany.

The following statement was issued:

"The American embassy upon inquiry has been informing and is continuing to inform Americans that it is desirable to leave Germany."

Canadian Cabinet Asked To Be Ready for Action

PrimeMinister Tells Colleagues to Remain in Capital

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (CP).—Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King asked his ministers in a cabinet meeting today to remain in the capital until further notice and be ready for a meeting of the government at any time, in the light of the European crisis.

The cabinet met this morning and again in the afternoon for consideration of the part Canada might be called to play in event of a European war.

Morgenthau toSpeedReturn

Books Sailing From Oslo Wednesday; May Fly Back to U. S.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 24 (AP).—Henry Morgenthau jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, today advanced his return to Washington by a week in view of the darkening European outlook.

Morgenthau, who is traveling by automobile with his wife through Sweden to Norway, reserved passage on the steamship Bergensfjord, sailing from Oslo next Wednesday. He originally had intended to sail for home Sept. 6.

The Secretary said further that developments might cause him instead to fly to the United States by clipper this week end if service is available from Marseilles.

Paris Cancels Defense Leaves

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP).—It was announced officially today that all holidays for employees of firms engaged on national defense works had been canceled.

U. S. Envoys Keep Close Tab on Events for Hull

Cablegrams Pour Into Capitol; All but Two at Their Posts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—American envoys in Europe are sending a steady stream of cablegrams—and occasional trans-Atlantic telephone calls—to the State Department about the grave international situation.

Every ambassador in Europe is at his post with two exceptions—Joseph E. Davies, who is finishing a vacation in the United States before returning to Belgium, and Hugh R. Wilson, who was recalled from Berlin last winter for report and consultation.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy hastened back to London from the French Riviera, and Ambassador William C. Bullitt recently returned to Paris from a visit to the United States

Ambassador William Phillips is keeping in close touch with the Italian Foreign Office. He is scheduled to take leave Sept. 1 to return to the United States, but may have to postpone his trip.

Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle is in Warsaw. Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt recently arrived in Moscow, and is seeking to interpret for Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the Russo-German nonaggression pact.

The State Department is literally cleared for action. Most of the major officials took their vacations early and are back at their desks. Under Secretary Sumner Welles has not yet taken his vacation because Mr. Hull had been away until this week, and as a result may not get one soon.

The services of Ambassador Wilson have been requisitioned at the State Department. He has an acquaintance with Germany as great if not greater than that of any official in the department.

There is a striking difference between the situation here in the present crisis and that which prevailed at the time of the Munich meeting last fall. Then, only one envoy of the interested countries was at his post here—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador. All the others were on leave.

Now, however, all high-ranking European diplomats are here with the exception of Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, and Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador, who was called home soon after Ambassador Wilson was summoned to Washington. Sir Ronald Lindsay is here awaiting replacement by his successor, Lord Lothian

Gibraltar to Oust Artists

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 24 (AP).—All artists and musicians, except Britons, holding permits to reside in the British military garrison, were notified today they must depart by Saturday.

RED CROSS READY FOR ANY WAR CALL

Better Prepared Than It Was in 1914.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—War in Europe, whether or not it involved the United States, would find the American Red Cross far better prepared to mobilize its forces of mercy than at the opening of the world war in 1914.

Chairman Norman H. Davis could press a button, Ernest J. Swift, in charge of foreign operation, said today and the entire organization—trained by about 150 peacetime disasters a year—could be mobilized within a few days or hours.

In the event of war between other Powers, with the United States neutral, Mr. Swift said the procedure would be to ask Red Cross societies on both sides if they needed assistance.

If this country were at war, the Federally-chartered Red Cross would have a more definite obligation to fulfill. It is the only voluntary society authorized to render aid to the army and navy sanitary services (medical departments) and is recognized as a means of communication between this country's people and its armed forces. The immunity which only its flag holds would assume great importance.

In contrast to the approximately 200 chapters it had at the opening of the world war, the American Red Cross now has 3,716 chapters (about one to a county) with 7,133 branches, and almost 6,000,000 members.

There are 500,000 volunteer workers trained by peacetime activities and 3,365 paid workers in the national organization and its chapters. The roster of Red Cross nurses is at an all-time peak of 31,500, compared with 8,000 at the opening of the world war.

BANK OF ENGLAND RAISES ITS RATE

Rediscounting Put Up From 2 P. C. to 4 P. C.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Bank of England's rediscount rate was raised from 2 to 4 per cent today amidst growing European tension.

This far-reaching step marked the first change since June 30, 1932, when the bank rate was lowered from 2½ to 2 per cent.

Today's change was announced while the London Stock Exchange Committee met with its chairman, Robert Pearson, to arrange the fixing of minimum prices for trading in gilt-edge securities.

The committee decided that the situation warranted the fixing of minimum levels. Trading was virtually at a standstill. Broadly speaking, the minimum prices fixed were last night's closing prices. The 3½ per cent war loan, "weather vane" of Government stocks, was fixed at 88½, up a ¼ on the overnight close.

Heavy declines were shown by German bonds, a 5 per cent issue losing 5½ points. Far Eastern bonds were weaker.

The doubling of the bank's rediscount rate to 4 per cent was compared with 10 per cent which prevailed in 1914 from August 1 to 6. When Great Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931, the rate reached 6 per cent.

The immediate effect of the rate boost was to restrict commercial credits and thus make more capital available to the Government for emergency purposes.

Another objective was to make it more profitable for foreign investors to keep their balances here rather than withdraw them with consequent losses of gold by Britain. The British gold stocks have been used vigorously by the Government stabilization fund to keep the value of the pound around 4.68¼ in its relation to the United States dollar.

A committee of three was appointed by the Rubber Exchange to close that market for seven days in the event of an emergency.

Gold to the value of about £534,000 (currently nearly $2,500,000) was disposed of in the bullion market, but this was considered relatively small and more a reflection of concern that in the event of war gold might be sequestered and therefore not so greatly desirable for hoarding.

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-A CRY OF "PEACE -- BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE"

-- ENCIRCLED THE EARTH TONIGHT.

LORD HALIFAX, GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN SECRETARY, APPEALED DIRECTLY TO ADOLF HITLER IN A WORLDWIDE BROADCAST TO HEED THE PEACE PLEAS OF POPE PIUS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERED THROUGH AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS AN APPEAL TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN-POLISH PROBLEM. THERE WAS SILENCE AFTER THE MESSAGE WAS DELIVERED.

MEANTIME, PREMIER MUSSOLINI CONFERRED WITH HIS MILITARY LEADERS ON WAR MEASURES.

POPE PIUS, IN A WORLD BROADCAST FROM CASTEL GANDOLFO, CRIED

30.24-2719

"NOTHING IS LOST THROUGH PEACE; EVEOYTHING MAY BE LOST

POPE PIUS, IN A WORLD BROADCAST FROM CASTEL GANDOLFO, CRIED "NOTHING IS LOST THROUGH PEACE; EVERYTHING MAY BE LOST THROUGH WAR."

ADDRESSING "THE STRONG," THE POPE PLEADED "THERE IS YET TIME" FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE "ENORMOUS DANGERS" CONFRONTING THE WORLD.

AUG 25 1939

HALIFAX, WARNING THAT "NO DOUBT CAN EXIST" THAT BRITAIN WILL STAND BY HER PLEDGES TO ASSIST POLAND IF SHE IS ATTACKED, ADDED: "I WOULD EARNESTLY HOPE THAT IN THE FACE OF ALL THE CONSEQUENCES OF A RESORT TO WAR, AND BEFORE ANY STEP IS TAKEN THAT CANNOT BE RETRACED, REASON MAY YET PREVAIL."

AUG 25 1939

A TANNED AND SMILING HITLER, KEY FIGURE IN THE CRISIS WHICH MANY FEARED WOULD END IN WAR, FLEW TO BERLIN TONIGHT FROM OBERSALZBERG.

HE CAME TO CONFER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WHO RETURNED BY AIR FROM MOSCOW BEARING THE GERMAN-SOVIET PACT WHICH GERMANS SAID WOULD MEAN "POLITICAL REARRANGEMENT OF EASTERN EUROPE."

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON, NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP, AFTER SECOND GRAPH XXX OF THE BELGIANS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT MESSAGES TO ADLOF HITLER AND TO PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI OF POLAND SUGGESTING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE THROUGH DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, ARBITRATION, OR SUBMISSION TO CONCILIATION THROUGH A THIRD PARTY.

EARLIER THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED ETC., THIRD GRAPH

JH125AED

30.24-2719

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON, NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP, AFTER NINTH GRAPH XXX EASTERN EUROPE."

HITLER AND HIS MOST TRUSTED ADVISERS DELIBERATED PAST MIDNIGHT AND WHILE NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED, MEN IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH THEM SAID THAT AFTER THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH THE FUEHRER WAS MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD NOT FIGHT.

AUG 25 1939

GERMANY WILL NOT DECLARE WAR ON POLAND, BUT WILL ORGANIZE A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO "ESTABLISH LAW AND ORDER"--SO FAST THE POLES WON'T EVEN HAVE TIME TO DYNAMITE THE COUNTRY'S RICH MINES, THESE SOURCES SAID.

WHILE OMINOUS NEWS ETC., PICKING UP TENTH GRAPH.

BE950PED

AUG 25 1939

WHILE OMINOUS NEWS FROM DANZIG TOLD OF POLISH TROOPS SURROUNDING THE FREE STATE WITH "IMMINENT DANGER OF A COUP D'ETAT," GERMANS CONTINUED TO HOPE FOR A MIRACLE THAT WOULD PREVENT WAR. THEY LOOKED -- NOT TO HITLER -- BUT TO COLONEL JOZEF BECK, POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO THEY SAID SHOULD ACCEPT HITLER'S HINT TO "COME, HAT IN HAND," AND ACQUIESCE IN RETURNING TO THE REICH TERRITORY GERMANY RULED AFTER THE 18TH CENTURY PARTIONS OF POLAND AND WHICH SHE LOST WHEN POLAND WON HER INDEPENDENCE AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

HALIFAX'S DRAMATIC WARNING FOLLOWED CLOSELY UPON A SPEECH BY HIS PRIME MINISTER, NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WHO ACKNOWLEDGED BRITAIN IS "IN IMMINENT PERIL OF WAR" AND IMPLORED HITLER TO SETTLE WITH

POLAND BY NEGOTIATION.

"WE STILL HOPE REASON AND SANITY WILL FIND A WAY OUT," HE SAID. "THE ISSUE OF PEACE OR WAR DOES NOT REST WITH US."

"GOD KNOWS I HAVE DONE MY BEST," EXCLAIMED THE 70-YEAR-OLD MAN WHOSE UMBRELLA BECAME A SYMBOL OF APPEASEMENT AFTER THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT LAST SEPTEMBER WAS MADE, IN HIS WORDS, TO "GAIN PEACE IN OUR TIME."

AUG 25 1939

A58

PARLIAMENT VOTED THE GOVERNMENT WARTIME POWERS OF VIRTUALLY DICTATORIAL SCOPE TO ENABLE THE MOST EFFICIENT "DEFENSE OF THE REALM" AND ROYAL ASSENT MADE THE MEASURE EFFECTIVE AT 10:15 P.M. (4:15 P.M. EST) TONIGHT.

FRANCE PREPARED FOR THE WORST AND PREMIER DALADIER ANNOUNCED HE WOULD ADDRES THE NATION BY RADIO TOMORROW.

AUG 25 1939

POLAND, WITH ALMOST STOIC CALM, MADE ITSELF READY FOR ANY FATE. A SHARP DEFINITION OF HER "LIMIT OF FORBEARANCE" WAS BELIEVED IN SOME QUARTERS TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION TONIGHT, POSSIBLY WARNING EXCITED DANZIG NAZIS AGAINST "UNACCEPTABLE VIOLATION" OF POLISH RIGHTS.

FD739PED

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ROUNDUP X X X POLISH RIGHTS.

IN WARSAW THE PRESS EMPHASIZED POLAND'S UNWAVERING DETERMINATION TO DEFEND HER "RIGHTS AND TERRITORY," AND THE NATION STRENGTHENED HER FRONTIERS. LEAVES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES WERE CANCELLED.

FROM OSLO, NORWAY, CAME A REPORT SAYING THE BRITISH NAVY, WHICH HAS BEEN IN MANEUVERS THREE WEEKS, HAD PUT A BARRIER ACROSS THE ELBOW-SHAPED CHANNEL BETWEEN NORWAY AND DENMARK COMMANDING THE BALTIC SEA.

AUG 25 1939

BY A SIMILAR MOVE AT THE START OF THE WORLD WAR BRITAIN BOTTLED UP A LARGE SECTION OF THE GERMAN NAVY, 25 YEARS AGO.

ON THE BORDER BETWEEN GERMANY AND BELGIUM, FRONTIER OBSERVERS REPORTED LONG LINES OF GERMAN MILITARY TRUCKS WERE MOVING WITHIN SIGHT OF THE BELGIAN TOWN OF EUPEN, FORMERLY GERMAN.

UNITED STATES TOURISTS IN ENGLAND WERE WARNED BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY TO GO HOME "WHILE YOU CAN," AND THE EMBASSY AT PARIS LIKEWISE ADVISED ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS TO LEAVE FRANCE.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ALSO WERE LEAVING BERLIN.

NOT ONLY AMERICANS WERE URGED TO QUIT PARIS. FRENCH OFFICIALS TOLD ALL WHOSE PRESENCE WAS "NOT ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE" TO DEPART.

PARIS RAILROAD STATIONS PRESENTED TEARFUL SCENES, REMINISCENT OF THE WORLD WAR, AS RESERVISTS SAID GOODBYE TO THEIR MOTHERS AND WIVES OR SWEETHEARTS.

AUG 25 1939

FD821PED

PARIS,AUG. 25-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW PEACE APPEALS TO ADOLF HITLER AND PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND AGAIN RAISED NEW HOPES IN FRANCE WHICH FEARED ITSELF ON THE VERGE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

MOST OF THE NATION WAS ASLEEP WHEN NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION WAS LEARNED BUT A FEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WORKING ALL NIGHT WERE CHEERED.

"ITS ANOTHER HOPE," ONE OF THEM SAID, "EVEN THOUGH SLENDER."

JH1248AED

30.24-2721

30.24-2721

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-HOLIDAYING AMERICANS, WARNED TO CUT SHORT THEIR VISITS IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, JAMMED WESTBOUND TRAVEL FACILITIES TONIGHT.

AUG 25 1939

LINERS LEAVING FROM PORTS IN THE BRITISH ISLES -- ESPECIALLY THOSE OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES LIKE THE UNITED STATES AND THE NETHERLANDS-- WERE BOOKED TO CAPACITY. MANY ARRANGED TO SET UP COTS IN LOUNGES AND DINING ROOMS TO ACCOMMODATE ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

BOOKING OFFICES, RAILWAY STATIONS AND BOAT TRAINS SAW A STEADY STREAM OF AMERICANS.

AUG 25 1939

AMONG THEM WAS J.P.MORGAN, WHO ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO WAS ENTERTAINING KING GEORGE AT GROUSE SHOOTING AT GANNOCHY LODGE IN SCOTLAND. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER, MRS.SARAH DELANO ROOSEVELT, BOARDED THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON AT LE HAVRE TONIGHT, SAYING SHE WANTED TO "RELIEVE MY SON OF ALL UNNECESSARY ANXIETY IN THIS CRISIS."

MORGAN, UNABLE TO GET SLEEPER ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE CROWDED TRAINS FROM THE SCOTCH MOOR AND LAKE COUNTRY--ARRANGED TO TAKE A DAY COACH TOMORROW MORNING FROM GANNOCHY TO LONDON. HE WILL LEAVE NEXT WEDNESDAY ON THE QUEEN MARY.

IN LONDON TODAY, AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY WARNED AMERICAN TOURISTS TO GO HOME.

AUG 25 1939

AMERICANS IN WARSAW, BERLIN AND PARIS ALSO HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO CONCLUDE THEIR EUROPEAN STAY.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WHO WITH HIS FAMILY HAS BEEN TOURING IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN, RESERVED PASSAGE ON THE STEAMSHIP BERGENSFJORD SAILING FROM OSLO NEXT WEDNESDAY. HE MADE TELEPHONE CALLS TO BERLIN, LONDON AND WASHINGTON AND LATER INQUIRED ABOUT CHANCES FOR FLYING HOME.

IN FRANCE, THE USUAL TOURIST RENDEZVOUS, LIKE THE MUSEUMS AND THEATERS, WERE STRANGELY QUIET, AS WERE THE FASHIONABLE BEACHES.

IN THE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CENTERS IN LONDON, AMERICANS WHO PLANNED TO STICK OUT THEIR VISITS WERE ISSUED FREE GAS MASKS.

FD1008PED

AUG 25 1939

OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY SAID THAT THEY HAD NOT ALERTED GERMANS TO LEAVE BRITAIN BUT 13 GERMAN NATIONALS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT CROYDON TONIGHT IN AN AIR LINER FOR BERLIN.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE, HOWEVER, FOLLOWED AMBASSADOR KENNEDY'S EXAMPLE LATE IN THE EVENING BY ADVISING BRITISH SUBJECTS TO CANCEL THEIR FUTURE VACATIONS ABROAD.

AMONG THE OTHER CRISIS NOTES WERE ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT PRIVATE TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED, THAT GASMASKS SHOULD BE CARRIED BY EVERYONE LEAVING HOME, AND THAT PUBLIC MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES WERE BEING CLOSED AS A PRECAUTION.

NICE, FRANCE, AUG 24-(AP)-AMERICANS BY THE HUNDREDS SCURRIED FOR HOME TODAY AND AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS HASTENED PLANS FOR THE MASS EVACUATION OF THOUSANDS OTHERS, CHASED BY WAR CLOUDS FROM THE RIVIERA SUN.

AUG 25 1939

OVERNIGHT THE 15-MILE BEACH PLAYGROUND BETWEEN HERE AND THE FRONTIER WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A POTENTIAL DANGER AREA, AND THE EXODUS WAS SPURRED BY AN OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PARIS LATE IN THE DAY ADVISING ALL AMERICANS IN FRANCE TO HURRY HOME.

BUT MANY DID NOT WAIT FOR THIS. THEY STARTED PACKING THE MOMENT THEY DISCOVERED THE BEACHES, WHERE ONLY YESTERDAY THEY IDLED

BY THE SAPPHIRE SEA, WERE OCCUPIED BY GRIM SENEGALESE TROOPS ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS.

AUG 25 1939

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING DISCONCERTING FACTS TO DIGEST OVER THEIR COFFEE AND COGNAC:

A TRIANGULAR AREA RUNNING FROM NICE TO THE ITALIAN BORDER, THEN BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS, MAY HAVE TO BE EVACUATED OF ITS 90,000 RESIDENTS BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE ON THE ITALIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER OF HEAVY GUNS CAPABLE OF SHELLING A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE SECTION. AMERICAN CONSULAR AUTHORITIES HAVE WORKED OUT AN EVACUATION PLAN WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

AT VILLEFRANCHE THERE ARE THREE AMERICAN WARSHIPS--THE CRUISER TRENTON, AND THE DESTROYERS JACOB JONES AND BADGER.

THE SENEGALESE WERE ONLY ONE UNIT OF A VAST DEFENSE CORPS WHICH SUDDENLY APPEARED OVERNIGHT ALONG THE COAST. COASTAL ROADS WERE FILLED AND RAILROAD TRAINS JAMMED WITH TROOPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ALL MOVING IN ONE GENERAL DIRECTION--EAST.

THE STORM SIGNALS WERE UP ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AUG 25 1939

FD931PED

PARIS, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE "WESTERN FRONT" OF WORLD WAR DAYS IS SPRINGING TO LIFE UNDER THE IMPETUS OF TROOP PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER.

ON A THREE AND A HALF HOUR RAILROAD RIDE FROM BRUSSELS TO PARIS, APPROACHING THE LINE FOLLOWED BY THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1914, I WITNESSED MOUNTING MILITARY ACTIVITY.

AN OBSERVATION BALLOON, WITH AN EMERGENCY PLANE SUSPENDED FROM IT WAS HIGH OVER NORTHERN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD STATIONS WERE UNDER MILITARY GUARD, AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUNS WERE NOTICEABLE IN THE YARDS.

BELGIUM, WHICH WAS THE FIRST INVADED IN 1914, SHOWED FEWER PREPARATIONS THAN FRANCE.

AUG 25 1939

NEW LEAVES FOR BELGIAN ARMY OFFICERS AND TROOPS HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED, BUT MEN ALREADY AWAY HAVE NOT BEEN CALLED BACK, AND COULD STILL BE SEEN PROMENADING THE STREETS OF BRUSSELS.

MEN WERE STILL WORKING IN THE FIELDS OF BELGIUM.

AFTER CROSSING THE BORDER INTO FRANCE, MILITARY ACTIVITY BECAME MORE PRONOUNCED. KHAKI-CLAD TROOPS, WITH RIFLES OVER THEIR SHOULDERS, PATROLLED STATIONS.

TRAINS WERE CROWDED WITH TRAVELLERS HASTENING BACK TO THEIR HOMES. SEVERAL PARTIES OF AMERICANS WERE HURRYING FROM THE NORTH TO FRENCH ATLANTIC PORTS.

SO JAMMED WAS MY TRAIN THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO STAND THROUGHOUT THE TRIP, WHICH TOOK 15 MINUTES BEYOND SCHEDULED TIME.

IN THE PARIS STATION, WHILE NEWSBOYS WERE CRYING "COUP D'ETAT AT DANZIG", A BLONDE WOMAN WENT TO THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOOTH AND ASKED IF GERMAN MARKS COULD BE EXCHANGED.

THE EXCHANGE AGENT REFUSED. AS THE WOMAN TURNED AWAY HE REMARKED:

"SOME PEOPLE HAVE A NERVE."

AUG 25 1939

FD955PED

LONDON,AUG.24-(AP)-NEXT TO THE TRANSCENDANT QUESTION, "WILL THERE BE WAR?" THE GREATEST PUZZLE IN EUROPE TODAY IS "WHY DID RUSSIA DO IT?

DIPLOMATS, ECONOMISTS, POLITICIANS, MILITARY TACTICIANS AND THAT OVERWORKED INDIVIDUAL CALLED "THE MAN IN THE STREET" SEARCHED FOR THE REASONS WHY THE SOVIET UNION SWIFTLY CONCLUDED A BROAD NONAGGRESSION

1939

30.24-2723

30.24-2723

TREATY WITH NAZI GERMANY AT A MOMENT WHEN IT MIGHT BE OF THE MOST ASSISTANCE TO ADOLF HITLER.

MANY WENT FAR BACK TO THE PREMISE THAT JOSEPH STALIN, AN ASIATIC HIMSELF, IS ABOVE ALL ELSE DETERMINED TO INSULATE EFFECTIVELY THE VAST COMMUNISTIC ECONOMY AGAINST THE TROUBLES OF EUROPE.

OTHERS SOUGHT MORE IMMEDIATE CAUSES. THE MOST POPULAR THESIS WAS RUSSIAN PETULANCE AND RESENTMENT AT WHAT THE SOVIETS HAVE CALLED "THE SNOBBISH INSINCERITY" OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ON THE OTHER HAND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN HAS INSISTED THAT RUSSIA ACTED IN THE TRUE INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE. THAT HYPOTHESIS PRESUPPOSES THAT A REAL DANGER OF A RUSSIAN-GERMAN CLASH EXISTED AND WAS ERASED AND THAT THE FAR EASTERN CONQUESTS OF JAPAN HAVE BEEN CHECKED.

STILL OTHERS BELIEVED RUSSIA FEARED WAR AND FEARED HITLER.

JHG48AED

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-UNSHAKEN BUT "FAIR FED UP" BY A YEAR OF RISING TENSION, MEN OF LONDON FIND "ANYTHING IS BETTER THAN THIS AWFUL WAITING."

THERE WERE FEW OUTWARD SIGNS THAT THIS WAS NOT JUST ANOTHER SULTRY SUMMER DAY IN LONDON BUT THESE FEW STOOD OUT:

RAILWAY STATION CROWDS TONIGHT WERE QUIETER. MEN CARRIED PACKAGES OF EMERGENCY RATIONS; WOMEN READ THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH INSTEAD OF THE GOSSIP COLUMNS. ONE COULD RIDE FOR HALF AN HOUR WITHOUT HEARING MORE THAN "BAD SHOW, THIS."

AMERICANS WERE QUIET AND BUSINESSLIKE AWAITING THE BOAT TRAINS --FOR HOME. CHILDREN, SHEPHERDED BY ANXIOUS MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE COUNTRY--LEAVING LONDON.

THE WHITE CAPS OF NAVAL RESERVISTS THREADED THROUGH HOMEGOING CROWDS, WITH WIVES AND CHILDREN TRAILING.

SIGNS WERE GRIMMER IN THE PARKS. GLEAMING SEMI-CIRCLES OF SHELLS LAY ABOUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, MANNED AND POINTED TO THE EVENING SKY

SWEATING LABORERS WORKED ON THE AIR RAID SHELTERS IN THE SAME PARKS. BIG SILVER BALLONS AND THE SEARCHLIGHTS WERE MANNED.

QUIET BUT RESTLESS CROWDS SHIFTED FROM 10 DOWNING STREET TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

AUG 25 1939

NO ONE WAVED ANY FLAGS. NO ONE TALKED ABOUT KING AND COUNTRY. THERE WEREN'T ANY SONGS, NO "TIPPERARY," NO "TAKE ME BACK TO BLIGHTY."

THE CITY THAT MARCHED AWAY IN THE "TIPPERARY" SPIRIT 25 YEARS AGO HAS LEARNED THAT IT IS INDEED A "LONG LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY" AND WHAT IT MEANS TO SAY "GOODBYE PICADILLY, FAREWELL LEICESTER SQUARE."

AUG 25 1939

FD1041PED

LONDON, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS, ALMOST WITH ONE VOICE, TONIGHT STRESSED THE NATION'S UNITY IN EMERGENCY AND BACKED PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION OF DETERMINATION TO FULFILL BRITAIN'S PLEDGES TO POLAND.

COMMENTED THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD, "NO MAN OR WOMAN IN BRITAIN WISHES WAR. WE WOULD WITH ALL OUR POWER AVERT IT IF IT CAN IN HONOUR BE YET AVERTED. BUT IF WAR COMES WE SHALL FACE IT AS A UNITED NATION."

THE TIMES, WHICH OFTEN REFLECTS THE OPINION OF OFFICIAL QUARTERS, SAID, "WHAT GREAT BRITAIN CALLS IN QUESTION IS THE RIGHT OF ANY NATION FORCIBLY TO SUPPRESS THE INDEPENDENCE OF ANOTHER. IF THAT

WERE TO BE CONDONED IN EASTERN EUROPE, THEN IT WOULD ONLY BE A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE SIMILAR DEMANDS, PRESSED BY SIMILAR METHODS, WOULD BE MADE ELSEWHERE AND EVENTUALLY, NO DOUBT, UPON THE BRITISH EMPIRE. SUCH DEMANDS AND SUCH METHODS WOULD THEREFORE HAVE TO BE RESISTED EVEN IF WE STOOD ALONE IN RESISTING THEM. BUT WE ARE FAR FROM STANDING ALONE."

AUG 25 1939

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED "THE POINT AT ISSUE" WAS ALSO CLEAR TO FRANCE AND LIKEWISE TO BRITISH DOMINIONS. "IT IS CLEAR TO MANY EUROPEAN STATES AND TO IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF OPINION IN STATES OUTSIDE EUROPE-MOST NOTABLY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," SAID THE TIMES.

THE YORKSHIRE POST, REGARDED OFTEN AS EXPRESSING THE VIEWS OF ANTHONY EDEN SAID, "IF WAR THERE MUST BE, THEN IT WILL BE A WAR OF LIBERATION FROM A MONSTROUS THREAT TO NATIONS WHOSE ONLY OFFENSE IS THAT THEY DESIRE TO LEAD AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE."

MJ942PED

PARIS,AUG 24-(AP)-A HAVAS, FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM BERLIN REPORTED THE BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL LEFT DANZIG THIS MORNING.

EZ831AED

AUG 25 1939

0345 BURRELLES

AUG 26 1939

EMPIRE REQUESTED

LONDON, AUG.25-(APLA THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COUNTED TODAY ON THE FULL BACKING OF BRITAIN'S FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE IF WAR COMES OVER THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

BOTH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX IN SPEECHES AFFIRMING BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO STAND BY POLAND IF SHE FIGHTS OVER GERMANY'S DEMANDS CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED THE NATION WOULD STAND TOGETHER ON THE ISSUES FACED.

THERE WERE ECHOES FROM THE CORNERS OF THE EARTH. AT CANBERRA, THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER R.G. MENZIES SAID STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO SUMMON PARLIAMENT IN CASE OF NECESSITY. FEDERAL MINISTERS, DISPATCHES SAID, DISCLOSED PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN COMPLETED TO PUT AUSTRALIA ON WAR FOOTING AT SHORT NOTICE.

AUG 26 1939

(MORE

LEAVES IN THE NEW ZEALAND NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE WERE HALTED. THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SAID IT WAS AN OBVIOUS PRECAUTION.

FROM CAPETOWN CAME WORD THAT THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, SENATOR CLARKSON, HAD VOICED THE VIEW, "SOUH AFRICA'S INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF THE REST OF THE EMPIRE AND SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE IN IT UP TO THE NECK IF ANYTHING HAPPENS."

EIRE, WHICH AS THE IRISH FREE STATE RUNS ITS OWN AFFAIRS, HAS PUT INTO EFFECT DRASTIC TREASON MEASURES, AN ACT TAKEN TO MEAN THAT DESPITE INTERNAL CONFLICTS IT WILL STICK WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

EDITOR UPPICK CANADIAN

AUG 26 1939

SA14ABS 25/8/39

PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING, OF CANADA,

SAID ALL POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN "TO MEET WHATEVER EVENTUALITY MAY ARISE.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS REPEATEDLY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT

IN EVENT OF WAR THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

"SHOULD IT BECOME APPARENT THAT EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

30.24-2725

30.24-2725

OF EUROPE ARE LIKELY TO BE OF NO AVAIL, PARLIAMENT WILL IMMEDIATELY BE SUMMONED" TO DECIDE WHAT ~~HHHHHHH~~ POSITION CANADA SHOULD TAKE.

AUG 26 1939

11840 OAKRHINDS.

NIGHT LEAD FINANCIAL.

LONDON, AUG.24-(AP)-LONDON'S FINANCIAL WORLD TOOK TOOK TWO LONG STEPS TODAY TOWARD A "WAR BASIS."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE DEEMED THE POSITION SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO SET MINIMUM PRICES AT WHICH DEALINGS MAY BE DONE IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER GILT EDGED SECURITIES.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND INCREASED ITS DISCOUNT RATE FROM TWO TO FOUR PERCENT.

DOUBLING OF THE DISCOUNT RATE - THE FIRST CHANGE SINCE IT WAS DROPPED FROM 2 1/2 TO 2 PERCENT JUNE 30, 1932, - WAS DESIGNED TO MAKE IT MORE PROFITABLE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS TO KEEP THEIR HOLDINGS IN BRITAIN RATHER THAN WITHDRAW THEM, WITH CONSEQUENT LOSS OF GOLD AND PRESSURE ON THE EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION FUND.

THE FUND'S STOCKS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DRAWN ON RECENTLY TO KEEP THE DOLLAR "PEGGED" AT 4.68 1/8 RELATIVE TO STERLING.

AUG 26 1939

A FURTHER ATTEMPT TO PREVENT HEAVY WITHDRAWALS OF BANK DEPOSITS WAS LATER MADE WHEN THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS COUBLED THE RATE OF INTEREST TO TWO PERCENT ON DEPOSITS WITH THEIR LONDON OFFICES.

A PLEA THAT INVESTORS SHOULD DO THEIR UTMOST TO PREVENT THE FLIGHT OF "WAR-SCARE" CAPITAL WAS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUG 26 1939

REFERRING TO THE BANK RATE INCREASE AS "A NORMAL PROTECTIVE MEASURE," HE ADDED: "THERE IS A CONTRIBUTION TO BE MADE BY CITIZENS GENERALLY.

"THE PUBLIC CAN BEST COOPERATE BY REDUCING, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, ANY DEMANDS, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE. NEXT, BY SCRUPOUSLY OBSERVING THE CHANCELLOR'S REQUEST THAT CAPITAL SHOULD NOT AT PRESENT BE SENT OR MOVED OUT OF THE COUNTRY; AND FINALLY BY HOLDING NO MORE FOREIGN ASSETS THAN ARE STRICTLY REQUIRED FOR THE NORMAL PURPOSE OF BUSINESS."

AUG 26 1939

BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY HOLDINGS OF DOLLAR INVESTMENTS IN BRITAIN, CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION HAS TAKEN PLACE AS TO WHAT ACTION THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE IN EVENT OF WAR.

SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL INTIMATION OF THE COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT AN EXTENSIVE SURVEY HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SOME WEEKS ON BEHALF OF THE TREASURY, TO FURNISH THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER WITH A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF FOREIGN SECURITIES RESERVES ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT COULD CALL.

DURING THE LAST WAR DOLLAR SECURITIES WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR TREASURY NOTES YIELDING TWO PERCENT, ENTITLING HOLDERS TO BUY WAR LOAN AT PAR.

SECURITIES THUS TAKEN OVER WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR LIQUIDATION. MEANWHILE THE ORIGINAL OWNERS RECEIVED THE USUAL DIVIDENDS, AND A ONE PERCENT BONUS FOR

PUTTING THE SECURITIES AT THE GOVERNMENT'S DISPOSAL.

TOTAL BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE ESTIMATED NOW AT AROUND £228,000,000 (APPROXIMATELY $1,067,000,000).

E703PDS 24/8/39

ROME-AUG.24

AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS THEN COMMUNICATED WITH CIANO WHO RECEIVED HIM IMMEDIATELY AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICE IN THE CHIGI PALACE.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT COUNT CIANO OFFERED TO CONVEY THE MESSAGE TO THE KING, BUT ARRANGED THE AUDIENCE BY TELEPHONE WHEN AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS MADE CLEAR THAT HIS INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO DELIVER IT PERSONALLY.

THE AMBASSADOR LEFT ROME AT ABOUT 11 P.M. LAST NIGHT FOR TURIN. HE WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ROME TOMORROW MORNING.

WHILE SIGNS OF ITALIAN CONCERN INCREASED, FASCISTS TRIED TO NOURISH THE HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND WHICH WOULD AVERT WAR.

AUG 25 1939

VIRGINIO GAYDA, OFTEN THE UNOFFICIAL SPOKESMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT NOTED IN HIS NEWSPAPER, IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, THAT A RECENT BRITISH STATEMENT SPOKE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTLING IN PEACE ALL PROBLEMS IF THERE COULD BE A RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

"CONFIDENCE IS CREATED PRINCIPALLY BY RECOGNIZING ILLS AND TREATING THEM AS ORIGINS," HE SAID, AFTER DECLARING THAT A REVISION WAS NECESSARY OF THE "VERSAILLES SYSTEM, WHICH MUTILATED GERMANY AND LEFT ITALY WITHOUT COLONIES."

ED712PED

TOKYO, AUG.25-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS HINTED STRONGLY TODAY THAT PREMIER BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA WOULD RESIGN SHORTLY BECAUSE OF RECENT REVERSALS IN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THAT HIRANUMA "AS THE HIGHEST MAN ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT OF THE CABINET HAS MADE AN IMPORTANT DECISION."

AUG 25 1939

THE NEWSPAPER SAID EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO FULFILL THE PREMIER'S WISH "WITHOUT AFFECTING THE DOMESTIC UNITY OF THE PEOPLE." EXECUTION OF THE PREMIER'S DECISION WHICH ASAHI CALLED "ABSOLUTELY IMMUTABLE" MAY TAKE PLACE SATURDAY OR NEXT WEEK, IT WAS SAID.

ASAHI EXPRESSED LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE CABINET WOULD AGREE TODAY TO RESTORATION OF JAPAN TO POLICY OF ISOLATION. IN FACT SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS REPORTED ALREADY REACHED IN INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES AMONG HIRANUMA AND HIS KEY MINISTERS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE PRESS TOOK A SHARPER ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY AS A RESULT OF HER NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. THE NEWSPAPERS VIRTUALLY AGREED THAT THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT BINDING TOKYO TO BERLIN AND ROME WAS ACTUALLY DEAD.

FOREIGN MINISTER X X X SECOND GRAPH.

AUG 25 1939

JH1247AED

MADRID, AUG. 24--(AP)--THE NATIONALIST SPAIN WHICH EMERGED FROM A CIVIL WAR IN WHICH ONE OF THE BITTEREST ISSUES WAS THE SUPPORT GIVEN THE TWO SIDES BY COMMUNIST RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY, GAVE THE DEVELOPING EUROPEAN

AUG 25 1939

30.24-2727

SITUATION THE CLOSEST ATTENTION TODAY.

AUG 25 1939

THERE WERE RELIABLE INDICATIONS THAT MANY OF SPAIN'S LEADERS WERE NOT PLEASED BY THE NEW GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN PACT, THOUGH GOVERNMENT SOURCES MAINTAINED THE STRICTEST SILENCE.

THE SPANISH PRESS PESSIMISTICALLY COMMENTED ON THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE OR WAR GROWING FROM THE GERMAN-POLISH DISPUTE. THE NEWSPAPER EL ALCAZAR HOPEFULLY suggested THAT GREAT BRITAIN BY "SECRET HINTS" MIGHT PERSUADE POLAND TO ACCEDE TO GERMAN WISHES.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN BUDGET XXX BULWARK FOR EUROPEAN PEACE.

AUG 25 1939

PICTURES OF STALIN, LEADER OF RED RUSSIA, AND OF VON RIBBENTROP TOGETHER APPEARED ON FRONT PAGES.

GERMANS HERE WERE JUBILANT. VON RIBBENTROP, IN A FAREWELL STATEMENT, HAILED THE PACT AS A DEFEAT OF BRITISH-FRENCH "ENCIRCLEMENT" AND ADDED THAT IT WAS "PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF BOTH PEOPLES."

HE ADDED THAT THE TREATY SHOULD IMPROVE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS BUT JAPANESE QUARTERS HERE WERE SKEPTICAL.

THERE WAS SPECULATION IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WHETHER THE SUDDEN SHIFT IN THE INTERNATIONAL PICTURE MIGHT LEAD TO A BRITISH-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING, POSSIBLY AN ATTEMPT AT SOME SORT OF TREATY.

THESE SOURCES SAID IT WAS A LOGICAL MOVE FOR BOTH COUNTRIES

30.24-2727

IN VIEW OF THE STARTLING NAZI-COMMUNIST COURTSHIP.

THE EFFECT OF THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT SEEMED TO BE THAT SOVIET RUSSIA, ONE-TIME LEADER IN THE "COLLECTIVE SECURITY" SCHOOL NOW HAD DECIDED DEFINITELY UPON AN ISOLATIONIST POLICY.

AUG 25 1939

R555PED

London Art Treasures Stored.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—London's great museums closed their doors today and attendants hastily packed art treasures for removal to "places of safety."

Dutch Army Officers Called Up.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Officers, sergeants and other military personnel required to prepare mobilization, were called up today.

AUG 25 1939

Poland Reported Shipping Gold.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—All planes from Poland and Germany passing through Copenhagen today were crowded with foreigners. Messengers from Warsaw carried heavy luggage addressed to the Polish embassy in London, arousing speculation as to gold and valuables being removed.

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-THE GENERAL POSTOFFICE TODAY ASKED TELEPHONE USERS TO LIMIT PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS TO THE MINIMUM TO GIVE THE RIGHT OF WAY TO "ESSENTIAL CALLS."

AUG 25 1939

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE WILL BE USED IF MOBILIZATION OR AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN QUICKLY.

--DASH--

MALTA, AUG 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH MILITARY GARRISON TOOK UP ITS WAR STATIONS AND RECRUITING OF THE MALTA AUXILIARY CORPS GOT UNDER WAY.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUG 24-(AP)-THE CABINET HAS ARRANGED TO PLACE AUSTRALIA ON A WAR FOOTING IMMEDIATELY IF SUCH ACTION BECOMES NECESSARY.

1939

COPENHAGEN, AUG 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER SAUNTING ANNOUNCED AFTER A TWO HOUR CABINET MEETING THAT "EVERYTHING IS READY FOR ENACTMENT OF QUICK PREPAREDNESS MEASURES."

LONDON,AUG.24-(AP)-SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM SOUTH WALES TO GERMANY WERE SUSPENDED TODAY AS FOUR VESSELS WERE LOADING THEIR CARGO. BUSINESS WITH ITALY WAS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

-DASH-

LONDON,AUG.24-(AP)-THE IMMINENCE OF WAR DESCRIBED BY PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TODAY HAS NOT AFFECTED ATTENDANCE AT CRICKET MATCHES NOW BEING PLAYED AT THE FAMED LORDS CRICKET GROUNDS.

AUG 25 1939

PAPERS CONTAINING THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH WERE QUICKLY SOLD OUT, BUT THE CROWD OF SEVERAL THOUSAND STAYED TO THE END OF THE MATCH.

ROME,AUG 24-(AP)-SAILINGS OF THE ITALIAN LINERS, CONTE DI SAVOIA AND AUGUSTUS FROM GENOA WERE POSTPONED TODAY, BECAUSE OF "ENGINE TROUBLE" IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED. THE DI SAVOIA WAS TO SAIL FOR NEW YORK; THE AUGUSTUS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

EZ835AED

AMSTERDAM, AUG 24-(AP)-WORLD-FAMED PAINTINGS AND OTHER ART TREASURES OF AMSTERDAM'S "RYKSMUSEUM" WERE "BURIED" TONIGHT IN CELLARS FOR SAFETY.

FD800PED

HAMILTON,BERMUDA,AUG.24-(AP)-THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY TODAY, IN VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, GAVE THE GOVERNOR FULL POWER TO ACT DURING AN EMERGENCY.

WD1001PED

OSLO, NORWAY, AUG 24-(AP)-NORWEGIAN DIPLOMATS ON VACATION WERE ORDERED BACK TO THEIR POSTS.

---DASH---

LONDON AUG.24-(AP)-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REESTABLISHED DIRECT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH WARSAW TONIGHT AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF INTERRUPTED SERVICE

AUG 25 1939

F1627PES 24/8/39

BERLIN, AUG 24-(AP)-A SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN PRESS CALLED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE TONIGHT PRODUCED NOTHING SENSATIONAL.

PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS TURNED UP EXPECTING AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. THE NEWSMEN WERE MERELY TOLD THAT DAILY CONFERENCES WOULD BE HELD FROM NOW ON.

(NO PICKUP)

MQ351PED

VILLEFRANCHE SUR MER, FRANCE, AUG.24-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS ANCHORED TODAY IN VILLEFRANCHE BAY IN PLAIN VIEW OF FRENCH RESERVISTS MOVING EAST NEAR THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

AUG 25 1939

THEY WERE THE CRUISER TRENTON AND THE DESTROYERS JACOB JONES AND BADGER, BACK FROM AN ATLANTIC CRUISE.

NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID THE THREE SHIPS WOULD REMAIN INDEFINITELY AT VILLEFRANCHE. THEY DECLARED THE TRENTON MIGHT BE USED IN THE EVENT OF A SIMULARLY EXTREME EMERGENCY TO TRANSPORT SMALL GROUPS OF AMERICANS FROM DANGER ZONES.

BUT THEY ADDED THE CRUISER WOULD NOT BE PRESSED INTO EXTRAORDINARY PASSENGER SERVICE BECAUSE OF LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

E1147PES 24/8/39

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AUG. 24-(AP)-MILITARY FORCES OF JAMAICA WERE ON AN ALERT FOOTING TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE ~~INTERNATIONAL CRISIS.~~ ALARM FELT IN EUROPE.

INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS STOOD BY AT CAMPS, AND MORE THAN 150 MEN, INCLUDING 60 FORMER OFFICERS, APPLIED FOR REGISTRATION IN THE EMERGENCY RESERVES. NUMEROUS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

30.24-2729

UNDATED CHAMBERLAIN DIPLOMACY
AUG 24

HERE ARE THE MAIN STEPS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HAS TAKEN IN ESTABLISHING BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY SINCE THE MUNICH CONFERENCE SEPT. 30, 1938:

1938

NOV. 1--ASKS HOUSE OF COMMONS TO APPROVE ENFORCEMENT OF BRITISH-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP ACCORD.

NOV. 25--RETURNS TO LONDON FROM "VERY USEFUL" VISIT TO PARIS.

1939

JAN. 12--CONCLUDES TALKS WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI IN ROME; CONFERS WITH POPE.

FEB. 27--RECOGNIZES NATIONALIST REGIME IN SPAIN.

MAR. 17--CHAMBERLAIN ASSAILS GERMAN DISSOLUTION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

MAR. 20--BRITAIN PROPOSES MUTUAL ASSISTANCE FRONT.

MAR. 31--CHAMBERLAIN PLEDGES TO PARLIAMENT THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD FIGHT IF POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE WERE THREATENED.

APRIL--13--TELLS COMMONS BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE PLEDGED SIMILAR AID TO GREECE AND RUMANIA.

APRIL 15--HAILS ROOSEVELT'S STATESMANLIKE INITIATIVE IN MAKING PEACE PROPOSAL.

APRIL 21--BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

APRIL 26--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS ALL BRITONS IN 21ST YEAR WILL BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY TRAINING UNDER CONSCRIPTION.

MAY 12--BRITAIN AND TURKEY EXCHANGE DEFENSE PLEDGES IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

JUNE 7--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS ENVOY WILL BE SENT TO MOSCOW TO SPEED TALKS.

JULY 10--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS BRITAIN WILL RESIST ANY NAZI COUP TO BRING DANZIG BACK TO GERMANY.

AUG. 21--ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROJECTED GERMAN-SOVIET 25 NON-AGRESSION PACT CHANGES WHOLE PICTURE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

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AUG 25 1939

BS 110P

30.24-2729

POLISH-GERMAN CHARONOLOGY
AUG-24

FOLLOWING GERMAN'S ANNEXATION OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ON MARCH 15 OF THIS YEAR AND LITHUANIA'S SURRENDER OF MEMEL TO THE REICH ON MARCH 22, THE LAST ADDITION TO ADOLF HITLER'S GREATER GERMANY, POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS SUDDENLY GREW ~~XXXXXXX~~ TENSE. POLAND CARRIED THROUGH A PARTIAL MOBILIZATION, REJECTED GERMAN SUGGESTIONS FOR RETURN OF DANZIG AND A ROUTE ACROSS POMORZE, THE POLISH CORRIDOR. HERE ARE PRINCIPAL DATES IN THE CONTROVERSY:

MARCH 31--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOS BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL AID POLAND IF HER INDEPENDENCE IS THREATENED AND SHE RESISTS.

APRIL 15--PRES. ROOSEVELT ASKS CHANCELLOR HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO GIVE 31 NATIONS, INCLUDING POLAND, ASSURANCES OF NON-AGRESSION FOR AT LEAST 10 YEARS.

APRIL 28--HITLER, REPLYING IN REICHSTAG SPEECH, DENOUNCES 10-YEAR NON-AGRESSION PACT WITH POLAND AND ~~X~~ DEMANDS THE RETURN OF DANZIG TO THE REICH, ALSO A ROUTE THROUGH POMORZE, THE PLOISH CORRIDOR.

MAY 5--POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOZEF BECK, REJECTS HITLER'S DEMANDS BUT HOLDS DOOR OPEN FOR PEACEFUL TALKS.

JUNE 17--PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS OF GERMANY, IN SPEECH AT DANZIG, SAY FREE CITY'S RETURN TO GERMANY IS INEVITABLE.

JUNE-29--PRES. MOSCICKI OF POLAND PROCLAIMS DETERMINATION TO DEEP OUTLET TO SEA.

JULY-10--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS ANY CHANGE IN DANZIG WITHOUT POLAND'S CONSENT WILL BE CONSIDERED ACT OF AGGRRSSION, AND BRITAIN WILL RESIST COUP FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT.

AUG. 6--MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ CALLS DANZIG "LUNG OF POLAND'S ECONOMIC LIFE AND WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED.

AUG. 14--HITLER CONFERS WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT CIANO. DECISIONS UNDISCLOSED.

AUG. 15--PROF. CARL J. BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG, CONFERS WITH ~~XXXXX~~ HITLER. BUT BURCKHARDT FAILS TO EMERGE AS MEDIATOR.

AUG. 18--GERMANY MILITARY ACTIVITY EXPANDS GREATLY IN ~~XXX~~ SLOVAKIA. NAZI ASSERT 76,000 GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF POLAND.

AUG. 19--GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO POLISH BORDERS; 250,000 GERMAN TROOPS MASSED IN SLOVAKIA; GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED.

AUG. 21--PLAN FOR GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGRESSION PACT ANNOUNCED.

AUG. 22--POLISH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE POLICY TOWARD DANZIG AND GERMANY UNCHANGED AS A RESULT OF MOSCOW-BERLIN PACT.

AUG. 23--HITLER REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED ALL POLISH TERRITORY ONCE GERMAN-RULED, PROTECTORATE OVER REST OF POLAND, AND THREATENS PARTITION IF SHE FIGHTS; HE REJECTS BRITISH WARNINGS; KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, SPEAKING FOR SEX OTHER SMALL NATIONS, URGES PEACE UPON WORLD LEADERS; FRANCE AND BRITAIN TAKE SWEEPING MILITARY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES.

AUG. 24--GERMANY AND RUSSIA SIGN 10-YEAR NON-AGRESSION PACT; PRES. ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE FOR PEACE; POPE PIUS XII MAKES PEACE APPEAL TO WORLD; BRITAIN PARLIAMENT GIVES GOVERNMENT VIRTUAL DICTATORIAL POWERS; PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SAYS BRITAIN IN "IMMINENT PERIL OF ~~XXX~~ WAR" BUT STANDS BY POLAND.

AUG 25 1939

HTM 743P

LB/

UNDATED CHAMBERLAIN HIGHLIGHTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING ARE HIGHLIGHTS OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT TODAY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"... THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION HAS STEADILY DETERIORATED UNTIL TODAY WE FIND OURSELVES CONFRONTED WITH AN IMMINENT PERIL OF WAR."

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AUG 25 1939

"... WE CANNOT HELP BEING STRUCK BY THE FACT THAT THEY (ACCOUNTS OF ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF GERMANS LIVING IN POLAND) BEAR A STRONG RESEMBLANCE TO SIMILAR ALLEGATIONS THAT WERE MADE IN RESPECT OF THE SUDETEN-GERMANS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA...

"THERE IS NO SUBJECT WHICH IS CALCULATED TO AROUSE ILL-FEELING IN ANY COUNTRY MORE THAN STATEMENTS ABOUT THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF THEIR OWN RACE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY. THAT IS A SUBJECT WHICH PROVIDES THE MOST INFLAMMABLE OF ALL MATERIALS..."

AUG 25 1939

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"IT MUST, I THINK, BE AGREED THAT IN THE FACE OF THIS CAMPAIGN, DECLARATIONS BY THE POLISH STATESMEN HAVE SHOWN GREAT CALM AND SELF-RESTRAINT. . . . THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN READY, AS I AM SURE THEY WOULD BE READY NOW, TO DISCUSS DIFFERENCE WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IF THEY COULD BE SURE THAT THOSE DISCUSSIONS WOULD BE CARRIED ON WITHOUT THREATS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE AND WITH SOME CONFIDENCE THAT IF AGREEMENT WAS REACHED, ITS TERMS WOULD BE RESPECTED AFTERWARD BOTH IN THE LETTER AND IN THE SPIRIT."

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"MILITARY PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN GERMANY ON SUCH A SCALE THAT THAT COUNTRY IS NOW IN A CONDITION OF COMPLETE READINESS FOR WAR."

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"WE CANNOT AGREE THAT NATIONAL INTERESTS CAN ONLY BE SECURED BY THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD OR BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF OTHER STATES.

AUG 25 1939

"THAT WAS THE SITUATION ON TUESDAY LAST. THEN, IN BERLIN AND MOSCOW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN TAKING PLACE AND WERE LIKELY TO BE SOON CONCLUDED FOR A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. I DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL FROM THE HOUSE THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME TO THE GOVERNMENT AS A SURPRISE--A SURPRISE OF A VERY UNPLEASANT CHARACTER...

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AUG 25 1939

"TO SAY THE LEAST, IT WAS HIGHLY DISTURBING TO LEARN THAT WHILE THESE (BRITISH-FRENCH-RUSSIAN MILITARY) CONVERSATIONS WERE PROCEEDING ...THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS SECRETLY ENGAGED WITH GERMANY FOR PURPOSES WHICH, ON THE FACE OF IT, WERE INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTS OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICY.

(MORE)-GM1129AES

"IF ALL EFFORTS TO FIND A PEACEFUL SOLUTION--AND GOD KNOWS I HAVE DONE MY BEST--FAIL AND WE FIND OURSELVES FORCED TO EMBARK UPON A STRUGGLE BOUND TO BE FRAUGHT WITH SUFFERING AND MISERY FOR ALL MANKIND AND THE END OF WHICH MAN CANNOT FORESEE, WE SHALL NOT BE FIGHTING FOR THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF A FARAWAY STATE. . .

AUG 25 1939

"WE SHALL BE FIGHTING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES THE DESTRUCTION OF WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL POSSIBILITY OF PEACE AND SECURITY FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. I TRUST THOSE WITH WHOM THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES WILL REMEMBER THE MILLIONS OF

1939

MANKIND WHOSE FATE DEPENDS ON THEIR ACT ."

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"NOTHING THAT WE HAVE DONE OR THAT WE PROPOSE TO DO, MENACES THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF GERMANY."

AUG 25 1939

JS1255PED

UNDATED EUROPEAN POSITIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE ARE THE POSITIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE CRISIS OVER GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH POLAND:

GERMANY--REICHSFUEHRER HITLER DEMANDS FREE HAND IN EASTERN EUROPE.

ITALY--ALLIED WITH GERMANY AND READY TO FIGHT WITH HER, BUT STILL HAVING HOPE, THOUGH DIMINISHING, FOR PEACE.

AUG 25 1939

GREAT BRITAIN--"RESOLVED AND PREPARED TO EMPLOY WITHOUT DELAY ALL FORCES" AT HER COMMAND TO AID POLAND IF HITLER'S DEMANDS SHOULD BE CARRIED TO WAR.

FRANCE--AS BRITAIN'S ALLY AND A CO-GUARANTOR OF POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE READY TO FIGHT WITH BRITAIN AND POLAND.

SOVIET RUSSIA--NEWLY PLEDGED IN HER NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY NEITHER TO USE FORCE AGAINST GERMANY ALONE OR WITH OTHERS NOR TO SUPPORT WARLIKE ACTS BY A THIRD POWER AGAINST GERMANY.

POLAND--DETERMINED TO RESIST BY ARMS IF NECESSARY ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO FORCE A SOLUTION OF THEIR DISPUTE.

RUMANIA--KING CAROL SAYS HIS NATION WILL BE NEUTRAL AND WILL FIGHT ONLY TO DEFEND ITS OWN TERRITORY; BUT COUNTRY IS CONSCIOUS IT IS AN OIL RESERVOIR FOR GERMANY.

HUNGARY--FRIENDLY TO GERMANY AND POLAND, HOPES TO BE INDEPENDENT

30.24-2731

30.24-2731

BUT KNOWS SHE IS GERMANY'S GRANARY.

"OSLO POWERS"--BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FINLAND AND LUXEMBOURG ARE NEUTRAL AND HOPE FOR PEACE.

TURKEY AND GREECE--MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT, HOLDERS OF PLEDGES FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF AID IF THEY ARE ATTACKED.

BULGARIA--HOPES TO PROFIT BY ANY GERMAN-INDUCED CHANGES IN THE MAP OF EUROPE.

YUGOSLAVIA--HOPES TO BE INDEPENDENT, BUT LIES BETWEEN THE PINCERS OF ROME AND BERLIN.

EZ1222PED

AUG 25 1939

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG.23--WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT FOR THE EXACT OFFICIAL TERMS OF THE PROPOSED RUSSO-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT BEFORE WE SHALL KNOW WHAT ITS ULTIMATE EFFECT WILL BE--IF AND WHEN IT IS SIGNED--UPON AN ALREADY TORTURED EUROPEAN SITUATION.

IF ROME'S UNOFFICIAL REPORT THAT THE DOCUMENT IS AN INNOCUOUS AFFAIR BE TRUE, THEN THE UPHEAVAL MAY NOT BE SO GREAT AS SOME HAVE FEARED.

AUG 24 1939

IMMEDIATE EFFECT, HOWEVER, OF THE DISCLOSURE THAT A PACT WAS IN THE OFFING HAS BEEN PLENTY. THE MERE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ENOUGH TO CAUSE CONSTERNATION IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH CAMP, WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING TO SIGN RUSSIA UP TO AN ALLIANCE TO PROTECT POLAND AND "HALT HITLER".

IT NAS INCREASED THE DANGERS OF AN ALREADY TENSE SITUATION, AND SPEEDED UP DEVELOPMENT OF THE DANZIG CRISIS TO SUCH EXTENT THAT THE NEXT FEW DAYS--PERHAPS THE NEXT FEW HOURS--MAY BE MOMENTOUS.

EUROPEAN OBSERVERS REPORT THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS THAT FUEHRER HITLER MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SHOCK AND CONFUSION TO FORCE THE ISSUE

1939

WITH POLAND, GAMBLING THAT HE CAN GET DANZIG AND HIS OTHER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS WITHOUT WAR.

(MORE)

FH717AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE XXX WITHOUT WAR.

A JUBILANT NAZIDOM CHOOSES TO BELIEVE THAT POLAND WILL NOT DEFEND HERSELF, AND THAT IN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL PAUSE BEFORE RUSHING TO POLAND'S PROTECTION. INDEED, THERE IS WIDESPREAD SPECULATION IN EUROPE AS TO WHETHER POLAND MAY NOW RECONSIDER AND YIELD TO GERMANY'S CLAIMS. THE SMALLER COUNTRY'S ANSWER TO THAT IS STILL "NO."

THE ROME REPORT SAID THE PACT HAD A CLAUSE WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE AGREEMENT MIGHT BE BROKEN BY EITHER SIGNATORY, IF THE OTHER COMMITTED AGGRESSION AGAINST A THIRD STATE. IF THIS IS SO, IT WOULD STILL LEAVE RUSSIA A FREE HAND TO SIGN AN ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE FEAR OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH IS THAT RUSSIA MAY DECIDE TO ADOPT AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY, IF WAR COMES. FAILURE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES TO OBTAIN THE AID OF THIS VAST MILITARY FORCE WOULD BE A GRIEVOUS LOSS, AND WOULD EFFECT A TREMENDOUS ALTERATION IN THE RELATIVE STRENGTHS OF THE COMBATANTS IN ANY GENERAL CONFLICT.

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE BELIEF AMONG OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIA MAY STILL SIGN THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(MORE)

AUG 24 1939

AP

FH725AED

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD MACKENZIE XXX AND FRANCE.

THE SOVIET NOW HAS A POWERFUL WEAPON IN THE GERMAN PACT WITH WHICH TO FORCE THE ANGLO-FRENCH PAIR TO MEET MOSCOW'S TERMS.

IT MUST BE A MATTER OF CONSIDERABLE WONDER TO SEE COMMUNISTIC RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY--TWO OF HISTORY'S OUTWARDLY BITTEREST ENEMIES --BURY THE HATCHET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING SUCH A PACT. ONE OF THE CHIEF PLANKS OF HITLER'S NAZI STRUCTURE HAS BEEN ANTI-COMMUNISM. STILL, AS WAS REMARKED IN BERLIN:

"ONE MUST DIFFERENTIATE STRICTLY BETWEEN IDEOLOGIES AND STATE TREATIES. ONE CAN FIGHT ANOTHER PEOPLE ON IDEOLOGICAL GROUNDS AND YET HAVE THE BEST OF STATE RELATIONS."

THAT GIVES AN EXIT OF SORTS. AND WHATEVER MAY BE THE FEELING OF THE TWO COUNTRIES TOWARDS EACH OTHER, THEY PROBABLY FIND THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT WARRANTED BY ITS USEFULNESS AS A BARGAINING POINT.

NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP IS IN MOSCOW TO CONCLUDE THE PACT. AND IN THE HOUSE NEXT TO HIS QUARTERS IS THE ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING TO ACHIEVE AN ALLIANCE. IT IS SAID THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE MAY PURSUE THEIR EFFORTS.

THE PRICE WHICH HERR HITLER MAY HAVE PAID FOR THE PACT WITH RUSSIA IS A MATTER OF SPECULATION, BUT BERLIN CLAIMS A CONSIDERABLE COUP OVER NAZIDOM'S ANGLO-FRENCH OPPONENTS. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT ON THE SMALL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, ESPECIALLY IN THE BALKANS, EASILY MAY SWING MORE OF THEM--WILLINGLY OR OTHERWISE--IN GERMANY'S DIRECTION.

ON THE WHOLE, OBSERVERS ARE GIVING RUSSIA CREDIT FOR HAVING ACHIEVED A MAJOR DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH. MOSCOW HAS MANEUVERED THE SOVIET UNION INTO ONE OF THE STRONGEST, IF NOT THE STRONGEST, POSITIONS OF ANY OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

AUG 24 1939

JAPAN, WHICH HAS BEEN CONSIDERING A POSSIBLE ALLIANCE WITH THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS, NATURALLY HAS RECEIVED A SHOCK AT THE TURN OF EVENTS. SHE NOW HAS TO CONSIDER THAT RUSSIA PRESUMABLY IS IN A MORE FAVORABLE POSITION TO DEAL WITH ANY TROUBLE IN THE FAR EAST. AS A RESULT, OBSERVERS EXPECT THAT NIPPON MAY PULL BACK FROM THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS, AND EVEN TURN TOWARDS AMERICA AND BRITAIN, WITH WHOM RELATIONS OF LATE HAVE BEEN STRAINED.

FH734AED

1939

30.24-2733

30.24-2733

NEW YORK,AUG.24--IF WE COULD HAVE LIFTED THE ROOFS OF THE CHANCELLERIES OF LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN AND ROME WITHIN THE PAST THREE TRYING DAYS WE UNDOUBTEDLY SHOULD HAVE HEARD GRAVE STATESMEN DISCUSSING--NOT DANZIG, BUT WHETHER THE HOUR HAD ARRIVED TO SETTLE BY FORCE THE WHOLE INVOLVED ISSUE BETWEEN THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

THOSE ARE DISCUSSIONS WHICH DON'T GET INTO PRINT UNTIL HISTORY RECORDS THEM, BUT THAT'S HOW FAR THE EUROPEAN CRISIS HAS ADVANCED.

OF COURSE, BARRING WHOLLY UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS, THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THERE IS TO BE A GENERAL WAR RESTS WITH POLAND. UNLESS SHE FEELS ABLE TO RECEDE FROM HER DECISION TO USE ARMS TO DEFEND HERSELF FROM ENFORCEMENT OF GERMANY'S SWEEPING CLAIMS, THEN WAR IS LIKELY TO COME.

IN ORDER TO GET AT THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH, HOWEVER, WE SHOULD HAVE TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT, IF ANY, PRESSURE IS BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON POLAND BY HER PROTECTORS, ENGLAND AND FRANCE, TO IMPEL HER TO FIGHT OR NOT TO FIGHT OVER DANZIG AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES. AUG 25 1939

FOR IF GENERAL WAR COMES IT WON'T BE OVER ANY SUCH ISOLATED QUESTION AS DANZIG, THOUGH THAT MAY BE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE. ANY GENERAL WAR WILL BE TO SETTLE WHETHER THE ANGLO-FRENCH "HALT HITLER" CRUSADE IS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE, OR WHETHER HERR HITLER AND HIS ALLY, MUSSOLINI, ARE TO BE FREE TO CONTINUE WITH THEIR EXPANSIONIST PROGRAMS.

SO IF ENGLAND AND FRANCE FEEL THAT THERE IS STILL HOPE OF SETTLING THE BROAD CONTROVERSY WITHOUT GOING ONTO THE BATTLE FIELD, THEY MIGHT NATURALLY BE URGING POLAND NOT TO RESORT TO WAR UNLESS THERE IS NO OTHER SOLUTION.

PRIOR TO THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS, OBSERVERS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT POLAND'S BIG ALLIES WERE COUNSELLING HER TO GO SLOW--TO AVOID WAR. THEY WERE COMMITTED TO GO TO POLAND'S DEFENSE IF SHE FELT IT NECESSARY TO FIGHT, BUT WANTED HER TO KEEP OUT OF CONFLICT.

(MORE) JH735AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE INTERPRETIVE XXX OF CONFLICT.

HITLER'S LATEST DEMANDS, HOWEVER, CALLING FOR ANNEXATION OF POLISH TERRITORY IN ADDITION TO DANZIG, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN PROTECTORATE OVER POLAND, MAY EASILY HAVE ALTERED THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD. THEY PRESUMABLY STILL HOPE FOR PEACE, THOUGH NOT AT THAT PRICE.

AUG 25 1939

THE LONDON TIMES SUMS THE POSITION UP BY SAYING THAT "THE ADMIRABLE RESTRAINT WHICH POLAND HAS SHOWN THROUGH SEVERAL WEEKS OF PROVOCATION CREATES CONFIDENCE SHE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY INCIDENT TO DRIVE HER TO THE DESPERATE ARBITRAMENT OF THE SWORD, UNLESS NO OTHER METHOD IS LEFT TO HER FOR DEFENDING HER INDEPENDENCE."

GERMANY FREELY PROFESSES TO BELIEVE THAT DER FUEHRER WILL GET WHAT HE WANTS WITHOUT WAR--THAT IS, THAT POLAND WONT FIGHT.

WHEN HITLER FIRST DEMANDED DANZIG, A FORMER GERMAN CITY WITH AN ALMOST OUTRIGHT GERMAN POPULATION, EUROPE AS A WHOLE SEEMED TO FEEL THAT THE PROBLEM WAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO PEACEFUL TREATMENT. HERR HITLER'S FRESH DEMANDS FOR BREAKING UP POLAND AND ESTABLISHING A PROTECTORATE, HOWEVER, PUT AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT COMPLEXION ON THE MATTER.

THESE DEMANDS BRING BRITAIN AND FRANCE BACK TO THE "HALT HITLER" DRIVE WITH A JOLT. THIS IS THE WAY THEY NOW MUST REGARD THE ALTERED POSITION.

AUG 25 1939

IF HITLER GETS HIS DEMANDS WITHOUT WAR, THEREBY BRINGING THE GREAT AND IMPORTANT NATION OF POLAND UNDER HIS THUMB. HE WILL HAVE MADE

A TREMENDOUS STRIDE TOWARDS ESTABLISHING ABSOLUTE POLITICO-ECONOMIC DOMINATION OVER EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS. HIS ADDED STRENGTH AND PRESTIGE WOULD TEND TO DRAW OTHER COUNTRIES TOWARDS HIM. AND BY THE SAME TOKEN, THIS WOULD APPLY TO THE SMALL COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE AS WELL.

ALSO, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI MOST CERTAINLY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO DEMAND SATISFACTION IN RESPECT TO HIS TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST FRANCE.

THAT IS THE PICTURE WHICH THE STATESMEN OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY ARE SEEING--FROM WHOLLY DIFFERENT ANGLES--AS THEY STUDY THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THEIR CHANCELLERIES. DANZIG IS JUST A SMALL DOT ON THE CANVAS.

DOES EITHER GROUP FEEL THAT THIS IS THE APPOINTED HOUR FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN? THAT'S A PROBLEM FOR A MIND READER.

AUG 25 1939

JM753AED

HITLER REPORTED WILLING TO EASE DEMANDS ON POLAND

LONDON GETS TERMS TODAY; BRITAIN AND FRANCE FIRM; ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES NEW PEACE APPEAL TO GERMANY

HENDERSON FLYING TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN

Orders Affecting Wires Issued as Official Charges His Plane Was Fired On by Polish Anti-Aircraft Guns.

AUG 26 1939

30.24

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—All normal communications with New York, London, Danzig, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen and Zurich and presumably with other foreign centers, were cut early tonight, indicating events of first magnitude were under way.

[This dispatch was sent from Berlin via Paris by private communication facilities.]

The fact that Adolf Hitler this afternoon successively received the British, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors indicated he told them he would act soon. Thereafter the commercial lines ceased to operate.

It was announced officially that all German commercial vessels must remain in German harbors or return to Germany at once.

While long distance communication was on the whole still possible to other cities within Germany, calls to border cities like Gleiwitz brought no response, although they were accepted by the long distance operator.

[A dispatch from Budapest said that telephone communications with Poland were cut at 9 P. M. (3 P. M. Eastern standard time) tonight and operators told that private lines would be permanently "impaired."]

Strangely enough, a telephone call from the Associated Press in Warsaw was put through to the Berlin bureau without trouble.

Seemingly the only European center with which direct communication seemed possible was the capital of the "enemy" country.

The decision to cut Germany off from the rest of the world seemed to have been arrived at after the Secretary of State for the Interior, Wilhelm Stuckart, had rushed into the Chancellery early tonight to report.

As Herr Stuckart was returning from Danzig to Berlin, by airplane, he reported he was shot at by Polish anti-aircraft guns over the Baltic.

Berlin newspapers issued special editions announcing the Stuckart incidents with banner headlines almost before Fuehrer Hitler had finished his round of interviews beginning with the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, and including the French, Italian and the Japanese Ambassadors. Der Fuehrer did not, however, summon the American Charge d'Affaires, Alexander Kirk, to discuss President Roosevelt's message.

30.24

LONDON, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, is flying to London tomorrow to report to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax on his talk today with Adolf Hitler.

The Foreign Office announced that the Ambassador would fly here to report and it was indicated that he would then return shortly to Berlin.

30.24-2735

British diplomatic sources said that Sir Nevile, suddenly summoned to see Herr Hitler, had given no intimation regarding his conference with Der Fuehrer.

AUG 26 1939

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (A. P.)—Talk of a new peace offer in the German-Polish conflict was renewed this afternoon, when news spread through the capital that the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, had been summoned suddenly to a

Continued on Page 2

conference by Adolf Hitler. Later Der Fuehrer received the Ambassadors of France, Italy and Japan. The nature of the talks was not revealed.

No one in authority would intimate the nature of the conversation between Sir Nevile and Herr Hitler which took place shortly after 1 P. M. (8 A. M. Eastern daylight time).

Earlier German sources had said that the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw was endeavoring to prevail upon Poland peacefully to give in to German demands.

[Dispatches from London indicated that at about the time Sir Nevile was conferring with Der Fuehrer in Berlin, Prime Minister Chamberlain and British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax were conferring in London.]

Hope for a peaceful settlement through eleventh-hour capitulation of Poland and her guarantors, Great Britain and France, was the keynote in official quarters here and competent sources expressed belief that Germany had decided to postpone military action, at least for one more day.

This decision may have been taken at a long conference lasting until 1 A. M. among Herr Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Hermann Goering and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's closest military adviser.

Some amazement was expressed in the Wilhelmstrasse that Poland had not thrown in the sponge before this. Hopes were still high that Britain would produce the necessary rabbit from the hat at the last minute.

The combined pressure of the Russians and the Germans is confidently believed here to be sufficient to convince the Poles of the helplessness of their position and to force them to capitulate.

It is for this reason, this source said, that Herr Hitler did not give the word last night that everybody had expected, to start his offensive upon Poland.

How near Der Fuehrer was to action last night was illustrated by one significant detail in the Reich propaganda setup. The broadcasts of the various German stations throughout the late evening and early morning hours were reported to be identical by various persons who tuned in on different stations. Normally all stations have different programs except when there is a nationwide hookup for a special occasion, such as a Hitler speech. They also are hooked together when important news announcements are expected momentarily.

On the nights of Wednesday to Thursday, for instance, they were all set to broadcast the news of the conclusion of the Russian-German pact in Moscow.

Last night, however, they waited in vain for the expected signal that the act of "liberating" Danzig and the Germans in the former German sections of Poland was on.

To veteran observers, this was but another illustration of Herr Hitler's tactics to try to make the other fellow's nerves snap. Herr Hitler has shown again and again that at critical moments, when everybody else thinks action is inevitable, he has the steady nerve to wait.

Ribbentrop Has New Scheme.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, according to well-informed sources, is determined to bring Soviet Russia and Japan together, in order thereby still further to embarrass Great Britain.

Over in Turkey, Ambassador Franz von Papen, adept at shuffling the political cards, was reported busy trying to convince the Turks that they made a mistake in tying up with Great Britain and that they had better swap horses. The twofold argument that Germany and Turkey have been such stanch friends that they fought a world war together, and that Russia—Turkey's ally—is now virtually an ally of Germany also, was reported being pressed by Ambassador von Papen.

The German press also made much of the Rumanian notification to Poland that it would remain neutral. It was taken here as a sign that various Powers were getting off the British and climbing onto the German-Russian bandwagon.

The press further kept telling the German public that action on Danzig and Poland might well come at any time.

"Only an unconditional and immediate recognition of the legal demands of the axis Powers can block the road to a dramatic conflict," said the Dienst Aus Deutschland, commentary with close Foreign Office connections.

Zero Hour Kept Secret.

Herr Hitler and his advisers alone held the secret of the next Nazi step—and the zero hour—for settlement of the Polish problem following the conference in the Berlin chancellery.

That a decision was reached in last night's meeting looking toward a "swift, complete solution from the standpoint of protection of German nationals in Poland, national subsistence and the upholding of German honor" seemed a certainty, it was stated.

"The moment for a clear and complete solution has come," observed Dienst aus Deutschland. "The decision regarding the method of solution can become effective any hour."

German demands, in addition to return of Danzig, were said to include return of territory lost to Poland in world war settlements.

Developments in and around Danzig in the last twenty-four hours, reliable informants said, have set the stage for the denouement of a problem which has kept Europe on edge all summer.

Way Paved for Move.

The appointment of Nazi District Leader Albert Forster as Chief of State in Danzig and the German allegations that a division of Polish troops was arrayed before the Free State in preparation for a sudden attack gave Herr Hitler an excuse to march, observers said, should he desire to seize upon it. Herr Forster's appointment, said the Dienst aus Deutschland, "changes, practically speaking, all special arrangements which resulted from the Versailles stipulations and frees Danzig" from all relationship to Poland.

"In the German view there exists no doubt that this new legal situation is only a stage of transition from which the sovereign Danzig could undertake the fulfillment of her demands for return to the Reich," the publication continued. "Thereby the Danzig question has advanced to an all-decisive stage."

Herr Forster, in the view of men with close Government connections, can now take two steps: declare Danzig a part of Germany, and then call on Herr Hitler for help and protection against the Polish army standing at its borders. In other words, Herr Forster would play the role which Arthur Seyss-Inquart had when Austria was joined to Germany.

The German Army could enter Danzig and Polish territory—as it did Austria—in the role of policeman to "establish law and order" upon appeal from within the Free City.

May Not Declare War.

Men in touch with the Chancellery said Germany would not declare war upon Poland, but would merely organize a punitive expedition to Poland to "establish law and order."

One report here was that what was described by the Nazis as contemplated "police action" would be completed in time for the celebration to be held at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, next Sunday.

Informed sources stated that one of the places that must be guarded from lawlessness was Upper Silesia, which has rich zinc, iron, copper and coal deposits, and that the "police action" must be so fast the Poles would not have time to dynamite the mines.

The big question mark here remained: What will England and France do?

Germany is more convinced than ever, men close to the Foreign Office say, that the British and the French will not fight. This was the belief even after Mr. Chamberlain's determined speech, which responsible quarters here held was "purely negative."

Air Service Also Halted

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP).—Along with the temporary cut in telephone communication with other countries and drastic restrictions on cable service, German commercial air lines today ceased to operate. "Bad weather" was given as the reason.

Great crowds gathered in the Wilhelmplatz, in front of Hitler's residence. The Propaganda and Foreign Ministries were lighted as work continued far into the night. Government buildings were surrounded by cars of officials going to and fro throughout the night.

No nervousness was apparent in the capital, but the radio boomed martial music constantly.

Important movements of German troops were noted on roads in the vicinity of Gleiwitz, between the border towns of Hindenburg and Beuthen. An entire floor of Gleiwitz's largest hotel was taken over tonight by staff officers. Private army telephone lines were being strung through this Silesian region.

Danzig, the center of the German-Polish controversy, was cut off telephonically. There was no hint here of what was going on there. The last reports from the Free City described the arrival of the German cruiser Schleswig-Holstein for a naval ceremony.

Peace Prospects Ebb

Hope that peace efforts might be effective were fading, but there still were rumors that Great Britain and other nations were urging acceptance of President Roosevelt's peace plan or some other compromise.

The decision to take drastic steps followed reports of more "atrocities" against German Nationals in Poland, and another report that a Polish warship had fired on a plane bringing the Reich's Secretary of State for the Interior, Wilhelm Stuckart, from Danzig to Berlin. Stuckart arrived safely in Berlin and hastened to the chancellery with a sharp complaint.

Officials were reported enraged, and there was great excitement in government bureaus. Newspapers published sensational extras.

It was also reported that signature of the Polish-British mutual assistance pact in London today aroused the chancellery, and that an immediate and emphatic answer was decided upon.

At midnight the American Embassy still bustled with activity. Americans were not ordered to leave Berlin but officials urgently suggested that all do so.

The official news agency, D. N. B., issued a denial that German troops had invaded Polish Silesia late today. It issued long dispatches, however, saying the intelligence service had established that half a dozen Polish divisions, set for an attack, were on the German border and up against the Danzig frontier.

The best possible information on the possibility of a compromise was that Germany was insisting on virtually complete Polish surrender on all disputed points.

30.24-2735

Say Roosevelt Again Sent His Appeal To Wrong Address, Should Have Gone To England. Seek Soviet-Japanese Pact

AUG 26 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 25—Nazi rejection of President Roosevelt's peace appeal was forecast authoritatively today as German sources reported that Russia was putting last-minute pressure on Poland to give in peacefully to Adolf Hitler's demands.

Hope for a peaceful settlement through an eleventh-hour capitulation by Poland and her supporters, Great Britain and France, was the keynote in official quarters here.

Competent sources expressed the belief that Hitler had decided to postpone military action, at least for one more day.

Russo-Japanese Pact Sought

Such a decision may have been made at a long conference, lasting until 1 A. M., that Hitler held with Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Georing and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's closest military adviser.

The reported pressure on Poland through the Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw, German efforts to bring Russion and Japan into a non-aggression treaty and to persuade Turkey to drop her new alliance with Britain, were the cards Germany was playing in her hopes of getting what she wants without bloodshed.

Hitler Studying U. S. Plea

President Roosevelt's message suggesting that Poland and Germany settle their differences by direct negotiations, arbitration or conciliation was studied by Hitler this morning.

The first answer is expected to be made public tonight, probably through the Foreign Office mouthpiece, *Deutsche Diplomatische - Politische Korrespondenz.*

Excellent sources said the reply would be negative in tone and would imply that President Roosevelt had sent his plea "to the wrong address."

"It should have gone," these sources said, "to England."

Britain Counted On To Crack

Leading Nazis were hoping that before today ended Poland would accede to Hitler's demands. Some amazement was expressed in the Wilhelmstrasse that she had not thrown in the sponge before this. Hopes were still high that Britain would produce the necessary rabbit from the hat at the last minute.

It was while Hitler was considering President Roosevelt's telegram that it became known that the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, through his Warsaw Ambassador was urging Poland to give in. A source in the confidence of Goering made the statement.

Victory Held Certain

The combined pressure of the Russians and Germans is confidently believed here to be sufficient to convince the Poles that their position is hopeless and force them to capitulate.

It is for this reason, this source said, that Hitler did not give the word last night that everybody had expected, to start his offensive against Poland.

Close To Action Last Night

How near Hitler was to action last night was illustrated by one detail in the Reich's propaganda setup. The broadcasts of the various German stations throughout the late evening and early morning hours were reported to be identical by various persons who tuned in on different stations.

Normally all stations have different programs. There are nation-wide hookups only on special occasions, as when Hitler is speaking or when important news announcements are expected momentarily. On Wednesday night, for instance, they were all set to broadcast word that the Russian-German pact had been signed in Moscow.

Example Of Hitler's Nerve

Last night, however, they waited in vain for word that the "liberation" of Danzig and the former German sections of Poland had begun.

To veteran observers this was but another illustration of Hitler's tactics to try to make the other fellow's nerves snap. Hitler has shown again and again that at critical moments, when everybody else thinks action is inevitable, he has the steady nerve to wait.

Apparently he was trying also to gain time for further broadening his basis of friendship with Russia.

Russo-Japanese Tie Sought

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, according to well-informed sources, is determined to bring Russia and Japan together in order still further to embarrass Britain.

In Turkey, Ambassador Franz von

Papen, adept at shuffling political cards, was reported trying to convince the Turks that they made a mistake in tying up with Britain and had better swap horses. Von Papen was said to be arguing that Germany and Turkey have been such friends that they fought a world war together, and that Russia—Turkey's ally—is now virtually an ally of Germany also.

Pleased By Rumania's Move

The German press made much of Rumania's notification to Poland that it would remain neutral; this was taken as a sign that various powers were getting off the British and on the German-Russian bandwagon.

The press kept telling the German public that action on Danzig and Poland might come at any time.

"Unconditional Surrender"

"Only an unconditional and immediate recognition of the legal demands of the Axis powers can block the road to a dramatic conflict," said the *Dienst aus Deutschland*, a commentary that has close Foreign Office connections.

That Hitler and his aides last night reached a decision toward a "swift, complete solution from the standpoint of protection of German nationals in Poland, national subsistence and the upholding of German honor" seemed a certainty, it was stated.

"The Moment Has Come"

"The moment for a clear and complete solution has come," said *Dienst aus Deutschland*. "The decision regarding the method of solution can become effective any hour."

Developments in and around Danzig in the last twenty-four hours, reliable informants said, have set the stage for a denouement. The appointment of Nazi District Leader Förster as Chief of State in Danzig and German allegations that a division of Polish troops was lined up in preparation for a sudden attack gave Hitler an excuse to march, observers said, should he desire to seize upon it.

"Danzig Now Free Of League"

Förster's appointment, said *Dienst aus Deutschland*, "changes, practically speaking, all special arrangements which resulted from the Versailles stipulations and frees Danzig" from all relationship to Poland.

"In the German view there exists no doubt that this new legal situation is only a stage of transition from which the sovereign Danzig could undertake the fulfillment of her demands for return to the Reich," it continued. "Thereby the Danzig question has advanced to an all-decisive stage."

Förster's Possible Move

Förster, in the view of men with good government connections, can now take two steps—declare Danzig a part of Germany, and then call on Hitler for help and protection against the Polish Army standing at its borders. And the German Army could enter Danzig and Poland "to establish law and order."

Men in touch with the Chancellery said Germany would not declare war on Poland but merely organize such a "police" expedition. It was said there was a firm conviction that the "police action" would be completed in time for the celebration to be held at Tannenberg, East Prussia, on Sunday.

Charges Against Poland

The inspired German press likened the alleged drawing up of Polish troops around Danzig to previous moves by Poland through which, it said, "accomplished facts" were presented the world.

It mentioned "sudden attacks" by Poland and seizure of Upper Silesia—a territory which Germany now wants returned—and of Wilno in 1920, and the Olsa territory last year when Germany took Sudetenland from Czecho-Slovakia.

Harvest Near Record

Official estimates that this year's harvest approaches last year's record crop were published. The harvest was so good, it was said, that the national reserve of 8,600,000 tons of grain will not have to be touched, but might even be increased.

English, French and Swiss citizens were reported arriving at Beuthen, Hindenburg and other Upper Silesian border towns from Polish Silesia today as the stream of German refugees from Poland abruptly ended. The Berlin *Zeitung am Mittag* said "mobilization" of Polish troops left no paths open for Germans trying to reach the Reich.

highly developed industrial district. In that region German authorities reported having captured and disarmed eight Polish soldiers who made a raid over the border.

German reports said that the railway station at Oderberg was jammed with refugees who had flocked across the frontier. Most of the fugitives came from the region of Cracow, it was reported.

To Report On Discussion With Hitler

Raid Precautions Rushed. Londoners Prepare For Instant Blackout

Berlin, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Berlin evening newspaper, Nachtsausgabe, in a dispatch from Maehrische-Ostrau, Germany, declared that "Polish insurgents" shot and killed seven Germans and one Czech at Bielitz, across the Polish border.

AUG 26 1939

MANY LEAVE POLAND

English and French Reach Upper Silesian Border.

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—English, French and Swiss citizens were reported arriving at Beuthen, Hindenburg and other Upper Silesian border towns from Polish Silesia today as the stream of German refugees from Poland abruptly ended.

The Berlin paper, Berliner Zeitung, said that "mobilization" of Polish troops left no paths open for German nationals trying to cross into the Reich.

Nine Englishmen, employees of a concern in Polish Upper Silesia, reached Beuthen this morning on a truck with their belongings in thirty-seven bags and boxes. This news was carried under a double column frontage headline: "Even Englishmen Seek Refuge in Germany."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 26—Government spokesmen said early today that any answer to the second peace message of President Roosevelt would come from Adolf Hitler himself or his Chancellery staff because of the delicacy of the present situation.

They were unable to say whether the President's appeal had already been transmitted to Hitler.

"Polish Insurgents" Accused

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Berlin evening newspaper Nachtsausgabe in a dispatch from Maerisch-Ostrau declared that "Polish insurgents" shot and killed seven Germans and one Czech national at Bielitz, across the Polish border.

German sources reported a strong concentration of Polish troops opposite Maerisch-Ostrau and in the vicinity of Witkowitz. According to the German reports, "it was necessary to reckon with the possibility of an assault at any moment."

The Maerisch-Ostrau district was regarded as especially important to German strategists because it is a highly developed industrial district.

HE MAY BEAR PEACE PLAN OR WAR DEAD LINE

Envoy Flying To England

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 25—Britain was prepared tonight against eventualities as it awaited a report by its Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, on a talk he had today with Führer Hitler.

During the day Britain and Poland signed a formal agreement of mutual assistance to seal the understanding reached last spring.

Henderson, it was said, will fly here tomorrow from Berlin and probably will return there immediately after making his report.

There were rumors in London political circles that Hitler might have outlined a minimum-demand peace plan or that he was notifying the British Government of a deadline on a settlement of the German-Polish dispute.

The Germany Embassy tonight advised Germans in Britain to leave the country at once.

To Rehearse Evacuation

Plans were announced for reopening of schools in evacuation areas in England and Scotland to prepare for a general rehearsal of evacuation procedure Monday.

Meanwhile food stores were jammed with patrons storing up reserves against emergencies. Walls of buildings were being sandbagged. Work was speeded up on air raid shelters. And in military barracks there was intense activity.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Halifax had a long conference tonight.

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, talked with both.

London was ready for an instant blackout in event of air raids. Its travel facilities were jammed with British returning from the Continent, with Americans heading homeward, at the advice of Kennedy.

Determined To Stick

Saturday morning newspapers continued on the theme of determination to stick by Poland. Typical of sentiment was an editorial in the London *Daily Mail*, which said:

"If it is peace, it must be a peace that is acceptable to Poland and it must be a long-term peace.

"What we have gone through lately we will not go through again. Better a decision now than another long drawn-out test of endurance. We have already won the battle of nerves and the price of that victory is that men henceforth shall be able to plan their lives ahead for peace."

But, it added: "Let us repeat again that no real hopes can be built on any rumors until Hitler makes his final decision."

The war scare and preparations were reflected in a drop of the pound from its pegged price of $4.68½ to $4.42 as the Government withdrew its market support. Britain, it was said, apparently has decided to conserve its gold for possible war needs.

NAZI TROOPS ARE MOVING TOWARD POLISH BORDER; TANNENBERG SPEECH OFF

Berlin Cuts Self Off From Outside World For Nearly Seven Hours—French Remove Bridges Over Rhine And Mine Rail Spans

Germany Orders Commercial Liners Abroad To Return Home, Others To Stay In Port—Hope That War Can Be Avoided Fades

AUG 27 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Saturday*, Aug. 26—Germany shut herself off from the world for nearly seven hours last night and early today as she made apparently last-minute preparations "to deal with Poland."

From 6.30 P. M. yesterday to 2 A. M. (8 P. M. Friday, E.S.T.) today authorities shut off telephone, telegraph and cable communication with most of the world. All German ships at sea were called home and those here were not permitted to sail.

Tannenberg Speech Canceled

During this tense period Germany canceled her projected celebration at Tannenberg next Sunday, where Chancellor Hitler was to make an important announcement.

Other rumors said that the Nürnberg party congress to start September 2 also had been canceled. These reports, however, were denied by the Propaganda Ministry.

Military Preparations Go On

Meanwhile military preparations along the Polish border went on through the night and in military circles the conviction was expressed that Germany is "ready for any action on the part of the Poles or anyone else."

Troops in the Gleiwitz area were moving toward positions on the Polish border since 8 o'clock (2 P. M. E.S.T.) tonight.

Up until 11.30 P. M., however, no crossing of the line has been reported and no firing heard.

The road between Gleiwitz and Beuthen was mined at 9 P. M. at places where it is near Polish territory. Movable entanglements stand ready to be thrown across other highways.

Carry Field Equipment

Infantry companies moved up in field equipment between the two industrial cities of Gleiwitz and Beuthen, followed by sacked gray military lorries. Officers' cars and mounted detachments, as well as civilian automobiles and trucks drafted by the army, raced along the road.

Pack wagons stood hitched to their teams at local company headquarters.

Rolling gasoline stations were seen moving toward the Polish line. Armed guards patrolled many country roads leading to advanced positions.

Hotel Floor Taken Over

An entire floor of Gleiwitz's leading hotel has been commandeered by the army in this sector for staff officers, and special telephone lines have been installed. Officers have been coming in and out all evening carrying map cases.

Mobile field headquarters in large busses were observed. Officers quartered yesterday with families in Beuthen left this morning wearing full field gear.

The reason for the sudden closing of lines of communication was not apparent early today.

The shutdown came without warning. An Associated Press dispatch being relayed to London was broken off in the middle.

No Censorship

But there was no censorship, and

30.24-2737

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the official German news agency continued to bring in reports from the rest of the world.

One explanation for closing down communications was that all available lines were needed for the military and important state calls.

All German commercial ships in foreign ports were called home, and those here were not permitted to sail. Commercial air lines ceased to operate. "Bad weather" was given as the reason.

French authorities at about the same hour cut pontoon bridges across the Rhine between France and Germany north of Basel, Switzerland.

The pontoons on the German side of all eight bridges from Basel, north to Strasbourg, were reported to have been pulled out by French engineers.

The bridge at Hueningue, which is the largest between Basel and Strasbourg, was cut early this evening.

Rail Bridges Mined

The permanant railroad bridges, which are the only other means of communication across the Rhine, have been mined and are ready to be blown up at a moment's notice.

Travelers between France and Germany, forced to pass through Switzerland, brought the news of the cutting of the bridges.

Great crowds gathered in the Wilhelmplatz, in front of Hitler's residence.

The Propaganda and Foreign ministries were lighted as work there continued far into the night.

All Buildings Busy

Government buildings were surrounded by cars of officials who were going to and fro throughout the night.

While hope that a conflict might be avoided faded during the night and every German radio station continued blaring out martial music, sleepless diplomatic observers were somewhat relieved when the ban on outgoing messages was lifted.

This slight relief admittedly had no substantial foundation.

It was impossible to determine early today whether Germany had been in contact with other countries in the course of the anxious night.

Calls In Envoys

The last fact known for certain was that Hitler had called in the British, French, Japanese and Italian ambassadors.

It was reported that for those who hoped peace might yet be saved, the interviews were "not very encouraging."

Germany, it was said, was still insisting on demands which amounted to virtual capitulation on the part of Poland.

And while holding firmly to other demands, Germany was spreading increasingly sensational reports of abuse of Germans and Czechs in Poland.

Report Fugitives Killed

The official news agency carried many stories of German fugitives, particularly in Silesia, being killed, beaten and driven into hiding.

Berlin remained relatively calm, but Government departments bustled with activity and lights were blazing far into the morning hours in every embassy.

Some patriotic Germans gathered about Government buildings hoping to catch a fleeting glimpse of the few men who tonight held the destiny of Europe in their hands.

Cafes, barrooms and hotels had a poor night.

No one was in a mood for a good time, and thousands of Berliners remained anxiously close to the radio.

Peace Hopes Fading

Hope that peace efforts may be effective at the last moment were fading, but there still were rumors to the effect that Great Britain and other nations were urging acceptance of President Roosevelt's peace plan or some other compromise.

The decision to take drastic steps followed reports of more "atrocities" to German nationals in Poland and an alleged shooting by a Polish warship at a plane bringing the Reich's Secretary of State for the Interior, Wilhelm Stuckart, from Danzig to Berlin.

Stuckart arrived safely in Berlin and hastened to the chancellery with a sharp complaint.

Officials were reported enraged, and there was great excitement in Government bureaus. Newspapers published sensational extras.

Pact Arouses Reich

It was also reported that signature of the Polish-British mutual assistance pact in London today aroused the chancellery and that an immediate and emphatic answer was decided upon.

At midnight the American Embassy still bustled with activity.

Americans were not ordered to leave but officials urgently suggested that all do so.

The official news agency issued a denial that German troops had invaded Polish Silesia late today.

It issued long dispatches, however, saying the intelligence service had established that half a dozen Polish divisions, set for an attack, are on the German border and up against the Danzig frontier.

Border Violation Charged

One report reaching Berlin from the Silesian army headquarters stated that a Polish military plane had flown over the city of Maerisch-Ostrau.

"It was a violation of the German border which was not allowed to go unanswered by the German forces," the report stated critically.

The German report did not state specifically that the plane had been fired upon. But it was admitted that the machine escaped.

German sources reported a strong concentration of Polish troops opposite Maerisch-Ostrau and in the vicinity of Witkowitz.

Must "Reckon With Assault"

According to the German reports "it was necessary to reckon with the possibility of an assault at any moment."

The Maerisch-Ostrau district was regarded especially important to German strategists because it is a highly developed industrial district.

In this region German authorities reported having captured and disarmed eight Polish soldiers who made a raid over the border.

German reports said that the railway station at Oderberg was jammed with refugees who had flocked across the frontier.

Most of the fugitives came from the region of Krakow, it was reported.

"Minimum Demand"

Britain's peace move was understood to have been taken to the Chancellor by Sir Nevile Henderson and to have concerned the possibility of Poland accepting a "minimum" demand if Germany was in the mood to take it without bloodshed.

Although both Germans and the British refused to discuss the Ambassador's visit, it was believed the demand included the return of Danzig to the Reich and a corridor connecting Germany proper with East Prussia but leaving Poland the harbor of Gydnia.

These demands were made April 28 by Hitler in a speech to the Reichstag.

This was the second "peace report" of the day. Earlier, informed sources said that Russia, on the basis of the new German-Russian non-aggression pact, had put in an oar in Warsaw in an effort to persuade Poland to bow to Germany's demand.

Henderson Reports

Henderson reported the results of his half-hour's conversation with Hitler to the Polish Ambassador Jozef Lipski, soon after he returned to the Embassy. Lipski, like Henderson, had been an advocate of good relations with the Reich.

Otherwise, preparations went ahead apace while the press and radio published moving accounts of the fate of Germans in Poland.

"As a mediator," Wilhelmstrasse said, "Roosevelt is on the wrong side. He is on the side of the states opposing the totalitarian countries. Even if he has the authority to put points into

ALL TELEPHONE LINES TO BERLIN BUSY FOR HOURS

Two Contingents Of Free City Troops Keep Watch On Frontier

Some Feel "Incidents" May Mean Appeal For "Deliverance"

[By the Associated Press]

Danzig, Aug. 25—Tremendous activity in Danzig tonight led anxious Free City citizens to believe that fateful decisions were being made in the critical German-Polish quarrel.

There were so many state telephone calls between Danzig and Berlin that for six hours all press and other calls to the German capital were rejected.

Two strong contingents of Danzig soldiers watched the Polish border, but there was no sign of entry into Danzig by German troops.

Two Soldiers Shot

Semi-official Nazi sources announced that two Polish soldiers were shot near the Polish border, one being killed and the other wounded seriously. They were shot when they crossed the frontier near Hoch Kelpir, Germans said, but Polish officials were unable to confirm the report hours later.

Border "incidents" were viewed in some circles as part of a campaign which might culminate in an appeal to Adolf Hitler for "deliverance."

A feeling of uncertainty and expectancy tonight was heightened when in face of developments in Berlin and Warsaw a press conference was unexpectedly called here and then canceled without reason being given.

Hotels Crowded

Hotels were crowded with police agents, army officers and Nazi party officials.

Smart looking military officers who have all the marks of German training tramped in and out of Danzig hotels all day.

Announcements of the shooting of the Polish soldiers and attacks on German planes and the bitter tone of the German press had led many to believe that the psychological hour was approaching for the appeal to Hitler.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, arrived in Danzig late today, and in a statement to the press said:

"I urge the American people to be calm. We know little about European politics. I still believe the door to peace is open, but if war breaks out we should keep out of all European politics."

Welcome Cruiser

Meanwhile, thousands of cheering Danzigers welcomed a German cruiser into the harbor today while military preparations were increased almost to a warlike scale.

The formal visit of the 13,000-ton cruiser, the Schleswig Holstein, had been planned for several weeks.

The occasion provided the first salute for Albert Förster as head of the Free City government. His elevation to chief of state by the Senate yesterday brought a protest from Poland today.

Campaign Launched For Appeal

The official Nazi newspaper, *Danziger Vorposten*, reported Polish guns were "trained on the German border." Many observers saw in the press campaign the foundation for an appeal to Adolf Hitler for help.

This question was in almost every mind: "Will the German troops march in and what will happen then?"

Poland also protested against what she described as an attack on Polish management of the Free City railroads through the arrest of a number of railroad men.

Use Nearly All Gasoline

The Danzig military machine made such heavy demands on gasoline supplies it was almost impossible for private drivers to fill their tanks.

Large contingents of Free City troops were sent to points near the Polish border last night and stationed on roads and in woods, ready to block the roads.

Some small roads to the frontier were closed by storm troops, but traffic on the main highway between here and the Polish port of Gdynia was allowed to continue.

A dozen Danzig Poles employed in harbor control work were disarmed and deprived of their badges today, but this matter was quickly adjusted. Danzig officials said an "over-zealous officer" had ordered the disarming of the men in view of the visit of the German cruiser. An assistant chief pilot, a Pole, was arrested but quickly released.

POLES PROTEST FORSTER'S RISE AS DANZIG CHIEF

DANZIG, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Poland protested today to the Danzig Senate against the elevation of Albert Forster, the Nazi district leader, as chief of state of the Free City.

Well-informed sources said it was unlikely that the Polish note would be answered.

The Danzig Vorposten, Nazi organ, described the Senate's action yesterday as the "final prelude" to the return of Danzig to Germany.

Poland also protested against what she described as an attack on Polish management of the Free City railroads through the arrest of a number of railroad men.

German Troops Move Up

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 25 (AP).—German troops in the Gleiwitz area have been moving toward positions on the Polish border since 8 o'clock tonight. Up until 11:30, however, no crossing of the line had been reported and no firing heard.

The road between this border town and Beuthen was mined at 9 P. M. at places where it is near Polish territory. Movable entanglements stand ready to be thrown across other highways.

Infantry companies moved up in field equipment between the two industrial cities of Gleiwitz and Beuthen, followed by military lorries. Officers' cars and mounted detachments, as well as civilian automobiles and trucks drafted by the army, raced along the road. Pack wagons stood hitched to their teams at local company headquarters.

Rolling gasoline stations were seen moving toward the Polish line. Armed guards patrolled many country roads leading to advanced positions. An entire floor of this city's leading hotel has been commandeered by the army in this sector for staff officers, and special telephone lines have been installed. Officers have been coming in and out all evening carrying stuffed map cases.

Mobile field headquarters in large buses were observed. Officers quartered yesterday with families in Beuthen left this morning wearing full field gear. Although the streets were full of silent residents, the usual evening crowd of soldiers on leave was absent.

Drivers of civilian trucks and taxis had been called to army duty today, many of them as early as 7 A. M. Hourly thereafter, men were being called from civilian life for military service. Nazi party motor groups were on traffic duty.

Prague Nurses Called By German Air Defense

All Not Serving in Red Cross Must Report to Chiefs

PRAGUE, Aug. 26 (Saturday) (AP).—All nurses—men and women—of greater Prague who are not members of the Czech Red Cross have received orders from the commander of the Medical Department of the German Air Defense to report immediately to their respective district commander.

Opening of schools after the summer holidays, originally set for Friday, has been postponed to Sept. 18.

Owners of trucks and buses were requested to deliver them to the military authorities. Columns of these trucks can be seen in Moravia moving toward the frontier of Slovakia.

Operators working in the telephone exchange here were relieved tonight by German girls.

From 9 p. m. till about 2 a. m. Prague was cut off from telephone connection with foreign countries. Even the Czech press bureau interrupted its work for about three hours. No explanation was given after work was resumed.

Troops Mass On Border

Cadca, Slovakia, Aug. 25 (AP)—Fresh veteran regiments poured into the Slovak frontier area opposite Poland tonight. (Something like 250,000 troops were reported massing there a week ago.)

In the Cadca area, within a half-hour's drive by motor lorry from the frontiers, troops entered temporary encampments in what seemed to observers like a never-ending stream.

The naw arrivals for the most part were men aged 35 to 45, contrasting with the tens of thousands of marching youths who came during last week.

Polish-Hungarian Phones Cut

Budapest, Aug. 25 (AP)—Telephone communications with Poland were cut at 9 P. M. (3 P. M., E.S.T.) tonight and operator told that private lines would be permanently "impaired."

Moscicki's Message To White House Says His Country Is Willing To Have Mediation Of Crisis By Third Power

Air-Raid Shelters Dug In Parks At Warsaw—Fresh Border Violations Charged—People Are Ready, Papers Declare

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, *Saturday*, Aug. 26—President Ignace Moscicki accepted today the conciliation suggestion made in President Roosevelt's peace appeal and agreed to refrain from hostilities provided that Germany also agreed to do so.

The following message of President Moscicki expressing his consent was cabled during the night from Warsaw to the White House in Washington:

"His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America:

His Willingness Emphasized

"I hereby highly appreciate the most important and noble message which your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

"I would like to emphasize that the Polish Government always considers direct negotiation within governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties whichever may arise between nations.

"We consider this method all the more fitting when employed between neighboring countries. It was with these principles that Poland concluded the pact of non-aggression with Germany and with Soviet Russia.

Plan Viewed As Just

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation by a third power as disinterested and impartial as your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations.

"While naturally wishing to avoid even the semblance of availing myself of this occasion to raise the point of issue, I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is . . . demanding concessions from any other country.

"It is therefore only rational that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided that the other power also agrees to refrain from any such act, direct or indirect.

"In concluding, may I express my ardent wish that your Excellency's appeal for peace may contribute to a general appeasement which the peoples of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilization.

"IGNACE MOSCICKI."

Air-Raid Shelters Dug

Meanwhile, volunteer workmen dug air-raid trenches in Warsaw's parks and public squares as the feeling grew that the question of peace or war hung by the slimmest of threads.

"War is inevitable if our man—Adolf Hitler—overestimates his own possibilities," declared the semi-official *Gazeta Polska*.

"Poland is ready" formed the major theme of newspaper editorial comment.

New border incidents, includin. Polish charges that German "gangs" had machine-gunned Polish frontier stations, added to the tension.

Signing of the British-Polish military alliance, Polish circles said, was "an answer" to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Nazi Reporters Absent

Observers here, attempting to analyze the effect of the new pact on the rapidly changing political history of Europe, believed it would be a decisive element in answering the question of whether or not Europe was plunged into war.

For the first time no German newspaper corresponderits were at the Foreign Office press conference yesterday when announcement of the British-Polish alliance was made. All were understood to have returned to Germany.

High Polish circles reported that a "terror" continued in Danzig and in Polish territory along the border between Danzig and Polish Silesia.

It was officially charged here that German attacks on Polish frontier guards' stations, made by Germans on German territory shooting into Polish territory, continued despite sharp protests by the Polish Embassy in Berlin to the German Foreign Office.

New Arrests Announced

Announcement was made of a new series of arrests of Polish officials, allegedly made by German-inspired Danzig police, and the replacement of Polish employes in the Port of Danzig offices.

While no official information was available here concerning reports that Hungary and Rumania were about to sign a non-aggression pact, it was said in high Polish circles that Poland "would most heartily welcome such a pact."

It was officially declared that more "German aggravations" had occurred in Danzig, including:

1. The head of the Danzig pilot office was arrested and released and permitted to resume his duties only after delivery of a strong protest by the Polish Commissioner.
2. Polish members of the Danzig port police (half of the total) were disarmed and discharged.
3. Polish girl telephone operators (half of the total employed by the Danzig port authorities) were discharged and replaced by German girls.
4. The railway station of Troyl and Kaiserhafen in the Danzig port area, under League of Nations administration, was seized by Danzig police.
5. Danzig police occupied the railway station of Hohenstein, in Danzig territory but under Polish administration.

Order To Shipping

Polish merchant ships yesterday were ordered to remain in western European ports and make no attempt to enter Gdynia through the North Sea.

Several Warsaw newspapers published reports indicating Poland had sent a note to Nazi authorities of the Free City of Danzig listing four basic "Polish rights," which this country will not permit to be violated.

German reports that Soviet Russia, through Nicholas Sharanoff, its Ambassador here, was attempting to persuade Poland to yield in its attitude were sharply denied in official circles.

Obviously inspired newspaper articles declared Poland would not permit:

1. Any attempt at union between Germany and Danzig.
2. Placing of Danzig outside the Polish customs frontier.
3. Submission of Polish rights in Danzig to the control of a third power.
4. Any move to deprive Poland of the right to national development.

Special Rites To Be Held

Even with reservists going off to join their regiments, there was a fairly normal atmosphere.

All Warsaw Catholic churches will hold special masses today for "peace [illegible]"

and country."

President Moscicki's reply to the broadcast appeal of King Leopold of Belgium to the leaders of all nations to preserve peace was made public.

"Poland," wrote the President, "has always defended the idea that a long lasting power cannot be built on injustice as regards weaker nations."

He said Poland "has always believed that the best guarantee for sound international relations and peace is in direct negotiations based on equality and mutual respect of rights and interests."

Sale Of Liquor Banned

Emergency measures included a ban on the sale of alcoholic drinks.

In Poznan, largest city in western Poland, it was announced the city would be blacked out continuously from now on as an air-raid precaution.

Because of the hoarding of silver coins, it was announced, the Government will print paper money in denominations of 2, 5 and 10 zlotys. The zloty is worth about 19 cents.

Poles charged that a German band crossed the frontier near Szczyglow, fired thirty shots and threw four hand grenades at the Polish frontier guards, that two groups of Germans numbering between fifty and one hundred attacked the Polish guardhouse at Chwalacicein in the same manner and that one of these groups was armed with six machine guns and fired more than 300 shots.

delivered ten days later.

Offers Three Solutions

The President sent his message to Hitler and to President Moscicki of Poland only a few hours after he appealed to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to intervene in the cause of peace.

But he did not wait for that intervention either to be made or to take effect. Apparently feeling this could not be enough to stop a conflict, the President added his own pleas directly to the prospective contenders. He offered three means o fsolving their controversies — negotiation, arbitration and conciliation.

Arbitration Is Binding

Arbitration is binding, whereas conciliation seeks to smoth out the points of difference and then leaves it up to the disputants to accept the conciliator's ruling.

Diplomats considered the President's mention of a national of one of the American republics as a possible conciliator as a shrewd move. They regarded it as a compliment to the Latin-American nations.

It was also an effort to make use in the European field of the science of arbitration and conciliation built up in the Western Hemisphere through Pan-American conferences. There are dozens of Latin-American jurists highly skilled in conciliation.

Asks For No Answers

Mr. Roosevelt did not ask Hitler and Moscicki to communicate with him as he did in the appeals to Hitler and Mussolini in April. Presumably, however, if they selected one of his proposals they would notify him. There was no answer here to the question of what Mr. Roosevelt would do if Hitler selected one of the three methods and Moscicki another.

The President strictly limited the field in which compromise could be reached, saying that "upon resort to any one of the alternative I suggest each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the indepedence and territorial integrity of the other."

Could Negotiate Poland

If the "territorial integrity" of Poland was to be an essential prerequisite of the efforts to solve the German-Polish dispute, then as far as territory was concerned, there appeared little to negotiate.

Danzig could be negotiated, since it is not part of Polish territory, but such a question as a German corridor across the Polish corridor might be shunted aside under that condition.

Roosevelt Plea To Hitler Stresses His Grave View

Appealed To Führer Without Receiving Reply To April Message—Latin American Conciliated Idea Held Shrewd Move

[By the Asso

Washington, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt's fourth appeal to Adolf Hitler in less than a year brought forcibly home to Washington officials today the gravity with which he views the European crisis.

To make the appeal, the President had to overcome the fact he had not received any reply from Hitler to his last message in April.

Actually he had received something in the nature of a reply—one of the longest Hitlerian speeches on record,

"While naturally wishing to avoid even the semblance of availing myself of this occasion to raise the points at issue, I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is protesting any claims or demanding concessions from any other nation.

Text Of Roosevelt's Appeal To Chancellor Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 25—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler tonight:

"I have this hour received the text of President Moscicki's reply to the message which I addressed to your Excellency and to him last night. The text of President Moscicki's reply is as follows:

"I highly appreciate the most important and noble message which your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

"I would like to emphasize that the Polish Government always considers direct negotiations between governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties whichever may arise between states. We consider this method all the more fitting when adopted between neighboring countries. It was with these principles in view that Poland concluded pacts of non-aggression with Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics.

Just And Equitable

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation through a third party as disinterested and impartial as your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations.

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30.24-2739

"It is therefore only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided the other party also agrees to refrain from any such act direct or indirect.

"In conclusion, may I express my ardent wish that your Excellency's appeal for peace may contribute toward general appeasement which the people of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilization."

Your Excellency has repeatedly and publicly stated that the ends and the objectives sought by the German Reich were just and reasonable. In his reply to my message, the President of Poland has made it plain that the Polish Government is willing, upon the basis set forth in my message, to agree to solve the controversy which has arisen between the Republic of Poland and the German Reich by direct negotiation or through the process of conciliation.

Lives May Be Saved

Countless human lives can be yet saved and hope may still be restored that the nations of the modern world may even now construct a foundation for a peaceful and a happier relationship if you and the Government of the German Reich will agree to the pacific means of settlement accepted by the Government of Poland.

All the world prays that Germany, too, will accept.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt Cable to Leopold

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—President Roosevelt's cable to King Leopold III of the Belgians today said:

"I have read with the utmost measure of satisfaction your majesty's address of Aug. 23 and the appeal for the maintenance of peace made therein in the name of the powers of the Oslo group. Your majesty expressed the hope that other heads of states might join their voices with yours in the same desire for the peace and security of their peoples.

"I take this occasion to assure you that the people of the United States and their government wholeheartedly share the hopes and the aspiration so eloquently expressed by your majesty."

French Premier Broadcasts His Nation's Position to the World.

LAVAL REPORTED IN ROME

Paris Cautions Warsaw Not to Give Germany Any Excuse for Military Action.

PARIS, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier, heading France's Government and armed with extraordinary powers, declared in a radio address to the empire tonight that "France's only goal is to turn the war clouds back."

The Premier spoke also by linked stations to the United States, England, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland. He spoke deliberately and gravely from his desk at the War Ministry.

"Why does the question of Danzig risk unleashing war?" The Premier asked and, answering, said: "Because it poses the question of the entire life and liberty of Poland."

"It is the destiny of other peoples of Europe which is really at stake," he declared.

He declared Russia had "reversed her policy by signing a treaty with Germany."

Laval Reported Seeing Duce.

Meanwhile a report was heard in Chamber corridors that former Premier Pierre Laval, who negotiated the 1935 French-Italian accord with Benito Mussolini, had left yesterday for Rome. The 1935 accord was unilaterally denounced by Italy in January.

An immediate guess in Chamber corridors was that M. Laval had gone to negotiate again, but neither more details nor further confirmation of the report could be obtained.

Earlier the French urged Poland to give Germany no excuse for charging maltreatment of Germans in Poland and to avoid any action that might serve as a pretext for border incidents.

Italian quarters in Paris reported that the French had cautioned Poland after the French Ambassador at Rome, Andre Francois Poncet, had approached Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano yesterday to find if Italy could warn Germany to take no further steps against the Poles because it might lead to war. Count Ciano, these Italian quarters indicated, told M. Poncet that France had best approach the Poles, which was done.

Poles Follow Advice.

In authorized quarters it was said the Poles were following this advice carefully. It was emphasized that it was purely a precautionary policy and should in no sense be considered a weakening in French determination to back up Poland in case of war.

French advices today on the German-Soviet pact were that it resulted from a personal message from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler to Josef Stalin. The negotiations had been going on for weeks and were brought to a successful issue only by Herr Hitler's personal appeal, the French said they had learned.

While military preparations were rushed, with a steady stream of reservists flowing toward the frontiers, political, diplomatic and defense conferences continued almost ceaselessly in Paris.

Bonnet in Conferences.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet talked successively with British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps, Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz and Spanish Ambassador Jose Felix Lequerica.

The purpose of the talk with Ambassador Lukasiewicz was understood to be to stress the necessity for calm in face of a possible German move intended to lead the Poles into provocative action.

The feeling was growing here that Spain's neutrality in case of war was almost assured as a result of Germany's accord with Soviet Russia.

Immediately after conferring with the three ambassadors M. Bonnet reported to Premier Daladier. The Premier, preparing a national union government plan, was reported to have talked with Leon Blum, the Socialist leader.

Premier Daladier summoned Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to his office in the War Ministry today for a long conference on emergency military measures taken to meet the threat of war. Troop trains rolled across France to the frontier zones as the Premier went to work at 7 A. M. after a few hours of sleep.

Anxious relatives of Frenchmen ordered out of Germany by the French embassy and consulates waited at the Paris North station this morning for a special train, hours overdue from Germany. The only French family to arrive in Paris earlier by train from Germany was that of the Consul-General at Cologne, who told those waiting that their relatives had been held up by various formalities required by German authorities at Cologne.

French Communists Split.

M. Daladier conferred first this morning with Minister of Labor Charles Pomaret.

The Communist party of France, shaken by internal dissension following the signing of the German-Soviet Russian pact, was reported threatened with forced dissolution prior to formation of a national union government.

Premier Daladier prepared to broadcast a "sacred union" appeal—similar to that of 1914 at the beginning of the world war—for the nation to support the Government's decision to back Poland.

The broadcast will be made tonight. The hour was not immediately announced.

President Roosevelt's three peace appeals—to King Victor Emanuel of Italy, to Adolf Hitler himself and President Moscicki of Poland—aroused dim French hopes of averting war, but they were flickering hopes and nothing more, since the feeling that Germany planned to spring its "lightning war" on Poland was strong here.

Some believed Premier Mussolini might have a peace plan to produce at the right moment as he did before the Munich conference over Germany's plans on Czecho-Slovakia, but nobody believed Poland would accept a plan that surely would be entirely favorable to Germany if it were produced.

Pact Held Virtual Alliance.

Many authorized sources also believed that Soviet Russia planned to share in any spoils accruing to Germany in case the Nazis moved against Poland. The Soviet-German non-aggression treaty was regarded as a virtual alliance and believed to have secret sections aimed at completely reversing Europe's territorial picture.

France's professed decision to fight was not for Danzig or Poland, but for her own protection. She was convinced a German success in crushing Poland would be only the prelude to turning westward and settling accounts with the Versailles victors of twenty years ago.

Poles living in France opened recruiting offices for their country's men to fight under the French tricolor if war comes.

French women opened offices to recruit women passive defense workers.

Civilians were urged to leave Paris immediately if they could. Americans and other nationals were on the move out of the country.

With publication in the official journal today of new decrees France took over all national defense plants such as armament and its related industries.

Trucks Taken for Troops.

Trucks, buses and vehicles of all sorts, including bicycles, were requisitioned for France's army.

Five classes have been called up to swell France's forces to over 2,000,000 men. There are three more classes available for mobilization.

Military activity was noticed throughout the country. Troops deployed on the network leading to the Italian frontier on the French Riviera.

French reports said that Italian heavy artillery was mounted across the border. Authorities completed plans to evacuate nearly 100,000 in that sunny corner of the land if war breaks.

Requisitioned automobiles speed with troops along the east road leading from Paris toward Chateau Thierry and Verdun. They passed near Belleau Wood, where German cannon captured by Americans in world war action still stand with their muzzles lifted toward Paris. The white crosses of American graveyards flanked the roads in the sector.

In the Maginot area khaki-clad, bereted French soldiers took their places in casements—the concrete pillboxes studding the rural section facing Germany's Siegfried Line. Observation balloons floated above.

In Paris there were tearful farewells in railroad stations where families said good-by to sons and husbands.

FRANCE CALLED ON TO PREPARE FOR SACRIFICES

Daladier Says Nation Cannot Accept "Submission To Violence"

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 25—Premier Daladier called tonight upon his nation, rising in arms, to be ready for "every sacrifice" to defend "the safety of the home land."

Giving an accounting of his stewardship of France at the height of the crisis over Germany's aims in Poland, the grim Premier took the uncompromising stand that the country could not accept "submission to violence."

He told his people that in this crisis "it is the destiny of the other peoples of Europe that is at stake."

Set To Assure Safety

"French men and French women you have no need for me to indicate your duties," he concluded. "I know that you are determined to assure by every sacrifice the safety of the fatherland."

As he spoke the country was pressing every preparation to go to war if necessary to block any extension by force of Nazi domination in Central Europe.

There was a steady movement of troops to the frontier. The Communist press was suppressed. Citizens not needed for defense were gradually being cleared out of the capital, and military chieftains and diplomats kept close contacts.

Over All Stations

Daladier's words went out over all of France's major broadcasting stations, preceded by several minutes of silence on the air broken by three successive announcements that he would speak. Then came his voice, heavy with the possibility of tragedy.

The speech was broadcast also to France's friendly neighbors and to the United States, but it was to his own people that Daladier directed his talk. The impression he left was there remained scant hope for peace.

"You know me well enough that to ward off war I shall do all that is humanly possible," the Premier said, echoing the peace appeals of President Roosevelt, Pope Pius XII and the King of the Belgians.

"But why does the question of Danzig risk unleashing a European war?"

"Life Of Poland"

He added quickly: "It is because, presented under the threat of force accompanied already by vaster claims, it raises the question of the liberty and life of Poland."

Firmly he ruled out the possibility of a capitulation such as that which gave Czecho-Slovakia to Germany.

"There is not one of you who does not understand that if through lack of clearsightedness or through cowardice we let all those people succumb or, one after the other, after having gone back on our word, betrayed our ideals and misunderstood our vital interests, we should be without honor, without support, without friends, when this undertaking of domination of Europe would turn brusquely against our fatherland," he warned.

After his ten-minute talk, the Premier, his thin neck thrust forward and his shoulders slumped, left the Air Ministry for his home.

Talks To Russ Envoy

Foreign Minister Bonnet, meanwhile, conferred at the Foreign Ministry with Soviet Ambassador Jakob Surits, envoy of the nation whose new pact with Germany was branded by Daladier as increasing the "chances of aggression against the friends of France and against France herself."

Key ministers arranged to receive reports of the rapidly developing situation throughout the night.

Franc Breaks Sharply

The franc broke sharply and the dollar closed at 40.15 from yesterday's 37.755. The pound's closing price on the Paris financial exchange was 176.20, about the same as yesterday's rate. The Finance Ministry announced, however, that no moratorium on payments or restrictions on withdrawals from savings accounts was indicated.

A sharp definition of France's position was given in a resolution by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Chamber of Deputies, voted by all members except five Communists.

"The Foreign Affairs Committee, after examining the facts of the German-Soviet treaty, judges it as contrary to the previous engagements between the Soviet Union and France," it said. "The committee denounces publicly the diplomatic act negotiated with Germany at the very moment when official conversations were in

DALADIER SEES FATE OF EUROPE AT STAKE IN THREAT TO POLAND

progress with Great Britain and France for the construction of a defensive peace bloc. The committee judges that this pact called 'non-aggression,' far from decreasing the dangers of war, only increases them.

Determination Unaffected

"The pact in no manner affects the determination of France to remain faithful to her word, to resist aggression and to defend peace."

The Foreign Minister, meanwhile, anxiously waited for reports from Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, who was called into conference by Adolf Hitler this afternoon with the British, Italian and Japanese envoys.

Officials said they received "excellent reports" from Ankara, Turkey, and Tokyo. The French charge d'affaires telegraphed from Ankara that the Government there informed him "even if the Reich were ten times stronger Turkey would not capitulate."

From Tokyo came a dispatch by the French Ambassador indicating Japanese indignation over Germany's pact with Russia.

Bonnet conferred also today with the Ambassadors in Paris of Britain, Belgium and Rumania.

But why, for example, should the question of Danzig threaten to unleash a European war? It is because, presented under the threat of force and accompanied already by greater demands, it poses the question of the liberty and the life of Poland.

To the liberty and life of Poland, that is to say the liberty and life of 33,000,000 human beings, is staked the destiny of the other peoples of Europe. It is our destiny of Frenchmen.

Envisions "Inevitable Onslaught"

There is not one of you who would not understand if by a lack of clearsightedness or by cowardice we should let all these peoples be overcome one after another. Then, after having repudiated our word, betrayed our ideal and misunderstood our vital interests, we would find ourselves without honor, without friends and without support while soon this attempt at European domination would suddenly be turned against our fatherland.

We must add that this inevitable onslaught against France would then dispose of even greater resources and even more vast means than those that may threaten our fatherland today.

To organize a peace front against all attempts of aggression we have made engagements with other countries, with all countries which wanted to make the same engagements as ourselves in the same spirit of human solidarity.

It is in this end chiefly that we engaged in political and military conversations with Russia in agreement with them. We did everything to bring about the success of these conversations and we though that they would end happily, when, suddenly reversing its policy and its doctrine, Russia signed a pact with Germany which permitted it to shake off the obligations which the policy it always publicly affirmed imposed upon it.

Perhaps this treaty aims at outlawing aggression by Germany against Russia or by Russia against Germany. But these two countries have no common frontier. The obscure circumstances in which this pact was negotiated, the hour when it was published, the terms of its articles show it increases the chance of an aggression against friends of France and against France itself.

Meanwhile against the unleashing of violence, what powers have not already made their voices heard and how many efforts have not already been expended? How many forces have not already been put in motion?

Cites Appeal by Pope

The supreme chief of the Catholic Church has launched an appeal throughout the world to those lofty sentiments of charity and fraternity which should unite all men.

President Roosevelt, in the name of the great Republic of the United States, has taken the initiative with generosity and courage to invite the nations to submit their differences to peaceful study and impartial arbitration. The King of the Belgians, sovereign of a country whose sufferings, I should say whose martyrdom, during the war we still have in mind, has addressed himself in moving terms to the heart of all people and to the reason of all responsible men.

To all these appeals, to all these efforts, France has already replied. She has given them her full support and her fervent approval without delay and she renews them.

Their success should be strongly aided by the calm and composure which is shown by Poland, which has given evidence for several months of undeniable courage and self-control.

So it is to assure the safety of the liberty of peoples and the independence of nations that, resolved as we are to defend both her vital interests, her honor and the honor of humanity, Great Britain is assembling her forces and the forces of her empire, as we are assembling ours. The resolve which moves us today is similar to Britain's resolve. For the defense of liberty, France and England form a single bloc.

In these solemn hours for the destiny of the world, we wish to believe that despite all, wisdom and reason will end by prevailing on all. But if all efforts remain useless we shall appeal, French women and French men, to your determination never to accept slavery. It is this courage, it is this determination which moves you, you young men who have joined your regiments with this grave and silent resolve of which no people threatened by war have ever given a more magnificent example.

Frenchmen, we want to remain free. We want peace but we cannot agree to submit ourselves to the demands of violence and the reign of injustice.

French women and French men, I do not need to show you your duty. I know you are resolved to assure the safety of the fatherland by every sacrifice.

Text of Daladier's Radio Talk

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—The text of Premier Edouard Daladier's speech to the empire tonight follows:

I wanted to speak to you briefly this evening because it is necessary during the hours through which we are living for the chief of the government of the republic to remain in constant contact with the French people.

You follow with anxious attention, I know, the action which we are taking for the safety of peace and of the fatherland. The visitors I receive, the actions I take, the conferences which I call, you follow all these hour by hour and you know full well that all this effort has no other end than to diminish the chances of war.

And because I have the responsibility of France's action I never want to forget for an instant of these long days the feelings which inspire us all: love of peace, respect for honor, complete devotion to the fatherland.

You know me well enough to know that in order to avert war I shall do everything it is humanly possible to do. I shall never cease to appeal to the reason of all people and I know that if each responsible man of state sincerely wishes peace, all the problems can be solved by free and loyal negotiations.

PARIS URGES POLES TO AVOID INCIDENT

Warns That Germans May Trap Them Into Provocative Action

AUG 26 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 25—The French today urged Poland to give Germany no excuse for charging maltreatment of Germans in Poland and to avoid any action that might serve as a pretext for border incidents.

In authorized quarters it was said the Poles were following this advice carefully. It was emphasized that it was purely a precautionary policy and should not be considered a weakening in French determination to support Poland in case of war.

Asked Italian Action

Italian quarters in Paris reported that French initiative had been taken after the French Ambassador at Rome, Andre Francois Poncet, had approached Foreign Minister Galezzo Ciano to learn whether Italy could warn Germany to take no further steps against the Poles because it might lead to war.

Ciano, these Italian quarters indicated, told Poncet that France had best approach the Poles, which was done.

It was stated at same time that orders for the return of the French and British military mission at Moscow had not yet been given.

"They are remaining for the moment,' 'informed circles said. No reason was given.

French advices today were that the German-Soviet treaty resulted from a personal message from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to Joseph Stalin. The negotiations had been going on for weeks and were brought to a successful issue only by Hitler's personal appeal, the French said they had learned.

The franc tumbled to 2½ cents, or forty to the dollar, this morning at unofficial bank rates, compared with yesterday's closing of 37.755 to the dollar.

Pound Slumps

The franc moved down with the pound, which was $4.42 at noon in London.

The pound dropped only slightly against the franc, being quoted at 176.65 francs, against yesterday's 176.72.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies said the movement of currency was being directed in Paris in complete accord with London.

Bonnett Sees Three Envoys

While a steady stream of reservists flowed toward the frontiers, political, diplomatic and defense conferences continued almost ceaselessly in Paris.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet talked successively with British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps, Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz and Spanish Ambassador Jose Felix Lequerica.

The purpose of the talk with Lukasiewicz was understood to be to stress the necessity for calm in face of a possible German trap intended to lead the Poles into provocative action.

Spanish Neutrality Seen

The feeling was growing here that Spain's neutrality in case of war was almost assured as a result of Germany's accord with Soviet Russia.

Immediately after conferring with the three Ambassadors, Bonnet reported to Premier Edouard Daladier. The Premier, preparing a National Union Government plan, was reported to have talked with Leon Blum, the Socialist leader.

Daladier summoned Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to his office in the War Ministry for a long conference on emergency military measures.

Troop trains rolled across France to the frontier zones as the Premier went to work at 7 A. M. after a few hours of sleep.

Anxious relatives of Frenchmen ordered out of Germany by the French embassy and consulates waited at the Paris North Station this morning for a special train, hours overdue from Germany.

sengers.

Line officials sent calls all over Europe trying to reach passengers originally planning to take the ship on her normal sailing date, August 31, in order to inform them to be at Le Havre before Saturday midnight.

Gay Paree Puts Out Its Lights As Precaution

Paris, Aug. 25 (AP)—They are putting out the bright lights of "Gay Paree" today.

Beginning with the opera house in the heart of the city, workmen are moving along the Grand Boulevard disconnecting the street lights and mounting small lamps that shed a narrow pin-like beam.

In the railroad stations the overhead lights have been extinguished and blue lamps put in their place.

Trains also are being equipped with blue lights and the shades drawn for night travel.

Why Move From Paris? Asks German Embassy

PARIS, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Expressing the view the French are "too logical" to fight over Poland, the German embassy staff indicated today that no preparations were being made to leave Paris.

A reporter who dropped in to inquire whether the personnel had made any plans yet was asked, "Why?"

Versailles Chateau Closed

Versailles, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—The great chateau and park of Versailles, where the treaty that ended the World War was signed, was closed today in order that steps might be taken to protect it from air raids.

It was understood that the treasures of the reign of Louis XIV would be removed to a place of safekeeping.

The chateau is located only a short distance from one of France's large airfields.

AMERICANS FORM DIVISION IN FRANCE

Will Serve With Army There In Case Of War, Says Organizer

Volunteer Flying Corps Will Be Named In Honor Of Norman Prince

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 25—An American division for service in the French army in the event of war has been under organization in France for a year, its organizer said today.

In addition to the division, which would be under the command of Col. Charles Sweeney, U. S. A. (Reserve), organizer of volunteers in France at the outbreak of the World War, there would be a volunteer flying corps.

Says 10,000 Are Available

Colonel Sweeney, who declared he had "more than enough" applications for a skeleton division, which could be brought to the strength of 10,000 men "in no time," said the flying corps would be named in honor of Norman Prince, founder of the Lafayette Escadrille in the World War.

Colonel Sweeney, a newspaper correspondent in Paris since he organized the American flying corps that aided the France in their Riff wars against Abd-el-Krim in 1925, said "arrangements had been made" for the transportation of the United States volunteers to France.

He was aided in organization work, he said, by Henry J. Reilly, a brigade commander in the American army during the World War, who is also a resident of Paris.

Reserve Officers Volunteer

Among those who have already offered to join the division in the

Liner to Sail Home Early; Cots on Deck to Carry More

S. S. President Roosevelt Cancels Hamburg Trip—Americans Crowd Europe's Ports

AUG 26 1939

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Paris office of the United States Lines announced today that the liner President Roosevelt, which reached Le Havre this morning, had canceled her trip to Hamburg.

The liner will leave for New York Saturday midnight, five days ahead of schedule, carrying as many American citizens as she can accommodate.

Cots will be placed on her decks and in cabins to raise the liner's total capacity from 438 to 538 passengers.

30.24-2741

30.24-2741

event of war, Colonel Sweeney said, were many officers in the United States Army Reserve.

He is a West Point graduate, as is Reilly.

In 1917, when he was captain in the Foreign Legion of the French army he was transferred to General Joffre's staff and in 1918 was transferred to the American army.

Franc In Sharp Decline

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 26 (AP).—The franc broke sharply yesterday and the dollar closed at 40.15 francs from Thursday's 37.755. The pound's closing price on the Paris financial exchange was 176.20, but the same as yesterday's rate. The Finance Ministry announced, however, that no moratorium on payments or restrictions on withdrawals from savings accounts was indicated.

A sharp definition of France's position was given in a resolution by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

"The Foreign Affairs Committee, after examining the facts of the German-Soviet treaty, judges it as contrary to the previous engagements between the Soviet Union and France," it said. "The committee denounces publicly the diplomatic act negotiated with Germany at the very moment when official conversations were in progress with Great Britain and France for the construction of a defensive peace bloc. The committee judges that this act, called 'non-aggression,' far from decreasing the dangers of war, only increases them.

"The pact in no manner affects the determination of France to remain faithful to her word, to resist aggression and to defend peace."

At the Foreign Ministry yesterday morning Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet conferred for more than an hour and a half with United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt. The Minister, meanwhile, anxiously waited for reports from Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, who was called into conferences by Adolf Hitler yesterday afternoon with the British, Italian and Japanese envoys.

Officials said they had received "excellent reports" from Angora, Turkey, and Tokyo. The French Charge d'Affaires telegraphed from Angora that the government there had informed him that "even if the Reich were ten times stronger Turkey would not capitulate." From Tokyo came a dispatch by the French Ambassador indicating Japanese indignation over Germany's pact with Russia.

M. Bonnet conferred also today with the Ambassadors of Britain, Belgium and Rumania.

Franc Also Tumbles

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—The franc tumbled to two and a half cents, or forty to the dollar, this morning at unofficial bank rates, compared with yesterday's closing of 37.755 to the dollar.

The franc moved down with the pound in the midst of the international crisis.

The pound dropped only slightly against the franc, being quoted at 176.65 francs, against yesterday's 176.72.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies said the movement of currency was being directed in Paris "in complete accord" with London.

WARSAW WARY OF NEW PLEAS FOR MEDIATION

Time Wrong For Conciliation, Is Reaction To Roosevelt Note

Prohibition Goes In Force. Volunteers Dig In And Blackouts Start

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Aug. 25—Immediate reaction in Poland to President Roosevelt's appeal today was that although this country is appreciative of the efforts of "all peoples and nations of goodwill" the present moment is not susceptible to mediation or conciliation.

This applied equally, it appeared, to reported Soviet efforts to persuade Poland to capitulate peacefully to German demands.

Ambassador Sees Beck

It was known that the Soviet Ambassador had called on Foreign Minister Josef Beck, but the official version was that he merely had informed him of the German-Russian nonaggression pact.

There was new emphasis here on Poland's stated determination "not to negotiate under the intimidation of an armed and aggressive Germany."

The popular view was that if Poland negotiated now she would be forced to sit down at a conference table "with a blank check in her pocket," prepared to give away something in the spirit of appeasement.

Reply To Leopold

A reply by President Moscicki to the peace appeal of King Leopold of Belgium also was announced, giving new emphasis to Poland's insistence on direct negotiations, if any.

The President said that he "much admires the principles expressed in the noble speech of the King of Belgium" and that Poland "has always defended the idea that a long-lasting power cannot be based on injustice as regards weaker nations."

He added that Poland "has always believed that the best guarantee of sound international relations and peace is direct negotiation based on equity and mutual respect of rights and interests."

Observers agreed that the fear among Poles of a "second Munich" was a large factor in the present attitude.

Awaiting Hitler Reply

Adolf Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's message to him was awaited here with interest, since it was believed that a flat rejection by Germany would serve to intensify American sympathy for the British-French front.

In Warsaw policemen with notebooks rounded up regimental reservists. Camouflaged trucks with field guns appeared occasionally.

The press announced that a temporary shortage of several foodstuffs had passed and adequate supplies were on hand.

Three Profiteers Arrested

Three storekeepers were arrested and sent to concentration camps, the papers reported, in the first emergency profiteering cases.

The Government was taking care of the families of all reservists called to the colors.

The determination to fight if Danzig's changed status violates Polish rights in the Free City was emphasized today in Warsaw's two leading pro-Government morning newspapers.

Poland cannot permit, according to almost identical articles in the *Kurjer Poranny* and the *Express Poranny*:

1. Any attempt at union between Germany and Danzig.
2. Exclusion of Danzig from the Polish customs frontiers.
3. Submission of Polish rights in Danzig to the control of a third power (particularly meaning Germany).
4. Depriving Danzig Poles of their rights of national development.

Note To Senate Reported

The apparently inspired survey, coupled with widespread reports that the Polish Government had sent a note to the Danzig Senate, led to the belief among observers here that the note outlined in essence the four rights which Poland considered vital to maintaining its outlet to the Baltic Sea and its continued independent economic existence.

Such a note would be almost of an ultimatum character.

Meanwhile, preparations to meet any emergency, including an aerial invasion, continued.

The Mayor of Warsaw called for volunteers to begin immediate construction of bombproof shelters and trenches. Every volunteer was told to bring his own pick or shovel.

Prohibition Decreed

Warsaw city authorities also announced that, beginning today, complete prohibition would be enforced in the city. No alcoholic drinks, except light beer, may be sold.

The first emergency blackout occurred last night when city authorities in Poznan, the biggest city in western Poland, ordered all city lights cut off. The city will remain dark every night until further notice.

Denies Frontier Is Closed

The press denied that the frontier between Poland and Danzig was closed late yesterday, but further Danzig incidents were reported.

The reported arrest of two rail officials in Danzig was interpreted here as part of Nazi attempts to disrupt railroad service in the Free City. Poland's major railway artery from Warsaw and the interior to Gdynia, Poland's only seaport, passes through Danzig.

The *Polska Zbrojna* charged that Danzig authorities were distributing gas masks only to Germans and said that frontier guards confiscated masks purchased in Gdynia by Danzig Poles.

British Pact Held Vital

WARSAW, Saturday, Aug. 26 (AP).—Volunteer workmen dug air raid trenches in Warsaw's parks and public squares during the night as the feeling grew in Poland that the question of peace or war hung by the slimmest of threads.

"War is inevitable if our man—Adolf Hitler—overestimates his own possibilities," declared the semi-official Gazeta Polska.

"Poland is ready" formed the major theme of newspaper editorial comment.

The signing of the British-Polish military alliance, Polish circles said, was "an answer" to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Observers here, attempting to analyze the effect of the new pact on the rapidly changing political history of Europe, believed it would be a decisive element in answering the question of whether or not Europe was plunged into war.

For the first time no German newspaper correspondents were at the Foreign Office press conference when announcement of the British-Polish alliance was made. All were understood to have returned to Germany.

While no official information was available here concerning reports that Hungary and Rumania were about to sign a non-aggression pact, it was said in high Polish circles that Poland "would most heartily welcome such a pact."

Polish merchant ships today were ordered to remain in Western European ports and make no attempt to enter Gdynia through the North Sea.

All Warsaw Catholic churches will hold special masses today for "peace and country."

In Poznan, largest city in Western Poland, it was announced the city would be "blacked out" continuously from now on as an air-raid precaution.

Because of the hoarding of silver coins, it was announced, the government will print paper money in denominations of two, five and ten zlotys.

BRITAIN SIGNS PACT PLEDGING AID TO POLAND

Mutual Help Agreement Formally Completed in London.

CONSISTS OF EIGHT ARTICLES

Timing of Announcement Held Significant—Replaces Provisional Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—A formal agreement of mutual assistance between Great Britain and Poland was signed at the Foreign Office late today by Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, and Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski.

The agreement consists of eight articles setting forth the circumstances under which the parties would come to each other's assistance.

"It is a source of lively satisfaction to both governments that the negotiations for the present agreement have been so speedily and satisfactorily concluded," a Foreign Office official statement said.

"This agreement replaces and gives formal effect to the provisional agreement reached between the United Kingdom Government and the Polish Government during Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's visit to London last spring and announced in the House of Commons on April 6," the statement added.

Timing Is Significant.

Timing of the announcement of the signatures was considered significant in the light of the reported attitude of skepticism in Germany toward Britain's determination to aid Poland.

The pact provides that if one of the contracting Powers becomes engaged in hostilities with a third Power in consequence of aggression by the third Power, the other immediately will render every support and assistance.

In event of any action by a European Power which clearly threatened, directly or indirectly, the independence of the contracting parties and was of such nature that the nation in question considered it vital to resist with its armed forces, the other would be obligated to give its aid.

Aid would be given also if one nation becomes engaged with a third Power in consequences of action by that Power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European State in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of the contracting party. The action would be taken "without prejudice" to the rights of the fourth State concerned.

Mutual aid also is pledged if any Power attempts to undermine the independence of one of the contracting parties by economic penetration or in any other way.

To Exchange Information.

England and Poland agreed also to exchange quickly information concerning any developments which might threaten their independence and to advise each other of present or future non-aggression pacts with other nations.

The agreement, made for a period of five years, also provided no armistice or treaty of peace would be concluded except by mutual consent.

Made effective upon affixing of the signatures, the pact may be denounced by either party by six months' notice.

Great Britain hailed as a ray of hope today in the dark European situation President Roosevelt's peace appeals.

But, while the nation hoped for some break in the international deadlock that would point the way to conference instead of armed conflict, it grimly began to adjust itself to a new warlike tempo.

President Roosevelt's second appeal within twenty-four hours, directed to Fuehrer Hitler of Germany and President Ignace Moscicki of Poland, came too late for comment by London morning papers, but is was welcomed generally as bolstering yesterday's parliamentary speeches by Foreign Secretary Halifax and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

While Lord Halifax reaffirmed Mr. Chamberlain's assertions that Britain was determined to fulfill her obligations to Poland if Poland fights over Germany's demands, he added, "I would earnestly hope that in the face of all the consequences of a resort to war, and before any step is taken that cannot be retracted, reason may yet prevail."

Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain conferred at No. 10 Downing street today at about the time word was received from Berlin of the talk in the German Capital between British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Hitler. The Prime Minister later left Downing street for an audience with King George.

After seeing the Prime Minister, the King held a meeting of the Privy Council.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy called tonight at the Foreign Office.

King George earlier today had received Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, presumably to discuss projected orders-in-council which would implement the sweeping defense act passed last night by an emergency session of Parliament.

The Text of the British-Polish Treaty

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The text of the British-Polish Mutual Assistance Agreement follows:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Polish Government:

Desiring to place on a permanent basis the collaboration between their respective countries resulting from the assurances of mutual assistance of a defensive character which they have already exchanged;

Have resolved to conclude an agreement for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—The Right Honorable Viscount Halifax, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Polish Government—His Excellency Count Edward Raczynski, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Polish Republic in London;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article I

Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power.

Article II

1. The provision of Article I will also apply in the event of any action by a European power which clearly threatened directly or indirectly the independence of one of the contracting parties and was of such a nature that the party in question considered it vital to resist it with its armed forces.

2. Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of action by that power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European State in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of that contracting party, the provisions of Article I will apply, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the other European State concerned.

Article III

Should a European power attempt to undermine the independence of one of the contracting parties by processes of economic penetration, or in any other way, the contracting parties will support each other in resistance to such attempts.

Should the European power concerned thereupon embark on hostilities against either of the contracting parties, the provisions of Article I will apply.

Article IV

The methods of applying the undertakings of mutual assistance provided for by the present agreement are established between the competent naval, military and air authorities of the contracting parties.

Article V

Without prejudice to the foregoing undertakings of the contracting parties to give each other mutual support and assistance immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, they will exchange complete and speedy information concerning any development that might threaten their independence and, in particular, concerning any development that might threaten to call the said undertakings into operation.

Article VI

The contracting parties will communicate to each other the terms of any undertaking of assistance against aggression which they have already given or may in future give to other States.

2. Should either of the contracting parties intend to give such an undertaking after the coming into force of the present agreement, the other contracting party shall, in order to insure the proper functioning of the agreement, be informed thereof.

3. Any new undertaking which the contracting parties may enter into in future shall neither limit their obligations under the present agreement nor indirectly create new obligations between the contracting party not participating in these undertakings and the third State concerned.

Article VII

Should the contracting parties be engaged in hostilities in consequence of the application of the present agreement, they will not conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

Article VIII

1. The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years.

2. Unless denounced six months before the expiry of this period it shall continue in force, each contracting party having thereafter the right to denounce it at any time by giving six months' notice to that effect.

3. The agreement shall come into force on signature.

BRITISH CABINET SEEN USING NEW POWERS AT ONCE

King's Move Hints At Decrees—Word Of Russ Action Mistrusted

Roosevelt's Peace Pleas Welcomed As Ray Of Hope In Gloom

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 25—Great Britain hailed President Roosevelt's peace appeals as a ray of hope today. But, while the nation hoped for some break in the international deadlock that would point the way to conference instead of war, it grimly began to adjust itself to a new warlike tempo.

Reports from Berlin that Russia was trying to induce Poland to settle Germany's demands peacefully were received by British official circles with reserve and apparent mistrust. A Government spokesman said the Foreign Office had heard many rumors of some sort of German-Russian collaboration, but none had so far been confirmed.

Decrees Believed Coming

King George today received Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, presumably to discuss projected orders-in-council putting into effect parts of the sweeping defense act passed last night by Parliament.

Sir Samuel gave the House of Commons assurance that although powers granted by the act were "wide, flexible and indefinite," the Government would use only those "that are actually necessary at the present time."

It was indicated that the immediate moves would be to make air-raid precautions compulsory and prevent the flight of capital from Britain. Undoubtedly the manufacture of war supplies will be given precedence over commercial orders.

Roosevelt Move Welcomed

Sir Samuel assured Parliament "that so far as the whole press is concerned there will be no censorship unless this country actually is involved in hostilities."

President Roosevelt's second appeal within twenty-four hours, directed to Chancellor Hitler of Germany and President Moscicki of Poland, came too late for comment by London morning papers, but it was welcomed generally as bolstering yesterday's Parliamentary speeches by Foreign Secretary Halifax and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Times Praises Roosevelt

Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's first suggestion that King Vittorio Emmanuele of Italy use his influence for peace, the *Times* said: "The message is a courageous attempt to make reason prevail and it is earnestly to be hoped that at this grave hour it will have a more constructive reception than Mr. Roosevelt's initiative last April."

The *Times* considered "significant" Mr. Roosevelt's "firm insistence on the principle that all nations, including the smaller and weaker nations, have an absolute right to maintain their national independence."

Civilians Get Instructions

Britain's preparations for "eventualities" were felt in every home from the mansions of Mayfair to the slums of Limehouse. Most households had some member connected with the vast defense setup, and if not, they still were aware of war preparations. For by radio, newspaper and personal visits came instructions:

That he must curtain his windows so as not to betray the city to airplanes.

That he must not hoard food, but wait for ration cards.

That his car or his household, if necessary, might be taken over by the Government.

That his money was likewise subject to requisition.

That his home was liable to search and he himself liable to secret trial if other court proceedings seemed inexpedient.

Traffic Lights Masked

At night, traffic lights were masked with black disks that allowed only a tiny cross of light to show, and busses and taxis used dim blue lights with rays tilted down. Most soliders were in their barracks.

Parliament's speedy passage yesterday of the bill giving the Government virtual dictatorial powers was nothing more than the average Briton had expected. Like the press, most Britons backed up the determination voiced by Chamberlain to keep Britain's promises to Poland.

BRITAIN LETS POUND SLIDE TO SAVE GOLD

Abandons Market Support In Relation To Dollar, Unit Slipping To $4.37

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 25—Britain took urgent and far-reaching steps today to husband her financial resources for possible war needs.

The necessity for preserving gold stocks became so compelling that the British stabilization fund abandoned its market support of the pound in relation to the United States dollar. This support has been exerted under great pressure in recent weeks and consequent heavy losses of gold.

Follows Zigzag Pattern

When the Government overnight "pulled the plug" which had pegged the pound at $4.68½, sterling opened at $4.59, fell to $4.37 and then followed a zigzag pattern which came to $4.42 at noon.

There was no indication of what new level might bring renewed support or whether the pound would be permitted to find its own level.

Under the 1936 tripartite agreement, Britain, France and the United States agreed to prevent extreme currency fluctuations. The unfavorable trade balance prompted in part by rearmament imports has made Britain desire to depreciate the pound in terms of dollars, but the United States has been reported firmly against it.

Morgenthau In Norway

The two key men in the exchange operations of the United States Government were far from world markets today. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was in Norway and M. Merle Cochrain, United States Stabilization Fund Director, sailed from France.

Both gold and silver rushed upward as a result of the falling pound. Gold set a record in terms of sterling at 150 shilling 6 pence an ounce, while silver rose to 20¼ pence an ounce.

POUND TUMBLES AS SUPPORT ENDS

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The British Government overnight "pulled the plug" which for months has pegged th peound at $4.68½, and sterling opened at $4.59, fell to a low of $4.37 and then followed a zigzag pattern which finally came to $4.42.

The Government's action indicated it had abandoned, for the time, at least, its market support of the pound in relation to the dollar. It showed the necessity for preserving the nation's gold stock for possible war needs.

There was no immediate indication of what new level might bring a renewal of Government support or whether the pound would be permitted to find its own level.

[In New York, the British pound plunged to $4.38, off 30 cents overnight, while other major currencies collapsed. Later it recovered to $4.49. Dealings were virtually suspended, for there were no big

Cabin-Class Prices Paid for Cots

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Paying cabin-class prices for cots in steamship aisles, thousands of Americans were trying to scramble home today from war-threatened Europe.

Around 500 Americans who were advised to leave Poland were aboard the Polish liner Batory, which stopped at Copenhagen today. Americans in France fought for cots aboard the President Roosevelt when the United States Lines announced that it would cancel the liner's normal trip to Hamburg and ship it from Le Havre tomorrow night for Southampton and New York.

Late last night Charles M. Schwab, ailing seventy-seven-year-old chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was carried aboard the liner Washington. Suffering from the after effects of a heart attack, Mr. Schwab was ordered by physicians to go home. Ambassador Kennedy had to intervene to get him on the boat.

After an unsuccessful attempt to book passage sooner, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr., who has been touring in the Scandinavian countries, arranged to sail aboard the steamer Bergensfjord, leaving Oslo on Wednesday.

Mr. Kennedy arranged today to get his wife and children out of Cannes, in the south of France. He said he was "going to send them home in installments," and it was likely that some of them would board the Roosevelt at Le Havre tomorrow.

Even American newspaper men in Europe were shipping their families home today.

British Laborites Appeal Direct to German People

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British Labor party tonight sent this message "to the German people":

"War is very near. You must clearly understand that if war comes Britain and France both stand firmly by their pledges to Poland.

"Your government does not tell you the truth. British labor, which is the friend of the German people, will tell you the truth.

"There need be no war. Provided that the threat of force is renounced, there can be just and peaceful settlement of all international disputes."

British War Office Bars Troop Photos

LONDON, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The War Office wrote newspaper proprietors today suggesting that pictures of troop movements and tanks be barred from publication.

It also carried attention to its "D" notices of July 11, forbidding pictures of anti-aircraft stations and movements of war material.

The "D" notice is used by the Government to bar from newspapers any information it considers against the national interest.

Art Treasures Sent to Country

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—London is prepared to "dig in." Grim city-wide preparations for possible enemy air raids today included impressively Buckingham Palace.

In the palace courtyards the dull gray shelters, about 10 feet high, made of 2 to 3-inch steel and set solidly in concrete blocks, were erected by the palace staff. More elaborate shelters for use of the royal family are elsewhere in the palace grounds.

In the streets workmen hooded street signs to prevent the reflection of lights, placed black screens broken only by an "X" over traffic lights, and shaded lamps in subway stations.

Britain's most prized art treasures were taken from the National Gallery and shipped "somewhere in England." The gallery itself was closed.

Out of Westminster Abbey came the Coronation Chair on which Sovereigns of England have been crowned since 1327. It, too, was packed for transport to the country.

30.24-2743

30.24-2743

British, Just as in 1914, Hide Coronation Chair

600-Year-Old Piece Taken From Westminster Abbey

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The six hundred-year-old coronation chair, in which King George VI was crowned May 12, 1937, today was removed from Westminster Abbey, carefully crated and taken out of London to an undisclosed hiding place. The same precaution was taken during the World War.

Made for Edward I in 1300

The coronation chair, which is oak, was made for Edward I in 1300-'01. Under the seat is the famous Stone of Scone, the stone the old kings of Scotland sat on at coronation and, according to legend, Jacob's pillow at Bethel. Every English monarch since Edward I has been crowned in the chair.

U. S. London Embassy Gets Refuge in Country

Will Move to George Weeks' Home Near Epsom if Necessary

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—In the event of war, part of the American Embassy staff probably will move to Headley Park, near Epsom, fifteen miles from London. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has accepted an offer of the house made by George Weeks, former vice-president of the National City Bank of New York.

An embassy official said Mr. Kennedy had not yet decided whether he would make the house his personal headquarters, as he "might go elsewhere."

Duke of Kent Flies Home

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Duke of Kent arrived by air from Paris today, and from many parts of Europe air liners brought hundreds of British hurrying home. The Duchess remained in Yugoslavia for the present. More than 800 Britishers had arrived at Croydon by early afternoon.

A MORGAN HOSPITAL

Financier Gives Scotch Lodge to the Government.

GANNOCHY, Scotland, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—J. Pierpont Morgan has handed over Gannochy Lodge, his grouse shooting estate here, to the British Government for use as a wartime hospital, it was disclosed today. Preparations were under way for removal of furniture to make room for hospital equipment.

Revising previous plans to travel south by the day express, the American financier decided to leave Gannochy by automobile today for his Wallhall estate near London. He expects to reach Wallhall tomorrow afternoon after an overnight stop and will sail for New York Wednesday in the Queen Mary.

ITALY CALLS 2 MORE CLASSES TO COLORS

Beckons Reservists 26 And 36, Adding 500,000 To 1,300,000 In Army

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 25—Two classes of Italian reservists were called to the colors today, bringing those under arms to a total of six classes.

The classes called today were composed of those men born in 1903 and 1913.

They were unofficially estimated to add about 500,000 men to the 1,300,000 already under arms.

Navy Almost Filled Up

It was officially announced that the naval and air ranks of Italy's fighting machine had been "almost completely filled" since August 21.

In addition to the six army classes, thirty-five battalions of militiamen have been called up, as well as specialists of other army classes.

Premier Mussolini made a brief appearance on the balcony of his Palazzo Venezia to acknowledge the cheers of a crowd this morning, but refrained from spaiking to delegations of Italian school teachers and Albanians who had come for a glimpse of him.

Papers Show Moderation

Italian newspapers have shown unusual moderation in their references to France, at whom they railed only recently for failure to heed Italy's claims for privileges in the Tunisia, the Suz Canal and Jibuti.

The Italian liner Saturnia, with a sailing list of 250 Americans, was held at Trieste after postponing its sailing, as did the Conte di Savoia and the Augustus at Genoa. Some of the Saturnia's American passengers took trains from Trieste for France in the hope of leaving French ports on other ships.

Tourists Flock To Consulate

Tourists flocked to the American Consulate in Rome, seeking advice. They were advised to start for home if they had nothing to keep them in Italy.

Premier Mussolini failed to give any indication of what consideration he might give to Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that Italy advance proposals to avert war in Europe.

King Vittorio Emanuele told Ambassador William Phillips, who delivered the President's message yesterday at the royal fishing camp near the French frontier, that he would refer it at once to his Government. He asked Phillips to than the President cordially for the message.

The message to the King was described in authoritative circles as a sort of counterpart of messages which the President sent to Adolf Hitler of Germany and President Ignace Moscicki of Poland.

Public Learns Of Danger

Fascist newspapers told today of the danger of war, but there were still few outward signs that Italy expected to be involved.

All papers appeared with streamer headlines asserting that "Polish troops surround Danzig," based on information supplied by the official German news agency. The implication was plain—that Fascists expected German patience would not endure much longer in face of this alleged provocation.

Il Popolo di Roma declared: "The catastrophe can occur from one moment to another." The only hope of averting it, the newspaper said, lay in the Poles showing "signs of repentance."

Lacks Crisis Atmosphere

Nevertheless, there was little atmosphere of crisis discernible in Rome.

The groups taking a free look at the headlines at newspaper stands were a little larger than usual. A few foreigners were buying railway tickets for abroad or arranging to close up homes or businesses. Unobtrusive notices in the newspapers reminded citizens of the depots where gas masks might be bought. Otherwise life went on as usual.

The calm was even more striking when compared with last September, when Premier Mussolini was thundering warnings and defiance in daily speeches. Now the Duce remained at his desk, keeping tabs on events.

Few Military Moves

The lack of visible military preparations was discounted by some observers. It was recalled that although similar conditions prevailed last September, several weeks later it was made known officially that various army units and the entire navy had in fact been mobilized immediately for an emergency.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's House of Commons declaration was dismissed from the Fascist press as consisting of "equivocations and deductions." *Il Popolo di Roma*, referring to the "noble appeals" which had been heard "in this tragic moment," mentioned the President's message along with those of Pope Pius and the King of the Belgians.

ROMAN PAPERS HINT DUCE MAY BRING PEACE

Intense Diplomatic Activity Cited As Reason For Optimism

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, *Saturday*, Aug. 26—Rome's two morning papers said the intense diplomatic activity being pursued in Europe had increased hopes that war could be averted.

The articles appeared to reflect official opinion, and one of the papers, *Il Mesasggero*, hinted Premier Mussolini might take a hand in trying to settle the crisis.

"Intense diplomatic activity of recent days, culminating yesterday, revives hopes," *Il Messaggero* said.

Long Talks Cited

"The long talks of the Führer with the Italian Ambassador Attolico, in continued contact with Count Ciano (Italian Foreign Minister), who has pursued the most intense diplomatic activity, the repeated encounters of our Minister of Foreign Affairs with the German Ambassador, the feverish work of the chancelleries of all Europe have created the possibility of a ray of light, an index of which is the voyage to London of Henderson, bearer of a plan of peaceful solution given him by Hitler and which at this hour ought to be the object of the most attentive examination on the part of the Government of London."

Both Il Messaggero and Il Popolo Di Roma made fervid appeals for peace, but placed responsibility for the crisis on France and England.

Warn Italy Is Prepared

The papers added, however, that if the crisis were not solved peaceably Italy was prepared.

Premier Mussolini called up approximately half a million more men yesterday to put his fighting forces on a war footing.

The call was estimated unofficially to give Italy a fighting force of about 1,700,000 men. 'Unofficial but expert estimates placed the navy personnel at about 60,000 men and the air force at 40,000, with 35,000 militiamen called up, in addition to six classes of army troops numbering 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 men.

However, if the two classes of 1901 and 1912, which were supposed to have been demobilized this month, should be kept under arms the total of men in service would be only slightly less than 2,000,000.

Kept In Service

Large numbers of these classes were understood to have been kept in service pending their replacement by the classes of 1902 and 1910, which were called up August 21.

The navy and air force have been virtually at full strength for five days.

Participation of militiamen in the recent summer maneuvers in northern Italy near the French frontier indicated that Mussolini wants them to fight if war breaks out. He has used them effectively in Africa and Spain and apparently considers them reliable troops.

Now under call to the colors are the six classes of men born in 1902, 1903, 1910, 1913, 1917 and 1918. The classes of 1903 and 1913 were summoned yesterday to report by September 3.

Ray Of Hope Seen

This was taken in foreign circles at Rome to mean that Mussolini did not expect war to break out this week end, at least.

While considering the situation yesterday, il Duce granted his usual audiences. He received the German Finance Minister, Schwerin von Krosig, who has been visiting Rome, perhaps to coordinate German and Italian finances and settle such questions as the more than $21,000,000 owed to Italian exporters by Germany.

Mussolini withheld any formal sign of his reaction to President Roosevelt's suggestion for a peace proposal, which King Vittorio Emanuele referred to the Premier from the royal fishing camp near the French frontier.

Newspapers unanimously praised the peace plea of Pope Pius, but rejected that of President Roosevelt.

Exception To Roosevelt

Virginio Gayda, the authoritative editor of *Il Giornale D'Italia*, said Roosevelt and Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, were trying to throw the blame for Europe's plight on Germany.

The press took particular exception to Roosevelt for speaking in the name of the American people and to Chamberlain's attempt "to interpret the desire of all humanity."

Both Italian and French circles professed to know nothing of a reported trip to Rome by Pierre Laval, former French Premier, who negotiated the 1935 settlement of French-Italian problems which was scrapped by Mussolini last fall.

The French in Rome indicated they were scarcely in a mood to make a deal with Italy under the pressure of present circumstances.

They said, however, that Count Ciano may have suggested to Andre Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador, that Paris persuade Poland to accede to Germany's demands. But if he did, they insisted, the Ambassador rejected the idea.

Spread Of Tension

Under the outward calm tension spread throughout Italy. Vacation resorts in the cooler mountain regions have been emptying steadily. Recall of classes of reserve officers and specialized troops have taken both guests and resort personnel away. Excepting Germans, the resorts have been almost barren of foreigners this summer.

The Government, determined to conserve gasoline for possible war use, imposed a new tax of nearly 40 per cent. raising the price to about 95 cents a gallon. This is expected to eliminate pleasure motoring in Italy.

A new tax also was announced on coffee and coffee substitutes. The figure was not revealed, but it was expected to raise the retail price of coffee, now about 85 cents a pound, to well over $1.

Short On Coffee

Italy has been short on coffe, and the tax apparently is intended to conserve most of it for the troops.

The past forty-eight hours have speeded the exodus of foreigners.

Some of the 250 Americans held in Trieste by the postponement of the sailing of the Italian liner Saturnia took trains for France. The departure of other Americans was delayed by the failure of the Conte di Savoia to sail from Genoa. In Rome the American Consulate General advised several scores of callers to leave Europe at once if they could.

The Vatican continued to watch the situation closely following the Pope's broadcast appeal to the heads of governments to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

HUNGARY PEACE PACT NEAR, RUMANIA SAYS

Observers See New Nazi Coup, Neutralizing Nations And Clinching War Supplies

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Reuter (British news agency (dispatch from Belgrade today said the Yugoslav Government had resigned.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Aug. 25 — Authoritative quarters said today that a non-aggression pact between Hungary and Rumania "is nearly ready for signature." They said discussions were "very far advanced" and the proposed treaty had been drawn up.

Official quarters in Budapest denied that any such negotiations were in progress, but said "there may be something in the future."

Informed quarters here said Germany had expressed pleasure at the project.

Called Another Nazi Victory

It was recalled that in March Hungary offered Rumania a non-aggression treaty in return for "better treatment" of the large Hungarian minority in Transylvania. Recently the Hungarian press has expressed satisfaction with the new treatment accorded Hungarians in Rumania.

Foreign observers declared that a non-aggression treaty between these two traditionally opposed nations would be a new triumph for Germany.

It would be another step toward the complete neutrality of the little nations in southeastern Europe should war break out. Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria already have signified their intention of keeping out of any war.

It was pointed out that Germany might well benefit from such neutrality. She already has a strong economic grip on southeastern Europe and is steadily increasing it. Diplomats said she would not wish fighting between the countries which constitute her *lebensraum* (living space) because they already are closely tied to her.

Benefits To Reich

A neutral southeastern Europe could supply Germany with great quantities of food and raw materials; its population would be more valuable in the fields and mines than in the trenches.

Turkey, an ally of Britain and France, would be blocked from advancing toward Germany. The western democracies could not get help to Poland from the east.

Further a neutral southeastern Europe would assure Germany a route to Russia's raw materials and oil. Rumanian oil would also be available.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY SHOCKS TOKIO CABINET

Abandons Formula to Back Anti-Comintern Pact More Strongly.

WILL PROTEST TO BERLIN

Japanese Plan 'Splendid Isolation' —More Friendly to British —Hongkong Relieved.

AUG 25 1939

TOKIO, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government was authoritatively reported today to have decided to abandon its close relations with Germany as a result of the latter's conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that the Cabinet had decided to protest to Berlin against the German treaty with Russia.

A high Japanese source said that Japan would pursue for the present a policy of "splendid isolation" without closing the door to "any country wanting friendship."

The chief secretary of the Cabinet said the Russo-German accord had caused the Government to abandon any consideration of measures to strengthen the anti-Comintern pact, in which Japan has been linked with Germany, Italy and other countries.

Japan has been on unfriendly terms with Russia since she began her conquest of Manchoukuo in 1931 and the two Powers have been carrying on intermittent warfare for the last three months on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border.

The decision, apparently calling for a major reversal of Japanese foreign policy, was said to have been reached first by the Cabinet's "Big Five"—Premier Baron Kiichiro Haranuma and the Foreign, Finance, War and Navy Ministers—and aproved later by the entire Cabinet. It was expected that Baron Hiranuma would present it today to Emperor Hirohito for his approval.

Kozo Ota, chief Cabinet secretary, in a statement after the five-Minister meeting, said:

"It is needless to say the Government should pursue an independent foreign policy based on morality irrespective of the international situation. In view, however of the new situation arising from conclusion of the German-Russian non-aggression pact, the Government has decided to abandon the formula which has been in preparation for dealing with the European situation (strengthening the anti-Comintern pact). The general policy in the future will be carefully worked out on the basis of a new idea."

The decision does not necessarily mean permanent isolation, it was said, although observers considered as only a remote possibility that Japan would undertake foreign commitments immediately, because of the shock from recent developments.

Authoritative sources said that the decision precluded any possibility of strengthening the anti-Comintern pact, but that on the other hand it possibly might mean subsequent action regarding the pact (probably denunciation), although Japan will maintain "the spirit of the anti-Comintern."

Japan now regards herself as an international free lance, starting a fresh page of foreign policy on which she can write the names of any friends she might desire.

JAPANESE DECIDE TO CHANGE POLICY

Choose "Splendid Isolation" Upon Conclusion Of Reich-Soviet Pact

Treaty Binding Tokyo To Berlin And Rome Held Actually Dead

AUG 26 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 26—Japan, shocked by Germany's pact with her old enemy, Russia, was officially stated today to have decided on a drastic change in her foreign policy, hitherto linked closely with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

She emerged as an international free lance, with her policy authoritatively described as one of "splendid isolation."

Cabinet Reaches Decision

Conclusion of the non-aggression pact between Germany and Soviet Russia prompted the reversal, decision on which was said to have been reached first by the Cabinet's big five—Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and the Foreign, Finance, War and Navy Ministers—and approved later by the entire Cabinet.

Kozo Ota, chief secretary of the Cabinet, said the Russian-German pact caused the Government to abandon any consideration of measures to strengthen the anti-Comintern pact, in which Japan has been linked with Germany, Italy and lesser countries.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said the Cabinet had decided to protest to Berlin against the German treaty with Russia. The Japanese press took a sharp attitude toward Germany and virtually agreed that the anti-Comintern treaty binding Tokyo to Berlin and Rome was actually dead.

Disagree About Manchoukuo

Relations between Japan and Soviet Russia have been strained since Japan started her conquest of Manchoukuo in 1931, and the nations have been carrying on intermittent warfare on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border for three months.

The Cabinet secretary said after the five-minister meeting that "it is needless to say the Government should pursue an independent foreign policy based on morality irrespective of the international situation. . . . The general policy in the future will be carefully worked out on the basis of a new idea."

While the Cabinet's decision was not regarded as meaning permanent isolation, most observers considered it quite unlikely that Japan now would undertake foreign commitments because of the shock of recent developments.

Authoritative sources said it was "too early" to determine what effect the change in the policy would have on future relations with the United States.

Accuses American Authorities

Instructions by Foreign Minister Arita to the Japanese Ambassador to Washington regarding alleged reports by American authorities in North China that the anti-British campaign there was harming Americans were said to be for "clarification" rather than "representations" to the American Government.

A Foreign Office spokesman, however, bluntly accused American authorities in China of transmitting false reports on the situation.

The Cabinet's decision followed day-long official activity which was believed connected with the reported impending resignation of Premier Hiranuma because of reversals in foreign policy. Domei reported that the Cabinet's decision was under discussion by army leaders. Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, former War Minister, and Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador to Great Britain, returned to Tokio from Karuizawa.

Authoritative sources indicated that the new foreign policy would in no way affect the deadlocked Tokio conference relating to the Japanese blockade of British and French Concessions at Tientsin. Domei said that Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister at Large in China, handed an official note to Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, the British Ambassador, which recited that Japan at this time does not recognize the necessity of discussions with third powers on the economics in the Tientsin situation, thereby replying to a London statement. Resumption of the Tokio conference apparently depends upon international developments.

AUG 27 1939

RUSSIA BACKS SOFIA'S CLAIMS ON RUMANIA

Move Is First Evidence Of Active Soviet-German Cooperation

Bucharest Offers Hungary Non-Aggression Pact To End Quarrel

AUG 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Aug. 25—Deputy George Markoff, Vice-President of the National Assembly, said tonight that Soviet Russia has signified its full approval of Bulgaria's territorial claims on Rumania.

Soviet Russia herself has never renounced her claims on Dobrudja, which was annexed to Rumania at the end of the World War..

Markoff said that Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier, had told him, during a long audience in the Kremlin, that Soviet Russia's help would be forthcoming because "it is the opinion of Comrade Stalin that Bulgaria should have justice."

Returns From Moscow

Markoff, who returned today from Moscow with twenty-one other deputies, told newspapermen that Premier Molotoff had said "the Soviet finds Bulgaria's claims fully justified."

It was the first sign of possible German-Russian cooperation in affecting territorial changes in Southeastern Europe. Nazi German leaders have publicly espoused Bulgaria's claims for return of the Dobrudja from Rumania.

Hungary Gets Rumanian Bid For Peace Pact

AUG 26 1939

Treaty Would Aid Reich by Furthering Neutrality in Southeastern Europe

Bucharest, Aug. 25 (AP)—Rumania offered a non-aggression pact to Hungary today, a move described by diplomats as a major step toward preserving the neutrality of Southeastern Europe in event of war.

Tentative terms, drafted by conferees in Bucharest, were being studied by the Hungarian Government with a decisive answer expected shortly.

It was learned the proposed treaty would guarantee the rights and privileges of 1,500,000 Hungarians living in Transylvania, which was awarded to Rumania after the World War.

Would End Bitter Quarrel

Conclusion of the pact would end a bitter quarrel of two decades. It would remove the Transylvanian frontier as a potential explosion point in time of crisis.

Reliable quarters here said the negotiations had been viewed favorably by Germany, dependent upon a stable and productive Southeastern Europe for supplies.

Neutralization of Germany's "living space," it was pointed out, would make most difficult military operations there by the Western powers. In addition, it would assure the Reich of a land route to Russia which would not pass over Polish territory.

Hungary, it was said, objected "some days ago" to the presence of 100,000 troops on the Rumanian side of the frontier.

King Carol's Government replied that the soldiers were on duty to assure Rumanian neutrality and that they were a considerable distance from Hungarian soil.

After this exchange of notes, drafting of the treaty was reported to have progressed rapidly. Not even the fatal shooting of two Rumanian soldiers by Hungarian frontier guards on August 17 was permitted by the two governments to disturb their relations.

Favorable Omen

Another favorable omen for Southeastern Europe's temporary avoidance of war was seen in the efforts of Serbian leaders in Yugoslavia to reconstruct the national Government to the satisfaction of 5,000,000 Croats.

After months of conferences between Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich and Croatia's spokesman, Dr. Vladimir Maček, the regency council has accepted their plans and they were being put into effect tonight. A number of Croats were to replace Serbs in the Cvetkovich Cabinet.

The Croatian autonomy campaign, like the Transylvanian minority question, had been a disturbing international factor since World War days.

SOVIET PARLIAMENT SET TO RATIFY PACT

Gets Call For Extraordinary Session Monday, Presumably On Nazi Accord

AUG 26 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 25—Russia settled down today to her new role of European isolationist and friend of Nazi Germany.

The British and French military missions, having wasted time, money and tempers in vain to bring Russia into a tri-power mutual-assistance pact, prepared to go home. Diplomatic circles considered reports that the talks might be resumed most doubtful.

Pact Before Parliament

Meanwhile it was officially announced the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. would convene in extraordinary session Monday. The Red Parliament will meet presumably to ratify the non-aggression pact with Germany.

Symbolical of the Soviet about-face in the European diplomatic lineup the Moscow radio station last night put on a special program of music by German composers. This followed obviously inspired editorials in leading newspapers explaining to the public why Germany and Russia should be friendly.

Capital Supremely Calm

Moscow appeared supremely calm despite the threatening European situation. Only official circles and the foreign colony seemed aware of the crisis.

Philosophically accepting the Government's dictum that he is now friend, not foe, of Nazi Germany, the average Russian went about his work confident that Russia would be neutral in event of European warfare and that Russia was in better position to face Japan.

3-POWER TALKS IN MOSCOW END; STAFFS RETURN

British And French Military Missions Start Their Trip Home

Bid Farewell To Russ Defense Commissar In 30-Minute Parley

AUG 27 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Saturday*, Aug. 26—The British and French military missions left Moscow early today by train for Leningrad, their staff talks with Russia ended by the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

The missions will travel homeward via Finland to avoid German territory.

The military visitors exchanged quick parting handshakes with Russian military officials, including an assistant head of the general staff, Smorodinoff.

Heads of the missions bade farewell to Marshal Klement Voroshiloff, Defense Commissar and Soviet leader in the staff discussions. The conference lasted thirty minutes.

No Resumption Expected

What took place in the meeting remained a closely guarded secret, but diplomatic quarters said it was a "million to one" that the talks, interrupted by the announcement of the German-Russian aggression pact, would not be resumed.

Soviet Russia rushed preparations, meanwhile, to give formal ratification to its surprise pact with Nazi Germany.

An extraordinary session of the Supreme Council or "Parliament" of

30.24-2745

1,143 members was called for Monday to ratify the ten-year peace pact with the Reich and hear Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff explain, in the presence of Joseph Stalin, Russia's new policy, which is as startling to most Russians as it is to foreigners.

Molotoff Not To Go To Berlin

Rumors in foreign quarters that Molotoff might fly to Berlin for an exchange of ratified treaties were discounted in sources close to the Government.

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Arrival of an unspecified number of Soviet warships at Vladivostok to bolster the Pacific fleet was reported by the newspaper Pravda today. The warships made a 15,000-mile voyage from Kronstadt in the Gulf of Finland via the Panama Canal.

Eleven Soviet Russian ships, four mine layers, three freighters, three tugs and a dredge, passed through the Panama Canal July 17.

Hear Soviet Prods Poles

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP).—A Berlin report today that the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw was making an effort to bring Germany and Poland to peaceful solution of the Danzig question impressed diplomatic circles here.

Soviet government circles, while refusing to confirm or deny the report, said, "Any effort for peace at this time is a good thing."

DUTCH MOVE TO BAR BELLIGERENT PLANES

Government Proclaims Intent To Stay Neutral; Border Troops Reinforced

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, Aug. 25—The Government issued a statement today proclaiming the determination of The Netherlands to maintain unequivocal neutrality in any European war.

The statement was particularly significant in that it expressed the Government's resolve to prevent the air passage of belligerent planes over The Netherlands. Precisely how such neutrality of the air might be enforced was not clear.

The Netherlands Government took precautionary steps last night toward troop reinforcements on the nation's borders.

Swiss Await Call to Arms

Council Warns All Able-Bodied to Prepare in Case of War

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Swiss Federal Council issued today a warning to the nation that able-bodied Swiss should "count on the possibility of a call to arms and prepare for it."

"At the present time it does not seem impossible that the international crisis may be solved in a pacific manner," the statement said. "We must also consider the eventuality of war."

FRENCH ENGINEERS CUT RHINE BRIDGES

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (AP).—French engineers tonight cut pontoon bridges across the Rhine between France and Germany north of this Swiss border city. The pontoons on the German side of all eight bridges from Basel north to Strasbourg were reported to have been pulled out.

The bridge at Hueningue, which is the largest of the eight, was cut early this evening.

The permanent railroad bridges, which are the only other means of communication across the Rhine, have been mined and are ready to be blown up at a moment's notice.

Travelers between France and Germany, forced to pass through Switzerland, brought the news of the cutting of the bridges.

League Considers Moving

GENEVA, Aug. 25 (AP).—League of Nations officials conferred today on moving the League staff and equipment to Vichy, France, in the event of war. Pay checks were issued today, instead of at the end of the month, to the 500 members of the secretariat.

Norway Firm on Neutrality

OSLO, Aug. 25 (AP).—Halvdan Koht, Norway's Foreign Minister, underlined today his nation's "firm desire" to remain neutral in case of war. He also reaffirmed the intent of the Oslo states to remain in contact with one another in the event of war and secure their interests.

CROATS GET VOICE IN YUGOSLAV RULE

Premier Cuetkovich Will Reorganize Cabinet.

BELGRADE, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Croatia's tweuty-year fight for a voice in the national government of Yugoslavia was crowned with triumph tonight as Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich began reorganizing his Cabinet to include Croat Ministers.

The Premier hurried to Belgrade today, after his settlement with Croat leader Vladko Machek was approved by the Regency Council, and informed governmental circles of the new composition of his administration.

He returned to Bled later to consult again with Regent Prince Paul.

Before Croatian home rule aims are realized, many far-reaching changes must be put into effect, but it was expected they would be worked out in a new spirit of harmony.

The hero of his 5,000,000 followers was stooped, bespectacled Dr. Machek, who only a few weeks ago declared that the Belgrade clique must accept his idea of a United States of Yugoslavia or Croatia would be forced to secede.

Spain Masses Troops Near Rock Of Gibraltar

Large Units Reported Camping Seven Miles Northeast Of British Stronghold

Gibraltar, Aug. 25 (AP)—Large concentrations of Spanish troops were reliably reported camping about seven miles northeast of Gibraltar today and troops in nearby Spanish towns were believed confined to barracks.

General Davila, commander of the Andalusia region, arrived in this area with other generals.

All Italians in Gibraltar, except the consulate staff, were ordered to leave as soon as possible.

Pius Thanks Leopold For Plea For Peace

Sends Hand-Written Letter Accepting Copy Of Belgium King's Appeal

Castel Gandolfo, Aug. 25 (AP)—Pope Pius thanked King Leopold of Belgium in a letter today for the King's share in "the common work of peace."

The Pontiff sent the King a hand-written letter accepting a copy of the King's appeal for the peaceable settlement of European disputes. Leopold made the appeal at a conference of small powers at Brussels two days ago.

Destroyers Go to Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 25 (AP).—Six British destroyers arrived here today and an additional force of destroyers and cruisers was expected over the week end.

Egypt Stands By Pact

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (AP).—A strong statement by the Prime Minister and extensive precautionary measures showed Egypt's willingness to stand by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Franco And Ministers Discuss Spain's Stand

Remain Silent On Russo-German Pact After Long Session At Burgos

Burgos, Spain, *Saturday*, Aug. 26—Generalissimo Franco and his Ministers thoroughly examined the "critical international situation" at a long Cabinet session ending early today but withheld any statement of Spain's action in event of war.

The Cabinet communique gave no hint of the Government taking any extraordinary measures.

The Cabinet kept secret its reaction to the Russo-German pact, which was reported discussed along with international affairs.

TURKISH COUNCIL MEETS

President and Army Leaders Join in Discussion of Policy

ANGORA, Turkey, Aug. 25 (AP).—President Ismet Inonu held a long meeting with the Turkish Cabinet Council tonight to discuss the international situation. High army leaders were present.

Turkey has agreements with both Britain and France for mutual assistance in event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area.

Many Moving to Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Bankers said today that European war fears might cause a flight of capital from Hongkong and Shanghai to the Philippines because of the possibility that a European war might have repercussions in Asia.

The first Britons from Hongkong were expected to arrive here this afternoon aboard the German liner Scharnhorst. Ship reports said that British residents of Hongkong, mostly women and children, took passage aboard the Scharnhorst, heeding the advice of their Government to get out of that danger spot.

Canada's Planes Ready To Move to War Posts

Military Leaves Canceled, Cabinet Holds Session

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 25 (CP).—Canada's air force units were ordered tonight to be in readiness to move to the stations they are to occupy in case of war. The move, announced by Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie, followed an earlier suspension of all leaves for members of Canada's permanent forces.

The Dominion Cabinet met for two hours under Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King for the second time in two days. The topics discussed were not disclosed.

The order canceling leaves applied to about 4,000 men in the permanent militia, 3,000 in the regular air force and 2,000 in the national services.

Canada Calls For Men

Ottawa, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press). Canada called for volunteers from the Non-Permanent Militia tonight to man coastal defenses and guard "certain vulnerable points."

Ian Mackenzie, Defense Minister, announced the call, saying it was decided at a Cabinet meeting today. Previously the air force units were ordered to be ready to move to stations they would occupy in case of war.

An order canceling leaves applied to about 4,000 men in the Permanent Militia, 3,000 in the regular air force and 2,000 in the naval services.

MADRID, AUG. 25-(AP)- NEWSPAPERS OF FRANCOIST SPAIN DECLARED TODAY THIS ATION MUST MAINTAIN PEACE AND EXPRESSED HOPE INTERVENTION BY ITALY WOULD PREVENT A EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

SPAIN, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED, WOULD QUICKLY ANNOUNCE HER NEUTRALITY IF A WAR STARTED - IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO'S EXPRESSED WISH FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO REBUILD THE NATION.

GAOSPBS 25/8/39

Canada Seizes German Ship

Sorel, Quebec, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—A warrant from the Admiralty to seize the German freighter Königsberg on a charge of theft was sworn out today as the 7,000-ton vessel steamed down the St. Lawrence river for home.

The Königsberg was due in Montreal tomorrow with 400 tons of cargo, mostly zinc oxide, but received orders from Germany to return directly home and headed downstream against the orders of Adelard Paulhus, officer in charge of national revenue in this St. Lawrence grain port forty miles east of Montreal.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, bearing the warrant, boarded the vessel at midnight as she passed Quebec on her way down the St. Lawrence.

The warrant was requested by consignees of the cargo of the 7,000-ton vessel.

Lufthansa's Marseille Office Closed

Marseille, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—The staff of the German Lufthansa Company closed its office tonight here and flew back to Berlin aboard one of its own planes.

The office had been operated here for the regular service via Marseille between Lisbon and Berlin.

Add Marseilles—aug 25

FRENCH AUTHORITIES DISCONTINUED THE FRENCH AIRPOSTAL NIGHT FLIGHT BETWEEN HERE AND PARIS.

SEHOARS 26/8/39

U. S. IS READY TO EASE SHOCK OF WAR ABROAD

Drafts Orders to Cover Operations Here in Many Industries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—A series of Government orders and proclamations was nearly ready today for issuance the moment war should come in Europe, so as to protect the United States from the shocks of the conflict.

The drafts, prepared at meetings of high Federal officials, cover steps to be taken for the financial markets, commodity markets, shipping, airplane services, communications and the like. They are authorized under the neutrality act.

Some of the orders would apply to problems which did not arise at the time of the World War.

Short Wave Radio Control

Short wave radio transmission, it was learned, would be controlled by government attaches. Because short wave transmission goes to Europe, its operation might be regarded as unneutral by one side or the other.

Comparable supervision, however, would not be exercised over the medium wave stations operating principally for the American public.

Radio transmitters on ships of belligerents coming into American ports would be sealed by government officers as the ships entered the ten-mile zone.

Transatlantic Flying Problem

Another new problem that confronted officials was transatlantic flying service. They had to decide whether, if war comes, the service should be permitted to continue. The present attitude is that it will be. The neutrality act does not specifically prohibit such service.

However, because recent treaties require reciprocity if the Atlantic Clipper or other American transatlantic services continue, the British and French must be permitted to start or continue air services to the United States.

The main difficulty on this point would be that under the neutrality act, airplanes—whether civil or military—are implements of war.

Armed Merchant Vessels

Officials also have had to decide what to do in the case of merchant vessels of belligerents arriving here with guns mounted on their decks.

Some of the big new liners of Britain and France have gun foundations sturdy enough to permit them to carry cannon, the equivalent in caliber of those carried on destroyers or light cruisers.

The neutrality act provides that the President shall specify restrictions to be placed on the use of American ports by submarines or armed merchant vessels or foreign states if he finds restrictions are needed to promote United States security.

Guns for Defense Only

The draft of conditions which had been prepared will permit armed liners or merchantmen of belligerents to come into American ports if they arrive in pursuance of a regular schedule and if the evident presumption is that their guns are for use only for defense.

If it should become known that a liner or merchantman was going out of its course to make itself useful in any military way, such as attacking enemy commerce, that ship would be forbidden entrance into American ports.

Hull to Govern Any War Relief Soliciting in U.S.

Neutrality Act's Loan Ban May Be Spur to European Pleas for American Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The moment a European war comes, if it does, and the neutrality act is invoked, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is prepared to promulgate rules governing the collection of funds in the United States for the relief of suffering in the fighting nations.

Officials, remembering the hundreds of millions contributed in this country for relief in the last war, expect to see a strong appeal made to Americans by the war-torn countries. They are also convinced that, in view of the state of public feeling in the United States, Great Britain and France would be by far the largest beneficiaries of the collections. Voluntary contributions may prove of considerable assistance in the absence of loans forbidden by the neutrality act.

The neutrality law prohibits the solicitation and collection of funds in this country for any belligerent government, but it does permit the collection of money for charitable purposes.

The act says:

"Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the solicitation or collection of funds to be used for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, when such solicitation or collection of funds is made on behalf of and for use by any person or organzation whch is not acting for or on behalf of any such government, etc."

The division of controls of the State Department would undoubtedly take supervision over the collection of funds here for the relief of belligerent peoples. This division, of which Joseph Green is the chief, had similar supervision over the collection of funds for both sides in the Spanish civil war.

Persons or organizations not acting on behalf of the belligerent governments or any subdivision of those governments, and desiring to solicit contributions in this country, would have to register with the State Department.

These persons and organizations would have to provide to the Secretary of States certain information under oath. This would include their names and addresses, the means which they intend to use in soliciting or collecting contributions the purpose for which the contributions were intended, the names and addresses of the person or organizations to whom the contributions would be sent, and the names and addresses of their responsible officers.

Secretary Hull would issue an acceptance of the registration if the applicant was found acceptable. This acceptance would have to be in the possession of the organization soliciting funds before it began such solicitation, but it could not be exhibited or used in such a way as to convey the impression of an official indorsement.

The persons or organizations collecting funds would have to submit to the State Department each month a sworn statement showing the amount of the contributions received and the disposition of them.

SERIES OF WAR PROCLAMATIONS READY FOR U.S.

One Provides For Government Control Of Short-Wave Radio

Clipper Flights Neutrality Problem—May Be Continued

AUG 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 25—A series of Government orders and proclamations, intended to protect the United States from the shocks of a war in Europe, was nearly ready today.

The drafts, prepared at meetings of high Federal officials, cover steps to be taken for the financial markets, commodity markets, shipping, airplane services and communications. They are authorized under the Neutrality Act.

Some of the orders would apply to problems which did not arise at the time of the World War.

May Control Radio

Shore-wave radio transmission, it was learned, would be controlled by Government attaches. Because short-wave transmission goes to Europe, its operation might be regarded as unneutral. Such stations would not be permitted to broadcast matter likely to be regarded as unneutral by one side or the other.

Comparable supervision, however, would not be exercised over the medium-wave stations operating principally for the American public.

Radio transmitters on ships of belligerents coming into American ports would be sealed by Government officers as the ships entered the ten-mile zone.

Ocean Flights A Problem

Another new problem is the transatlantic flying service. The officials had to decide whether, if war comes, the service should be permitted to continue. The present attitude is that it will be. The Neutrality Act does not specifically prohibit such service.

However, because recent treaties require reciprocity if the Atlantic Clipper or other American transatlantic services continue, the British and French must be permitted to start or continue air services to the United States.

Still Implements Of War

The main difficulty on this point would be that under the Neutrality Act, airplanes—whether civil or military—are implements of war.

Officials also have had to decide what to do in the case of merchant vessels of belligerents arriving here with guns mounted.

Some of the big new liners of Britain and France have gun foundations sturdy enough to permit them to carry cannon as large as those of destroyers or light cruisers.

The Neutrality Act provides that the President shall specify restrictions to be placed on the use of American ports

U. S. Army Officers Get Mobilization Day Orders

Instructions, Declared Routine, Also Go to Guard Leaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Army officers said today mobilization day orders were in the hands of all regular-army officers and officers of the National Guard.

The orders, they said, were sent out each year and therefore there was no special significance in the fact that this year's notices had been dispatched only recently.

The orders name a mobilization point for each officer at which he must report as soon as possible after the "M-day" proclamation has been issued.

Questionnaires also have been sent recently to reserve officers asking them to make reports within sixty days on their availability for mobilization. Army officers said these, too, were sent out annually, and nothing special was being done this year.

TANNENBERG DEFEAT OF RUSSIA EXPLAINED

Terrain Of World War Battle Offered Many Obstacles To Strange Armies

Washington, Aug. 25—Headline events are again in order for the quiet little village of Tannenberg in East Prussia.

"The speech of Adolf Hitler, scheduled for August 27 in commemoration of a German World War victory, will be broadcast to the world from one of Europe's most historic spots," points out a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

Came Early In War

"It was in the vicinity of Tannenberg, twenty-five years ago, that German troops defeated the Russians in an important early battle of the war. The Russian army had invaded East Prussia, their strategy being to force the Germans to send troops to the east and so to relieve pressure on France in the west. After a disastrous battle, in which both sides lost heavily, the original German commander had been considering withdrawal when a new factor appeared on the German side. General Von Hindenburg, retired three years before because of old age, was recalled and put in charge of the East Prussian operations.

"Under his leadership, the Tannenberg victory over the numerically superior Russian forces was of great strategic and moral value to the Germans at the outset of the war. Moreover, it helped counteract an ancient German defeat at this same spot. More than 500 years earlier, in 1410, Tannenberg had seen the invading Teutonic Knights overwhelmingly vanquished by the combined Polish and Lithuanian armies.

Hostile Terrain

"In this region of East Prussia, nature has been generally on the side of the invaded peoples. A land of swamps and lakes, it offers many physical difficulties to strange commanders and armies. The Russian rout in the World War, while partly attributed to the hunger and exhaustion of the foreigners, is also properly to be credited in large part to fact that the invaders' activities were hindered and their advances 'stalled' in the mire of

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an unknown and hostile terrain.

"By contrast, the German commander at the Tannenberg battle knew the country well. Von Hindenburg spent his childhood at Neudeck, some thirty miles west of Tannenberg. After his death in August, 1934, a military-funeral cortege—lighted by flares and searchlights—made a dramatic night procession from Neubeck to the Tannenberg National Monument. Eight generals acted as pallbearers to carry the coffin to the gun-carriage.

Monument Has Eight Towers

"On its way through the fields and woods of East Prussia, the long procession stopped once for a five-minute period at Frögenau hill, from which the German Field Marshal had directed his troops during the battle of twenty years before.

"The huge Tannenberg Monument, where Von Hindenburg's body is buried, includes eight massive, but architecturally simple, towers, some used as memorial buildings, others as youth hostels.

"The near-by town of Tannenberg, which gave its name to the memorial and to the battle known around the world, has a population of little more than 700 people."

Orders Throws Atlantic Shipping Into Confusion

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—Shipping between New York and Europe was thrown into confusion today when all German boats were ordered to return to Germany at once and other nationalities canceled sailings or ordered their vessels to sail at once for home ports.

The order affecting German boats found not one of the crack Nazi passenger liners in a Nazi port.

The Italian line announced all sailings for Mediterranean ports had been canceled indefinitely.

Those Now At Sea

Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd line ships at sea now are:

Europa—In mid-ocean, en route to Germany.

Bremen—Two days out of Cherbourg bound for New York.

Hamburg—Two days out of New York for Germany.

Hansa—Left Hamburg Thursday for New York.

Deutschland—Arrived Southampton Thursday, no word on departure.

New York and St. Louis—In New York harbor.

Columbus—Cruising West Indies.

Great Britain called the Queen of Bermuda, popular liner connecting New York with Bermuda, into Government service. She was to leave next week for Britain.

The Anchor Line (British) canceled sailings of the Caledonia and California, from Glasgow, for New York. Marine officials said they believed the vessels would be used for troopships in the event of war.

A123

NIGHT LEAD BELGIAN

BRUSSELS, AUG. 25-(AP)-THIS CITY RAPIDLY BECAME A WARLIKE CAPITAL TONIGHT.

AUG 26 1939

TROOPS LEFT ALL THE CITY GARRISONS FOR STATIONS NEARER THE BORDER.

ALL CAFES WERE CLOSED TEMPORARILY AND CIVIL SERVANTS WERE MOBILIZED FOR REARGUARD WORK.

THE NATION, WHICH TODAY REAFFIRMED ITS STRICT NEUTRALITY, WAS IN WHAT OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS "A STATE OF ACTIVE DEFENSE." THE NUMBER OF MEN UNDER ARMS COULD NOT BE ESTIMATED.

EXPORT OF GAS MASKS AND FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT WAS PUT UNDER LICENSE.

THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS ANNOUNCED WHEAT STOCKS TO LAST SEVEN MONTHS WERE STORED AWAY FROM AIRRAID DANGER.

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BRUSSELS, AUG 25-(AP)-THE BELGIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE CABINET TODAY TO OBTAIN AN ADDITIONAL 200,000 GAS MASKS.

AUG 26 1939

BRUSSELS--1ST ADD GAS MASKS (FOREIGN BRIEFS) XXX GAS MASKS.

THESE MASKS WERE IN ADDITION TO [illegible] ALREADY IN HAND.

PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT CONFERRED WITH KING LEOPOLD AND A CABINET MEETING TOOK BROAD PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF AN UNSPECIFIED NATURE.

THE CABINET ALSO STRONGLY REAFFIRMED BELGIUM'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

BELGIUM IS KNOWN TO HAVE REINFORCED HER BORDERS. TUESDAY NIGHT ALL ARMY LEAVES WERE CANCELLED AND THE MILITARY FORCES PLACED ON THE ALERT.

AUG 26 1939

A77

ARMY PREPAREDNESS

LONDON, AUG. 25-(AP)-BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVY WOULD BE HER IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTION TO THE JOINT BRITISH-FRENCH FORCES IN EVENT OF WAR, BUT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD EXPECT TO REINFORCE FRANCE WITH BOTH AN ARMY AND AN AIR FORCE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

WHATEVER THE PRODUCTION OF BOMBERS AND PURSUIT PLANES AND THE TRAINING OF PILOTS, AVIATION EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IS OR SOON WILL BE FORMIDABLE.

SINCE FRANCE HAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT ARMIES AND WOULD BEAR THE BRUNT OF ANY LAND FIGHTING, THE ENGLISH ARMY FOR THE MOMENT WOULD BE A SECONDARY FACTOR.

THIS BRITISH ARMY, NEUTRAL MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID TONIGHT, NEEDS STILL FURTHER PREPARATION BEFORE IT COULD HOPE TO EQUAL THE HIGHLY-TRAINED FORCES OF GERMANY.

THESE OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THERE WERE "SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES" IN FIELD ARTILLERY, TANKS AND MACHINE GUNS AS PART OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S UNPREPAREDNESS. THEY SAID THEY BELIEVED IT WOULD TAKE SIX MONTHS OF "TREMENDOUS EFFORT" TO PLACE HALF A MILLION MEN, FULLY EQUIPPED, IN THE FIELD.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE TERRITORIAL ARMY, WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE UNITED STATES, MIGHT BE MOBILIZED IN THREE WEEKS BUT THAT IT WOULD TAKE "TWO OR THREE MONTHS OF INTENSIVE TRAINING TO PREPARE THEM FOR AN ENEMY AS FORMIDABLE AS THE GERMAN ARMY."

AUG 26 1939

THE INITIAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PROBABLY WOULD BE FOUR DIVISIONS WHICH WOULD TOTAL 68,000 MEN.

"EVEN FOR THIS SMALL FORCE SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT MIGHT BE MAKESHIFT," THE OBSERVERS SAID.

ALTHOUGH THE TERRITORIALS, BRISKLY RECRUITED SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, NUMBER ABOUT 246,000 AT FULL STRENGTH THEY ARE ABOUT 10,000 UNDER THAT FIGURE AT PRESENT.

"SOME UNITS MIGHT BE SENT TO THE CONTINENT PURELY AS A MATTER OF MORALE. BUT, LIKE THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF 1917, THEY WOULD HAVE TO UNDERGO RIGOROUS TRAINING BEFORE THEY WOULD BE FIT FOR FRONT LINE DUTY," THE OBSERVERS AGREED.

EXPERTS ESTIMATE THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY IN METROPOLITAN LONDON AT ABOUT 11,000 GUNS AND RATE THE MORALE AND ABILITY OF THE GUNNERS AS HIGH.

"THE TERRITORIAL UNITS IN THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORCES," THEY SAID, "ARE AMONG THE BEST. NATURALLY THE TRAINING DOES NOT TAKE LONG--JUST TEACHING EACH MAN HOW TO HANDLE ONE BIT OF MECHANISM--BUT THEY HAVE PICKED IT UP QUICKLY AND ARE EXCEEDINGLY WELL-TRAINED."

THE OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT ALTHOUGH THE BREN GUN, A LIGHT MACHINE GUN, HAS BEEN PRODUCED UP TO SPECIFICATIONS AND DISTRIBUTED TO THE REGULAR ARMY AND SOME TERRITORIAL UNITS, THE FIELD ARTILLERY "WITHOUT WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREPARE AN INFANTRY ATTACK," IS WEAK.

"SO ARE THE MACHINE GUN UNITS, AND GERMANY IS STRONG IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS," THEY SAID.

"OF COURSE THE BRITISH ARMY WILL BE USED ONLY TO COMPLEMENT THE FRENCH ARMY," ONE OBSERVER POINTED OUT. "THE LATTER ORGANIZATION IS JUST AS GOOD AS THE MAN IN THE STREET HEARS, PERHAPS EVEN BETTER. I BELIEVE IT IS FULLY AS GOOD AS THE GERMAN ARMY ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SOME DIFFERENCES.

"THE FRENCH FOR INSTANCE HAVE MORE WELL TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED OFFICERS FOR USE AS BATTALION, COMPANY, TROOP AND BATTER COMMANDERS, A DEFICIENCY WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD TO MAKE UP.

"SOME SAY THE GERMAN ARTILLERY IS BETTER. SOME SAY THE FRENCH. WE DO KNOW THE FRENCH HAVE WONDERFUL TANKS."

SHOULD GERMANY ATTACK POLAND THE OPINION IS THAT "THE GERMANS WILL SMASH THE POLISH ARMY BY NEXT SPRING.

THIS OF COURSE IS ON THE ASSUMPTION THE POLISH ARMY FIGHTS ALONE."

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EVEN IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE JOIN THE POLES IT WILL BE "A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK" SAID THE OBSERVERS.

"POLAND IS FAR AWAY, IT WILL BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO MOVE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES THERE."

BE758PED

AUG 26 1939

JERUSALEM, AUG 25-(AP)-A MAJOR PORTION OF THE PALESTINE GARRISON OF BRITISH TROOPS WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO EGYPT TO STRENGTHEN THE BORDER WITH ITALY'S LIBYA.

AUG 26 1939

BRESLAU, AUG.2...)-(AP)- ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS CITIZENS WERE REPORTED ARRIVING AT BEUTHEN, HINDENBURG AND OTHER UPPER SILESIAN BORDER TOWNS FROM POLISH SILESIA TODAY AS THE STREAM OF GERMAN REFUGEES FROM POLAND ABRUPTLY ENDED.

THE BERLIN MIDDAY PAPER BERLINER ZEITUNG SAID THAT "MOBILIZATION" OF POLISH TROOPS LEFT NO PATHS OPEN FOR GERMAN NATIONALS TRYING TO CROSS INTO THE REICH.

NINE ENGLISHMEN, EMPLOYEES OF THE HARRIMAN-GIESCHE CONCERN IN POLISH UPPER SILESIA, REACHED BEUTHEN THIS MORNING ON A TRUCK WITH THEIR BELONGINGS IN 37 BAGS AND BOXES. THIS NEWS IS CARRIED UNDER DOUBLE COLUMN FRONTPAGE HEADLINE: "EVEN ENGLISHMEN SEEK REFUGE IN GERMANY"

G12QAPDS 25/8/39

LONDON, AUG.25-(AP)-AN AIR RAIDS PRECAUTION NOTICE TODAY SAID 240 MOTOR COACHES HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO AMBULANCES AND ARE STATIONED AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN

AUG 26 1939

LONDON.

E333PDS 25/8/39 GB 1235 P

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, AUG.25-(AP)- AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION TO STAND BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EVENT OF A EUROPEAN WAR WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY IN A RADIOCAST BY R.G. MENZIES, THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTER.

AUG 26 1939

CAPETOWN, AUG.25-(AP)- THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA PLACED GUARDS AT ALL STRATEGIC POINTS TODAY AND THE BATTLE CRUISER HEPTUNE SAILED FROM SIMONTOWN FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

ALL SHORE LEAVES FROM THE GERMAN LINER WINDHUK WERE CANCELLED, PREPARATORY TO SAILING TOMORROW.

- DASH -

SOUTHAMPTON, AUG.25-(AP)- THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER HANSA FAILED TO EMBARK 200 PASSENGERS WAITING ON A TENDER TO EMBARK FOR NEW YORK RETURNED HERE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE 22,000 TON LINER LEFT HAMBURG YESTERDAY AND WAS EXPECTED TO CALL AT COWES ROAD. AFTER WAITING TWO HOURS WITHOUT RECEIVING REPLIES TO ITS RADIO MESSAGES, THE TENDER TURNED BACK. NO EXPLANATION OF THE LINER'S MOVEMENTS WAS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

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AUG 26 1939

GB 1253 P

LONDON, AUG. 23,-(AP)- AN APPEAL FOR "PRAYER THAT EVEN NOW THE CRIME AND HORROR OF WAR MAY BE AVERTED" APPEARED IN A LETTER TO THE TIMES THIS MORNING OVER THE SIGNATURE OF COSMO CANTUAR, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE PRIMATE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FIXED SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, FOR "SPECIAL AND UNITED ACTS OF PRAYER" THAT TIME BE GIVEN " WHEREIN NATIONS MAY TRY TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES BY PEACEFUL MEANS, PPRAYER FOR ALL TO WHOM THE TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN COMMITTED THAT THEY MAY BE RESTRAINED AND GUIDED BY THE SPIRIT OF GOD; PARYER THAT THROUGH ALL THESE CONFUSIONS GOD'S WILL MAY BE DONE."

THE PRIMATE SAID THERE WAS NO NEED FOR ANY SPECIAL FORMS AND THAT "THE LESSONS APPOINTED FOR SUNDAY ASTERISKS " HAVE 'AN APPROPRIATENESS OF THEIR OWN."

PIOPARS 25/8/39

UG 26 1939

LONDON, AUG 26 -(AP)- THE GERMAN EMBASSY EARLY TODAY DISCLOSED THAT ALL GERMANS LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN HAD BEEN ADVISED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AT ONCE.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID ALL GERMAN JOURNALISTS IN LONDON HAD BEEN RECALLED.

BLEDABS 26/8/39

AUG 27 1939

London God reconciled

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADVISED BRITISH SUBJECTS TO CANCEL ANY VACATIONS ABROAD AND AMERICAN TOURISTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES---NUMBERING BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000--- WERE COUNSELED BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY TO GO HOME IMMEDIATELY.

OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY, HOWEVER, SAID THEY HAD NOT ADVISED THEIR NATIONALS TO LEAVE BRITAIN BUT 10 OF THEM WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLOWN LAST NIGHT TO BERLIN.

AUG 27 1939

NUMBERS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEFT LONDON FOR THE COUNTRY WHILE WORKMEN HURRIED CONSTRUCTION OF AIR RAID SHELTERS IN THE CITY'S PARKS BESIDE SHINY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

LONDON SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ORDERED TO RETURN FROM VACATION TO PREPARE FOR POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN.

GAB 28A

30.24-2751

PHILADELPHIA,AUG 26-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL, DISTINGUISHED BRITISH STATESMAN, WAS QUOTED BY THE EVENING BULLETIN TODAY AS SAYING IN A TRANS-OCEANIC TELEPHONE DISCUSSION OF THE EUROPEAN CIRISIS THAT "I THINK IT'S TOO LATE FOR APPEASEMENT."

"UNLESS THERE IS SOMETHING THAT I DON'T KNOW ABOUT, THE SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE," HE WAS QUOTED. "POLAND PROBABLY WILL BE ATTACKED SHORTLY, AND A HISTORIC ERROR OF 150 YEARS AGO WILL BE REPEATED."

THE BULLETIN SAID CHURCHILL, WHO WAS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALITY WHEN GREAT BRITAIN ENTERED THE WORLD AGAINST GERMANY, DECRIED "LIES" HE ASSERTED WERE COMING OUT OF THE REICH, AND ADDED:

"THEY'RE GOING TO GET MORE THAN LIES BEFORE WE'RE THROUGH WITH THEM THIS TIME."

CHURCHILL EXPRESSED HOPE, THE BULLETIN SAID, THAT "AMERICA WOULD COME ALONG ON THAT NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION" IN EVENT THE CRISIS WORSENS.

AUG 27 1939

UNDATED POLISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 27 1939

FOR THE FOURTH TIME SINCE THE 10TH CENTURY, WHEN SHE EMERGED AS A NATION TORN FROM THE FLANK OF THE TOTTERING MORAVIAN EMPIRE, POLAND TODAY FACED THE THREAT OF A PARTITION.

THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG IS A SORE POINT BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND, BUT IT IS ONLY A SYMBOL OF THE FRICTION.

POLAND NEARLY A THOUSAND YEARS AGO WAS MUCH LARGER THAN TODAY, BUT THE TROUBLE IS THAT THE NEW POLAND, CREATED BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES IN 1919, CONTAINS WHAT FORMERLY WAS PART OF GERMANY. ADOLF HITLER WANTS BACK ALL OF FORMER GERMANY.

30.24-2751

POLAND TODAY IS A COMPOSITE. TWO-THIRDS OF THE LAND WAS TAKEN FROM OLD RUSSIA AND NEARLY ONE-THIRD FROM GERMANY AND THE FORMER AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. A SMALL SLICE CAME FROM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN LAST YEAR'S PARTITION OF THAT COUNTRY.

IN ORDER TO GIVE POLAND ACCESS TO THE BALTIC SEA, A BLOCK OF GERMAN LAND, MAINLY THE FORMER PROVINCES OF POSEN AND POMERANIA WERE INCLUDED WITH DANZIG AS A PORT. DANZIG REMAINED UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHICH STILL THEORETICALLY GOVERNS IT. GERMANS GAINED CONTROL OF DANZIG AND THE POLES BUILT NEARBY THE NEW SEAPORT OF GDYNIA. FRICTION OVER THAT AND THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR RETURN OF FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY CONSTANTLY ENVENOMED THE TWO NEIGHBORS.

GERMANY WAS SPLIT IN TWO BY THIS "POLISH CORRIDOR" TO THE BALTIC, BUT HAD SPECIAL TRANSPORT RIGHTS ON THE RAILROAD CONNECTING THE TWO PARTS. EVENTUALLY HITLER PRESSED FOR A SETTLEMENT. ON APRIL 28 IN A SPEECH HE DENOUNCED THE POLISH-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT AND DEMANDED IMMEDIATELY A STRIP OF TRULY GERMAN LAND ACROSS THE POLISH CORRIDOR TO MAKE GERMANY AGAIN A UNIT.

AUG 27 1939

HE SAID THE NEXT TIME THE PRICE WOULD BE HIGHER. HITLER'S PRESENT DEMANDS ARE THAT "NEXT TIME" AND THE PRICE IS HIGHER--GERMANY WANTS HER FORMER LAND RETURNED--ALTHOUGH AS YET IT IS NOT KNOWN EXACTLY WHAT HITLER DEMANDS. THE BEST INFORMATION IS THAT HE WANTS THE CORRIDOR AND SUPERVISION OVER POLISH AFFAIRS.

POLAND STANDS FIRMLY AGAINST ANY CONCESSION TO GERMANY UNDER THREATS. SHE IS BACKED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHO PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO AID HER AGAINST ANY ATTACK WHICH POLAND REGARDED AS ENDANGERING HER INDEPENDENCE AND WHICH SHE RESISTED WITH FORCE.

POLAND'S HISTORY AS A KINGDOM BEGAN IN 963 UNDER THE REIGN OF

MIESZKO, WHOSE GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER HAD WRESTED ITS BEGINNINGS--
A PROVINCE EXTENDING FROM THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS TO THE BUG RIVER--
FROM THE FALLING MORAVIAN EMPIRE.

SHE GRADUALLY GREW, AT ONE TIME EXTENDING OVER PART OF WHAT IS NOW WESTERN RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, AS FAR SOUTH AS WHAT FORMERLY WAS CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, AND AS FAR NORTH AS WHAT IS NOW LATVIA ON THE BALTIC, AND WITH A WESTERN FRONTIER APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AS HER PRESENT BORDER.

(MORE)

SHE DISAPPEARED AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE UNDER TREATIES CONCLUDED IN 1795, PARTITIONING HER BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

NOT UNTIL 1919 DID SHE AGAIN APPEAR AS A NATION, CARVED INTO THE WORLD MAPS BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY FOLLOWS:

965--POLAND ORGANIZED.

FEB. 17, 1772--RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA SIGN FIRST PARTITION TREATY STRIPPING POLAND OF ONE-FOURTH OF HER TERRITORY.

SEPT. 23, 1793--IN SECOND PARTITION, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA CUT POLAND TO ONE-THIRD OF ORIGINAL SIZE WITH 3,500,000 POPULATION.

MARCH, 1794--KOSCIUSZKO BECOMES POLISH DICTATOR, RECOVERS LOST LANDS.

1795--NATION OBLITERATED BY FINAL PARTITION BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

1807--NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES DUCHY OF WARSAW.

1813--RESURGENCE OF NAPOLEON'S FOES OBLITERATES THE DUCHY.

JUNE 3, 1916--ALLIED GOVERNMENTS BACK INDEPENDENT, UNITED POLAND.

OCT. 15, 1916--"FREE AND RE-UNITED POLISH STATE" ANNOUNCED.

NOV. 5, 1916--CABINET PROCLAIMS POLISH REPUBLIC.

NOV. 12, 1916--JOSEPH PILSUDSKI BECOMES GOVERNMENT HEAD.

JUNE 28, 1919--TREATY OF VERSAILLES GIVES POLAND LARGER PART OF POZNAN (POSEN) AND PART OF WEST PRUSSIA; DANZIG MADE FREE CITY UNDER PROTECTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WITHIN POLISH CUSTOMS SYSTEM.

1920-21-22-23--FRONTIER PROBLEMS SETTLED AND POLISH BORDERS FINALLY DEFINED.

JAN. 26, 1934--GERMANY AND POLAND SIGN 10-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

MAY 5, 1934--POLISH-RUSSIAN TREATY EXTENDED TO 1945.

MARCH 31, 1939--FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN PLEDGE AID TO POLAND IF SHE CONSIDERS HER INDEPENDENCE THREATENED AND RESISTS.

APRIL 28--HITLER DENOUNCES PACT WITH POLAND AND DEMANDS RETURN OF DANZIG AND ROUTE THROUGH CORRIDOR TO EAST PRUSSIA.

MAY 5--POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK REJECTS GERMAN DEMANDS BUT HOLDS DOOR OPEN FOR PEACEFUL TALKS.

JULY 10--ENGLAND SAYS DANZIG CHANGE WITHOUT POLISH CONSENT WILL BE CONSIDERED AGGRESSION AND BRITAIN WILL RESIST.

AUG. 6--POLISH MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ CALLS DANZIG "LUNG OF POLAND'S ECONOMIC LIFE AND WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED."

AUG. 19--GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO POLISH BORDERS.

AUG. 23--HITLER REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED ALL POLISH TERRITORY ONCE GERMAN-RULED AND PROTECTORATE OVER REST OF POLAND.

AUG. 24--GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT SIGNED.

AUG. 25--POLAND FACES ANXIOUS FUTURE.

30.24-2753

30.24-2763

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN UNDATED POLISH AFTER THIRD GRAPH ENDING XXX FORMER GERMANY.

THE POPULATION OF POLAND TODAY IS 34,000,000 AND THE COUNTRY COVERS 150,000 SQUARE MILES.

POLAND TODAY XXX FOURTH GRAPH PREVIOUS.

POLISH-GERMAN CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING GERMANY'S ANNEXATION OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ON MARCH 15 OF THIS YEAR AND LITHUANIA'S SURRENDER OF MEMEL TO THE REICH ON MARCH 22, THE LAST ADDITION TO ADOLF HITLER'S GREATER GERMANY, POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS SUDDENLY GREW TENSE. POLAND CARRIED THROUGH A PARTIAL MOBILIZATION AND REJECTED GERMAN SUGGESTIONS FOR RETURN OF DANZIG AND A ROUTE ACROSS POMORZE, THE POLISH CORRIDOR. HERE ARE PRINCIPAL DATES IN THE CONTROVERSY:

MARCH 31--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCES GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL AID POLAND IF HER INDEPENDENCE IS THREATENED AND SHE RESISTS.

AUG 27 1939

APRIL 15--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKS CHANCELLOR HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO GIVE 31 NATIONS, INCLUDING POLAND, ASSURANCES OF NON-AGGRESSION FOR AT LEAST 10 YEARS.

APRIL 28--HITLER, REPLYING IN REICHSTAG SPEECH, DENOUNCES 1934 TEN-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH POLAND AND DEMANDS THE RETURN OF DANZIG TO THE REICH, ALSO A ROUTE THROUGH POMORZE, THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

MAY 5--POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOZEF BECK, REJECTS HITLER'S DEMANDS BUT HOLDS DOOR OPEN FOR PEACEFUL TALKS.

(MORE) JH6A6AED

JUNE 17--PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS OF GERMANY, IN SPEECH AT DANZIG, SAYS FREE CITY'S RETURN TO GERMANY IS INEVITABLE.

JUNE 29--PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND PROCLAIMS DETERMINATION TO KEEP OUTLET TO THE SEA.

JULY 10--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS ANY CHANGE IN DANZIG WITHOUT POLAND'S CONSENT WILL BE CONSIDERED ACT OF AGGRESSION, AND BRITAIN WILL RESIST COUP FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT.

AUG. 6--MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ SAYS DANZIG "LUNG OF POLAND'S ECONOMIC LIFE AND WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED."

AUG.14--HITLER CONFERS WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT CIANO. DECISIONS UNDISCLOSED.

AUG 27 1939

AUG.15--PROF.CARL J.BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER OF DANZIG, CONFERS WITH HITLER, BUT BURCKHARDT FAILS TO EMERGE AS MEDIATOR.

AUG.18--GERMAN MILITARY ACTIVITY EXPANDS GREATLY IN SLOVAKIA. NAZIS ASSERT 76,000 GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF POLAND.

AUG.19--GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO POLISH BORDERS.

AUG.20--250,000 GERMAN TROOPS MASSED IN SLOVAKIA; GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED.

AUG.21--PLAN FOR GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT ANNOUNCED.

AUG.22--POLISH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE POLICY TOWARD DANZIG AND GERMANY UNCHANGED AS A RESULT OF MOSCOW-BERLIN PACT.

EF

AUG.23--HITLER REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED ALL POLISH TERRITORY ONCE GERMAN-RULED, PROTECTORATE OVER REST OF POLAND, AND THREATENS

PARTITION IF SHE FIGHTS; HE REJECTS BRITISH WARNINGS; KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, SPEAKING FOR SIX OTHER SMALL NATIONS, URGES PEACE UPON WORLD LEADERS; FRANCE AND BRITAIN TAKE SWEEPING MILITARY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES.

AUG.24--GERMANY AND RUSSIA SIGN TEN-YEAR NONAGGRESSION PACT; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE FOR PEACE; POPE PIUS MAKES PEACE APPEAL TO WORLD; BRITISH PARLIAMENT GIVES GOVERNMENT VIRTUAL DICTATORIAL POWERS; PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SAYS BRITAIN IN "IMMINENT PERIL OF WAR" BUT STANDS BY POLAND.

JH711AED

AUG 27 1939

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

AUG 28 1939

NEW YORK,AUG.25--THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION PACT HAS IMMEASURABLY INCREASED THE STRAIN ON WAR-TENSE EUROPE, AND HAS SENT THE CRISIS RUSHING TOWARDS A SHOWDOWN WHICH MAY COME AT ANY MOMENT.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO THINK OF ANY GREATER BLOW THAT COULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH "HALT HITLER" ALLIES.

ONE WOULD HAVE TO SEARCH LONG TO FIND ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT WHICH COULD HAVE STRENGTHENED HERR HITLER'S HAND SO MUCH, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS HISTORIC MOMENT, AS THE SEEMING ASSURANCE THAT RUSSIA WOULD BE NEUTRAL IN EVENT OF WAR.

WHETHER THE NAZI LEADER HAS GAMBLED BY MORTGAGING HIS FUTURE IS SOMETHING WHICH ONLY THAT FUTURE CAN DISCLOSE.

HIS IMMEDIATE CONCERN HAS BEEN TO KEEP THE RUSSIAN ARMY OFF HIS BACK IN THIS GREAT SHOW-DOWN, AND LET THE MORROW TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TURN-OVER BEGINS TO BE APPARENT WHEN ONE PAUSES TO CONSIDER THAT RUSSIA IS CREDITED WITH BEING ONE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD SUFFICIENTLY SELF-CONTAINED TO BE ABLE TO WAGE WAR INDEFINITELY ON ITS OWN RESOURCES. THE OTHER IS THE UNITED STATES.

NOT ONLY HAS IT VAST NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BUT ALMOST UNLIMITED MAN-POWER UPON WHICH TO DRAW FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. ITS STANDING ARMY AT THE MOMENT MAY BE TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAD BEEN BANKING ON THIS SUPPORT. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE LOSS IS OBVIOUS. IT IS DOUBLE SERIOUS IN THAT, WITH RUSSIA AS AN ALLY, THEY HAD GERMANY HEMMED IN ON TWO SIDES. NOW, APART FROM POLAND, THE GERMANS HAVE TO WORRY ONLY ABOUT THEIR WESTERN FRONT ALONG WHICH RUNS THE POWERFUL SIEGFRIED LINE.

ONE POINT WHICH MUST BE CAUSING CONCERN TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE IS WHETHER GERMANY MIGHT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES FROM A NEUTRAL RUSSIA. THE TWO COUNTRIES SIGNED A TRADE AGREEMENT, INVOLVING BIG FIGURES, JUST PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE NONAGGRESSION PACT. ONE OF GERMANY'S PRESENT WEAKNESSES IS IN WAR SUPPLIES, AND ACCESS TO RUSSIAN STORES WOULD MEAN MORE THAN ACTUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM MOST COUNTRIES.

AUG 28 1939

SUCH A POSITION MIGHT NEVER ARISE. RUSSIA HASN'T GIVEN ANY FURTHER EXPLANATION OF HER POSITION THAN APPEARS ON THE FACE OF THE TEXT OF THE PACT AS ISSUED. ONE THING MOSCOW DOESN'T INDULGE IN VERY MUCH IS TALKING, BUT REMAINS THE ENIGMATIC SPHYNX.

WHATEVER RUSSIA'S THOUGHTS ARE SPECIFICALLY, THEY MUST BE

ALONG SATISFACTORY LINES. IF THERE IS A GENERAL WAR AND THE SOVIET UNION REMAINS NEUTRAL, IT MIGHT FIND ITSELF THE PARAMOUNT POWER OF EUROPE AT THE FINISH.

AS9 (NYC OUT)

ANOTHER THING:-THE NONAGGRESSION PACT REMOVES, AT LEAST IN THEORY, A POTENTIAL GERMAN MENACE TO RUSSIA'S WESTERN FRONT AND LEAVES THE SOVIET UNION FREE TO DEAL WITH JAPAN.

IN VIEW OF THIS, OBSERVERS LOOK FOR A HEAVY INCREASE IN RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHINA.

BUT TO GET BACK TO EUROPE, POLAND'S POSITION HAS BEEN RENDERED MUCH MORE DIFFICULT. LACK OF RUSSIAN SUPPORT LEAVES HER ISOLATED WITH THE CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE THAT BECAUSE OF THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION NEITHER FRANCE NOR ENGLAND COULD BRING HER AID QUICKLY IN EVENT THAT THE HUGE GERMAN WAR-MACHINE SHOULD START TO ROLL.

BUT IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO SAY WAR ISN'T INEVITABLE, DESPITE THE GRAVITY OF THE CRISIS.

FORCES OF PEACE AT WORK IN MANY DIRECTIONS--OUR OWN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, POPE PIUS, THE SMALL COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE HEADED BY BELGIUM. ALSO THERE ARE INDICATIONS, THAT HERR HITLER BELIEVES NOW THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL FIGHT. WHETHER THAT MAY HELP THE SITUATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

JH740AED

30.24-2755

30.24-2755

Britain Replying Today to Hitler's New Demands For Danzig and Pre-War Frontiers; France Tells Him To Negotiate; Mussolini Now Injects Own Claims

ENGLAND'S GERMAN ENVOY HURRIES INTO PARLEY WITH CHAMBERLAIN AND HALIFAX

Emergency Cabinet Meeting Expected—Henderson Slated To Fly Back To Berlin Yet Today With Answer To Führer

Britons Digging In—London Buildings Fortified With Sandbags—Blackouts Prepared—Troops On Move—Balloon Barrages Manned

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—After a three-hour conference with the British Ambassador to Berlin, who flew to London from a meeting with Adolf Hitler, Prime Minister Chamberlain summoned an emergency Cabinet meeting on the European crisis for this evening.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 26—Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, bearing Adolf Hitler's latest views, arrived by plane

G 26 1939

AUG 27 1939

AUG 27 1939

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MAY MEET ON MONDAY

Cabinet Drafts Its Reply to Hitler, Which Henderson Will Fly to Berlin Tomorrow —To Ask Clarification.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—In informed quarters it was said tonight that Prime Minister Chamberlain had decided to call a special meeting of Parliament Monday as a result of the message from Adolf Hitler flown to London today by the British Ambassador.

This report followed the disclosure that the British Government would send a reply to Hitler's message tomorrow. The Cabinet met in emergency session to draft the answer.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, who flew to London this morning with the German Fuehrer's message, will take the British reply back by plane tomorrow morning.

There was no indication what this answer would be, but it was said in informed quarters that further comments from Hitler might have to be conveyed to London.

This was interpreted as indicating that the British Government was unable to give a definite final reply to the Fuehrer's proposals without further clarification of his views.

It had been expected that Sir Nevile would go back to Berlin this afternoon, but this was made impossible by the length of his talks with Prime Minister Chamberlain and King George and by the necessity of a Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet meeting adourned at 8:55 P. M. (3:55 P. M. New York time) after considering the question for nearly two and a half hours. There will be another meeting at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. There was no official statement as to the nature of the reply to Hitler.

Polish Ambassador Calls.

The Foreign Secretary, who had been present at a three-hour conference of Mr. Chamberlain and the British envoy, immediately consulted with Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador to London, at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Nevile and Lord Halifax held their conference at luncheon at 10 Downing street.

Soon after the announcement of the Cabinet meeting the Polish Ambassador in London, Count Edward Raczynsky, called at the Foreign Office.

These happenings coupled with reports as to the nature of Sir Nevile's conversations with Hitler yesterday, led to speculation on the prospect of some form of negotiation.

Hitler's New Mood.

From usually well-informed diplomatic sources came reports that Hitler had made a strong bid for negotiation of the German-Polish dispute in his separate meetings with both Sir Nevile and the French Ambassador in Berlin, Robert Coulondre.

Although Hitler was said to have withheld specific definition of what would satisfy him, these reports said he stressed throughout his desire to avoid war with Great Britain and France.

He was said to have stressed the question of the German minority in Poland—a factor which cast some doubt on the possibility of negotiation in view of its similarity to Hitler's technic in last year's Czecho-Slovak crisis.

On the question of Danzig, Hitler was said to have held closely to claims for return of the Free City to Germany and a motor corridor through the Polish Corridor. But his show of indignation at the alleged mistreatment of Germans in Poland indicated, these informants said, that the minority question now was joined with the Danzig claims.

The visit of the Polish Ambassador to the Foreign Office, although possibly only to receive a report on what Sir Nevile had told the British Ministers, assumed significance nevertheless in the speculation about prospective negotiations.

Britain Restrains Optimism.

Mr. Chamberlain has declared repeatedly that Germany and Poland should negotiate directly on their differences. It was thus regarded in diplomatic quarters as possible that the Polish Ambassador might be sounded out on Poland's attitude toward negotiations before the British Cabinet met.

Despite the indications of negotiations, there was a tendency in British quarters throughout the day to restrain optimism and military preparations went on at rapid speed.

After his long stay at 10 Downing street, Sir Nevile went to Buckingham Palace to give a personal report to King George.

Sir Nevile reached Croydon Airport shortly after 12:15 P. M. (7:15 A. M., New York time), and drove immediately by automobile to the Foreign Office.

Country Digs In.

Meanwhile, the country dug in against eventualities. Downtown buildings were fortified with sandbags. Windows were screened with opaque cloth and paper to put London into position for a complete blackout to hide from hostile airplanes.

Traffic lights were masked. The street lighting system was ready to be switched off at an instant's notice. Schools were reopened in evacuation areas for a test of evacuation plans. At military centers, there was a continuous going and coming of troops. Anti-aircraft guns were wheeled into position. Balloon barrages were fully manned.

Navy at Strategic Points.

Britain's Navy was reported at strategic battle stations in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

Householders besieged provision stores to lay in emergency supplies. Many dealers said they were so swamped with big orders for canned vegetables and meats that they could not make deliveries until next week. Police were recalled from their leaves. Work on air raid shelters was expedited.

The pound sterling dropped to $4.42 after the Government withdrew its support yesterday to conserve gold stocks for emergency.

Germans were advised by their embassy to leave Britain, and German newspaper men were withdrawn from London. American tourists continued their exodus, jamming transport facilities.

today to report them. From Croydon Airport he drove immediately to the Foreign Office.

King George commanded him to come to Buckingham Palace after he had conferred with Foreign Secretary Halifax and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Chamberlain was believed to be considering calling an emergency Cabinet meeting. Ambassador Henderson intended to fly back to Berlin yet today.

Hitler Believed Yielding

There was a general feeling in informed quarters that Henderson's report would include a German hint at possibilities of discussing terms in Hitler's row with Poland.

An interim report that Henderson made on his Hitler interview, before he arrived with full details, was said in Government circles to have left the Cabinet men here "neither more nor less hopeful."

Whatever Henderson reports, it was said, Britain will tread carefully, still determined to fight for Poland should that nation feel its independence necessitates war.

Britons Digging In

Meanwhile, the country "dug in." Downtown buildings were fortified with sandbags. Windows were screened with opaque cloth and paper to put London in position for a complete "blackout." Traffic lights were masked.

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Navy At Battle Stations

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Two Bombings Occur

Meanwhile, internal disorders alarmed the country. A bomb explosion at Coventry in the English midlands killed five persons and injured fifty, and a blast at the west coast resort of Blackpool damaged the town hall. Police blamed the Irish Republican Army and made sweeping searches for IRA sympathizers in both cities. Several were under detention.

Special guards were placed around Government buildings in London because of reports of an IRA plot to bomb them.

Times Editorial Noted

Significance was attached today to a long editorial entitled "Efforts for Peace" which appeared in the *Times*, which often reflects Government views. This praised President Roosevelt's peace appeals and suggested that his proposal for direct negotiation between Poland and Germany was "the obvious one which might conceivably be accepted, and which certainly ought to be accepted, by the Reich."

The *Times* added: "It is the normal way of settling differences between civilized nations; and the Polish Government have more than once expressed their readiness to discuss any solution of the Danzig problem that does not impair their vital rights in the city state. Bilateral negotiation is also a method which has been consistently favored by the British Government, whose intervention in the first instance was partly prompted by the desire to render it possible upon equal terms."

Germans Pour Out Of Britain

"*Auf wiedersehen*" echoed in Liverpool street station today as hundreds of Germans, obeying Berlin's command, jammed a boat train to go home via the Netherlands. The train ran two sections.

Anxious men, tearful women, bewildered and crying children struggled for seats. As the train pulled out hands and handkerchiefs were waved to those who had to wait for another section. No one shouted "*Heil Hitler*," but *Heil Frieden*" (hail peace).

Firm Against Yielding To Hitler's Demands

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Sunday editorials of London's morning newspapers took firm stands against yielding to Hitler's demands on Poland.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* said "(the Führer) must clearly understand that neither the Government nor the people of Britain will acquiesce in another settlement on the lines of the Munich agreement. Whether he likes it or not, that is the position."

The *Sunday Times* said "to be acceptable it must be a peace which will take us out of the vicious circle of suspicion and menace and fear that have cursed Europe in recent years."

Stresses Friendship Of U. S.

The *Graphic*—"It is necessary . . . not to be unduly hopeful that Hitler has heeded the noble appeals for peace made by President Roosevelt, the Pope and the King of the Belgians. Above all we have the friendship and active sympathy of the United States."

Dispatch—"The war of nerves has already been fought and won by Britain and her allies."

In the *Sunday Pictorial* Stephen King-Hall, the publicist, said "I assume that we shall shortly be in a state of war with Germany. . . . There can be no peace—except the peace of the tomb of liberty—whilst the Nazi regime controls the destinies of the German nation."

"The world's issue is on the knife-edge and tonight may decide," J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Observer* wrote.

Promise Or Deception

He called the report brought by Sir Nevile Henderson "a ray," but "we cannot yet guess whether it is a true light of promise or a phosphorescent deception."

Garvin contended that Germany expected announcement of its Russian pact to shock Britain and France into immediate surrender, adding:

"Whatever comes, the democracies have escaped forever the smirch and ruin of that shame, folly and disaster. Within twenty-four hours the British and French governments announced that they would stand by their pledge to the utmost and the last."

Other "Gleams" Cited

Postponements of the Nürnberg rally and the Tannenberg commemoration festival in Germany also offer a gleam, he said. . . . "The peace pleas of King Leopold of Belgium, the Pope and President Roosevelt have had their effect.

"Above all, the American President's messages to the Reich and Italy are outstanding in the practical vigor of their suggestions for pause and parley. They cannot be merely scouted or flouted this time."

AUG 27 1939

30. 24-2757

30.24-2757

FÜHRER EXPECTS LONDON'S FINAL WORD BEFORE NIGHT; SILENT UPON NEW U. S. PLEA

Nation Expects Momentous Speech — Crowds Gather At Chancellery—Broadcast By Army Chief Canceled, Hinting He's Needed

Officials Deny Any Negotiation With Poland, Hint Question Of War Or Peace Is Being Decided By England, France, Italy

AUG 27 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 26—Reports in Foreign Office circles today said Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, was taking a "plan for a constructive solution" of the Polish-German issue from Adolf Hitler to Prime Minister Chamberlain.

They said Sir Nevile was expected back in Berlin yet today.

High officials in the Propaganda Ministry would neither confirm nor deny the report of a peace plan, but it became apparent elsewhere that Sir Nevile was conveying some kind of proposals from Hitler to Chamberlain. Whether they were written or verbal could not be learned.

Hitler Speech Rumored

Reports that Hitler would address the nation through a hastily assembled Reichstag session before the day's end ran through Berlin, but official quarters said they knew nothing of such a plan "at this hour." The Reichstag secretariat said no preparations were being made for a meeting.

Report Spreads Swiftly

Nevertheless the report spread with amazing rapidity. At about 11 A. M. (5 A. M., E.S.T.) the Associated Press offices were telephoned by various friends of the editors, who said they had heard that the Reichstag call would be announced forthwith on the radio.

Before entering Government offices at noon, the Associated Press correspondent asked some of the hundreds of people standing across the street from the Chancellery why they were there. "Haven't you heard?" they asked. "The Reichstag is to be called together."

Army Head's Speech Canceled

Shortly after noon it was announced that a speech which Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, army chief of staff, was to make to all German armed forces had been canceled. He was to have spoken on the significnace of the Tannenberg victory over Russia twenty-five years ago. The cancellation was taken to indicate that the head of the army was considered more necessary elsewhere than at the microphone.

While the crowds were still outside the Chancellery at noon, Field Marshall Goering, the Reichstag head drov into the courtyard.

In 1936, when German troops reentered the Rhineland, Hitler was speaking to the Reichstag.

Polish Negotiations Denied

Officials remained extremely tight-lipped on the whole situation. The one positive statement to be elicited was that the Polish Ambasador and the German Government are not in touch with each other. The real decisions, it was intimated, were being made in London, Paris and Rome.

Nobody in authority would say whether President Roosevelt's second appeal to Hitler had yet been read by him.

No official word was available on the nature of the British Ambassador's mission to London. The morning press has with such unanimity been demanding a return to the German frontiers of 1914 that it may be assumed that Hitler stuck to this as his minimum demand.

No Sign Of Important Turn

German troops, in any case, stood ready along the Polish frontier, should he order them into action.

Without giving any reason, Germany shut off all telephone, telegraph and cable communication to points outside the country for seven hours last night. Then, suddenly, connections were restored.

There was no indication that Nazi leaders had been in touch with countries abroad during the night after Hitler's afternoon talks with the British, French, Japanese and Italian Ambassadors, or that any important turn in developments had occurred.

Several Ominous Steps

Germany, however, took several ominous steps last night. It halted all commercial airplane flights abroad. It ordered all German ships at sea to return to port and those at anchor to remain so. It canceled the long-planned celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its World War victory over the Russians at Tannenberg, East Prussia. The reason given was the "tense situation."

In London the German Embassy disclosed that all Germans living in Great Britain had been advised to leave the country at once.

Blasts At Poland Kept Up

The Nazi press continued to print extensive accounts of "Polish terror," of alleged firing on German planes by Polish anti-aircraft guns, of German refugees being slain or beaten.

Berlin, usually alive with merry-makers on Friday nights, was hushed strangely. Most of its residents kept close to their radios. The press was preparing them carefully for possible military action.

Whirl Of Military Moves

During the night German troops in the Gleiwitz area advanced to Polish border positions. Staff officers took over one entire floor of a Gleiwitz hotel as a headquarters. Soldiers mined the main road between Gleiwitz and Beuthen, a border town. Barricades were ready to be thrown across other highways.

The protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (formerly Czecho-Slovakia) felt the effects of preparedness measures. Nurses of Prague, with the exception of the Czech Red Cross, were ordered to report immediately to their district commanders. Vehicles were being requisitioned.

"Reich Will Strike Back Heavily"

The *Boersen Zeitung*, with close ties to the War Ministry, said:

"Germany will strike back most heavily against every attack. Its Fascist friend (Italy) not only gives a warning through partial mobilization of 2,500,000 men, but also joins in the genuine front for defense of peace, which is most seriously endangered by the flame-throwers on the Thames and the pathological war intoxication of the Poles.

"The hour hand advances closer to twelve. Poland seeks the hour after midnight. Will England rush along into obscurity?"

Berlin Sees War Averted.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—A trustworthy and authoritative informant insisted today that a compromise in the German-Polish crisis is under way and declared that the "danger of a world war is definitely averted."

The informant stuck to his viewpoint, even when he was shown the latest developments, including Germany's prohibition on private aviation, the stoppage of boat service to Danzig, the cancellation of a large number of trains, and the designation of Upper Silesia as an "area of military operations."

Optimism in official quarters, however, was extremely guarded for there were no clear cut signs that negotiations would materialize fully or, if begun, would succeed.

All these measures, he explained, had been decided upon earlier and were now being executed, as it always takes time for an order from the top to come through to those who must give it effect.

The turning point, the informant contended, came at 2 o'clock this morning. At that time, he said, an order to begin operations along the Polish border and at Danzig at 4:30 this morning was rescinded.

Reports Pressure By Army.

At 2 A. M. telephone and telegraph communications with foreign countries were resumed after an interruption of seven nours.

High army quarters, the informant said, strongly advised Adolf Hitler to show the same willingness to negotiate that Polish President Moscicki had shown in his reply to President Roosevelt.

The result, he said, was British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson's mission to London today. Paris and Rome also were advised of Hitler's latest offer, the informant said.

This assertion was borne out by information divulged by a Government spokesman this morning, to the effect that "the really big decisions" are being arrived at in Berlin, Rome, Paris and London.

Sir Nevile, the informant said, would not have flown to London had he not been convinced that his mission had chances of success.

Financial Circles Cheered.

In Berlin's financial section the same optimism prevailed. Here, too, it was held, a turn for the better had come.

The optimistic informant agreed, as did financial and other responsible quarters, that tense days are still ahead and that anything might yet happen.

On all sides, the informant said, it must be expected that the highest preparedness and watchfulness would continue.

The reports of favorable prospects for negotiations came upon a scene that seemed to give the lie to optimism. Thousands of young Germans had been routed out of their beds at night and called to the colors. There had been stoppages of traffic, congestion of railways, a lack of gasoline and delayed delivery of mail.

Address to Army Canceled.

After the calling off of the big week end Tannenberg celebrations, in which more than 1,000,000 veterans were to have participated, the radio announced that Col.-Gen. Walter van Brauchitsch, chief commander of the army, had canceled an address to all soldiers and officers scheduled for tonight. The address was intended to give German soldiers a review of the battle, twenty-five years ago, when the Germans defeated their present pact-partners, the Russians. Undoubtedly, too, it had been intended to restate Germany's determination to risk everything rather than yield in her demands.

Reichstag Call Rumored.

Rumors of a sudden meeting of the Reichstag, which ran through Berlin, seemed later in the day to have been at least premature. It was believed, however, that if a compromise were reached, Hitler might decide to call the Reichstag to announce the result.

Officialdom continued to be exceedingly tight lipped on the situation.

The one and only positive statement to be elicited was that Polish Ambassador Josef Lipski and the German Government are not in contact with each other.

Shuts Off All Communication.

Without giving a reason, Germany shut off all telephone, telegraph and cable communication to points outside the country from 6:30 P. M. until almost 2 A. M. (1:30 P. M. to 9 P. M. New York time yesterday), leading to fears of impending military action. Then, suddenly, and still without explanation, connections were restored.

Whether this precipitate return to normality had any meaning in relation to the crisis could not be learned.

There was no indication that Nazi leaders had been in touch with countries abroad during the night after Herr Hitler had received the British, French, Japanese and Italian ambassadors late yesterday afternoon, or that any important turn in developments had occurred.

The German Government, however, took several ominous steps last night.

It halted all commercial airplane flights abroad. It ordered all German ships at sea to return to port and those at anchor to remain in their harbors.

It also canceled the long planned celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German world war victory over the Russians at Tannenberg in East Prussia.

The reason given was the tense situation.

[In London the German embassy disclosed all Germans living in Great Britain had been advised to leave the country at once.]

Again Charge 'Polish Terror.'

At the same time, the Nazi press continued its extensive accounts of "Polish terror," of alleged shootings on German planes by Polish anti-aircraft guns, of German refugees being slain, beaten or otherwise mistreated

Government departments in Berlin were busy far into the night, and lights burned in most foreign embassies until early morning.

A large crowd gathered outside Herr Hitler's chancellery on the Wilhelmstrasse, hoping for sight of the Fuehrer, or perhaps an important announcement. Their vigil was fruitless.

The great German metropolis, usually alive with merrymakers on Friday nights, was hushed strangely.

On edge because of sensational reports in the German press of "criminal provocations" by the Poles, most Berliners kept close to their radios. The press was preparing them carefully for possible German military action—a step which at once would affect deeply most German family circles.

During the night German troops in the Gleiwitz area advanced to eastern border positions, while staff officers took over one entire floor of a Gleiwitz hotel as a headquarters. Officers constantly went in and out of the hotel.

Soldiers mined the main road be-

1939

tween Gleiwitz and Beuthen,, a border town. Barricades were ready to be thrown across other highways.

Effects in Protectorate.

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (formerly Czecho-Slovakia) felt the effects of preparedness measures. Nurses of Prague, with the exception of the Czech Red Cross, received orders to report immediately to their district commanders.

Trucks and other vehicles were being requisitioned.

Editorially, the inspired Nazi press kept up its belligerent and warning tone toward Poland and England. The Boersen Zeitung, with close ties to the Wor Ministry, was typical.

It said:

"Germany will strike back most heavily against every attack. Its Fascist friend (Italy) not only gives a warning through partial mobilization of 2,500,000 men, but also joins in the genuine front for defense of peace which is most seriously endangered by the flame throwers on the Thames and the pathological war intoxication of the Poles.

"The hour hand advances closer to twelve. Poland seeks the hour after midnight. Will England rush along into obscurity?"

GERMANS FORBID PRIVATE FLYING

Large Number of Trains to Stop Sunday.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Aviation Minister Field Marshal Goering today forbade all private flying in Germany. The ban, effective immediately, does not apply to the air force or the regular Lufthansa passenger service.

Foreign commercial planes may fly on specified routes only with the specific permission of German aviation authorities. Special routes will be designated along which commercial aircraft must proceed to the Berlin-Tempelhof and Koenigsberg-Devau airports.

Curtailment of railroad passenger traffic beginning on Sunday also was announced. A brief statement said that the Federal railways were forced for traffic reasons to suspend a considerable number of trains.

Steamship service between Swinemuende and Danzig also was suspended.

NAZI PEACE DAY CANCELLATION HELD OMINOUS

Abandonment Of Party's Celebration Dampens Optimism Over Crisis

Believed Actuated By Adverse London Reaction To Demands

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 26—Adolf Hitler called off his Nazi "party day of peace" tonight without waiting for English reaction to his outline of "minimum demands" on Poland.

The cancellation of the Nazis' biggest show, which was to have taken place at Nürnberg, beginning September 2, dampened faintly rising hopes that Europe might get out of its present difficulties peaceably.

The party's "day of peace," a name chosen by Hitler himself, will not be held unless events in the immediate future warrant the holding of such a congress, it was stated, in a brief official announcement.

Linked With London Action

It was called off less than an hour after the British Cabinet in London had finished pondering Hitler's "minimum demands," which British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson had rushed to the English capital by airplane.

The impression here was that through his diplomatic organization Hitler had heard that the British answer probably would indicate that, from the English point of view, the German demands on Poland were regarded as excessive.

Germany's hasty answer apparently was to call off its party "day of peace."

Back In Old Stalemate

The result shortly before midnight was that Europe again was back in the old stalemate, and with the question of whether the next few days are to bring peace or war still unanswered.

Henderson was expected back here tomorrow forenoon with the British answer to the latest German proposals.

The cancellation of the party convention, for which vast preparations had been made, was regarded as new evidence of the seriousness with which Germany regards the European outlook.

Optimism Dampened

The latest Nazi step had the immediate effect of dampening the slight optimism which had been spreading through Berlin earlier in the evening.

The drastic action was regarded as another indication that the Wilhelmstrasse was taking an increasingly serious view of developments.

A Nazi *Partei Tag*, with its arrangements for participation by more than million persons, is not called off lightly.

It was also indicated that Berlin was somewhat less than satisfied with reports from France as to the manner in which German proposals for the solution of the Polish Corridor-Danzig problem had been received.

Daladier Implication Resented

It was indicated that Premier Edouard Daladier's comment that there "can be no conference simply to satisfy Germany's claims" had created the impression here that the Western powers believed Germany was demanding something that was unjust or unacceptable.

The German Government, on the contrary, has consistently held that its demands on Poland are moderate and entirely justifiable.

An ominous implication lay in the fact that Hitler and all Germany had been advertising the Nazi congress as the "Party Day of Peace."

Another Ominous Note

Another ominous note was the suggestion that the congress would be held on some other dates only if circumstances seemed to permit.

But it was obvious that all Nazi and Government leaders figured on being too busy with more pressing matters the next few weeks to take part in a party convention.

Before this development the chances for peace in Europe appeared brighter through the negotiations with Britain and France.

Optimism in official quarters was extremely guarded, however, for there were no clear-cut signs that negotiations would succeed.

Furthermore the hour hand had moved so close to the hour of 12, that until armies are back in barracks, the danger of action still exists.

War Declared Averted

One usually well informed person with great optimism, nevertheless, went so far as to predict that "the danger of a world war is definitely averted."

German military moves, if any are to be made, were not expected until after Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, returns from London, probably tomorrow morning, with the British Government's observations on Hitler's "minimum demands" which the Ambassador took to London by airplane today.

There was no mention, meanwhile, of President Roosevelt's second peace message stating that the Polish President had agreed to negotiate on the basis of Roosevelt's proposal to the Polish President and Hitler yesterday. Neither the first message nor the second one was mentioned in the German press and official quarters today said they had no comment to make on the matter, other than that no reply had been sent to Washington.

Hitler's "Minimum Demands"

Hitler's "minimum demands" were believed to be for the return of Danzig and a part of the Corridor.

The British Government's reply was expected in diplomatic quarters here to be either a flat "yes" or "no."

A compromise appeared possible after 2 A. M. today (8 P. M. Friday, E. S. T.) when, one source said, marching orders set for 4.30 A. M. were canceled on advice of army leaders.

Seven hours of isolation from the outside world ended at that hour, and telephonic and telegraphic communications were restored. The isolation, it was learned tonight, had been ordered as a military measure.

Mobilization Still Goes On

Mobilization of reserves and requisitioning of commercial and private vehicles were speeded up throughout the day, however, either in fulfillment of orders given sometime previously or as a precaution against a breakdown of conversations with the British Government.

An order was issued forbidding all postal communication with soldiers for ten days.

Veterans of the last war were included among reserves called in today. Nurses were enrolled. Ministers were told where to report as chaplains. Orders to report were still being received in the late afternoon.

Commercial airplane transportation abroad, which was halted yesterday, was resumed this afternoon.

Peace Seems In Offing

Mild Nazi editorial comment seemed to support the growing belief that the desire of high quarters for a peaceful solution had increased overnight.

Commentators did not speak of war but said "a solution is near" and argued that Great Britain and France at last had seen the impossibility of military action against Germany now that Russia had left their camp by signing a pact with the Reich.

Everything indicated that Hitler would call the Reichstag for another major speech. Practically all the deputies were in Berlin tonight ready to assemble at a few hours' notice. An official said no order for such a meeting had yet been given.

That der Führer soon would address the nation and the world on the present crisis seemed highly probable.

Food Bogey Bobs Up

The old food shortage bogey bobbed up again in the midst of the crisis. Some meat markets sold but a quarter of a pound of meat per customer regardless of the family's size. Fruit also was short. Sale of gasoline was stopped except to military people and diplomats.

The Japanese Embassy took the most drastic action of any embassy in evacuating its nationals. A Japanese ship called at Hamburg and took 200 Japanese, mostly women and children, to Sweden to await developments. About 200 Japanese remained in Germany.

The American Embassy sent all American residents written notice that they should leave the Reich.

The British Embassy's secretaries moved from their homes into the Em-

Reich Puts In Effect Rationing Cards For Certain Necessities

Berlin, Aug. 27 (AP)—German citizens were notified today that because of the emergency they must have official certificates to buy a long list of articles in the neighborhood store.

To get necessities such as shoes, soap, household coal, some textiles, eggs and cocoa, they must show the merchant a so-called "bezugsschein" which will be valid for four weeks.

Germans recalled that during the World War similar rationing schemes were not introduced until the war had been under way about two years.

Policemen, in groups of three, going about Berlin pasting up signs indicating the way to the nearest air-raid shelters.

23 GERMAN TANKS PASS SLOVAK TOWN

250,000 Nazi Troops Now on Polish-Slovak Line.

ZILINA, Slovakia, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—German tanks and heavy artillery rumbled through Zilina today bound for the Slovak-Polish frontier, where more than 250,000 German troops are concentrated.

It was learned that 100 German war planes had arrived at Slovak airports, most of which have been in disuse since the end of the Czecho-Slovak Republic last March.

Townspeople counted twenty-three tanks moving northward toward the border this morning.

Trains brought additional German troops to Zilina last night, while motor lorries transported thousands to frontier points.

There was no attempt by the German military command to conceal its preparations for a "breakthrough" on Poland's southern flank if Berlin gives the word.

The vital Polish rail-head of the Teschen lies just thirty miles from Zilina. Under present circumstances it could be subjected to a combined air attack, long-range artillery bombardment and strong infantry assault supported by tanks.

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS

German School Emptied as Fire Siren Is Mistaken for Raid

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP).—Children were learning their lessons diligently this morning in the Pankow district school when sirens howled. In accordance with regulations against air attacks, the school was emptied within two minutes and the children were homeward bound.

Chagrined teachers then learned that the warning was only the fire siren of a near-by factory. But the children had a holiday anyway.

MINES, FARMS CAUSE OF TUG FOR SILESIA

Region's People Placid, But Its

Nazi Press Blares Terrorism Charges At Poles

[By the Associated Press]

Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, Germany, Aug. 18 (By Transatlantic Plane)—Upper Silesia, a "hot spot" in the Polish-German dispute, is considered valuable by both of those countries because of its heavy industry and flourishing agriculture.

The smokestacks which dot its horizon mark coal and iron mines and smelting plants.

The farm people are picturesque, the women particularly, because of their dress.

Black is the predominant color, but it is relieved by brilliantly hued needlework.

Life Goes On Placidly

The girls of the village wear black skirts over an undisclosed number of petticoats, black laced vests, black shawl and black head kerchief. On each garment is a single broad stripe of color.

These people continue to live placidly along the country roads despite the roar of military trucks carrying trench-digging soldiers. The drive for a "new" Germany has not penetrated deeply, although the people take part in Nazi organizations.

Press Rips At Poles

The press of the region is not placid, however; it protests constantly against the treatment of Czechs by the Poles, who took over part of the neighboring Olsa river region when Germany broke up Czecho-Slovakia.

When Poland "took back" her minority at that time, the Nazi newspapers wrote that she had "brought home into Poland" Poles who long had been subjected to Czech overlording. Today the Nazi press sees with other eyes; the Poles now are the terrorists."

A Sample Outburst

The newspaper *Oberschlesische Wanderer* recently said:

"The Polish terror in the Olsa region has forced the greater part of the Czech population out of the area. What remains is from day to day being submitted to new oppressions.

"Men of Czech nationality are being forced to appear before officials, and there are told that it is their duty to fight on the Polish side 'in the war against Germany that stands before us.' Under pressure they are told to become members of armed groups and to take part in military training."

30.24-2758

30.24-2759

Gleiwitz Is Put In War Area

Gleiwitz, Germany, Aug. 26 (AP). A decree published here today established Gleiwitz as an "area of military operations," causing an immediate upswing in the militarization process in this Upper Silesian industrial area.

The telegraph office and railroad stations were under guard.

Reserves wearing new cartridge belts, unoiled boots and new leather slings on their rifles, were hurrying about staff offices in the Hotel Haus Oberschlesien.

Signal Corps troops have been rearranging the telephone system at this hotel to accommodate the great number of military calls. From a few officers quartered here two weeks ago, now three floors have been given over for army use.

Upper Silesia Militarized.

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Upper Silesian industrial region has become an "area of military operations" by order of Col.-Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the German Army.

At 2 P. M. today red signs were pasted in prominent places in this city announcing the area's new status and calling on the people to stand behind the Fuehrer in "these decisive days."

Nazi Party Congress Cancelled.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The German Government tonight cancelled the Nazi Party Congress which was to have been held at Nuernberg beginning September 2.

PARIS ANSWER TO HITLER PEACE TERMS DELIVERED TO HIM BY AMBASSADOR

France's Guarantee To Poland And Intention To Make Good On It Stressed—Dealing With Warsaw On Equality Basis Demanded

Three More Groups Of Reservists Called Up As Daladier Drafts Response To Berlin—Up To 3,000,000 Frenchmen Now Under Arms

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sunday, Aug. 27—Sunday morning newspapers published several pictures today showing British colonial troops and British sailors landing from England yesterday at Dieppe, France, and heading for an undisclosed destination.

These pictures were the first indication given publicly here that British troops had crossed the Channel.

The military secrets law bans any identifying of the troops and sailors by regiment or indicating their destination.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 26—France was reported tonight to have told Germany in a firm response to Reichsführer Hitler's peace proposals that the way to settle the European crisis was for Germany to negotiate directly with Poland.

The French answer, handed personally to the Nazi chieftain this afternoon by Ambassador Robert Coulondre, was said by Paris diplomatic sources to have stated the French position in two points:

1. France does not want to have to fight, but she has given her guarantee to Poland and intends to make good on it.
2. If Germany wants a peaceful solution she must negotiate a settlement directly with Poland as equal power treating with equal power.

More Reservists Called Up

In demonstration of her firmness, shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier personally drafted the response to Hitler, France called up three additional groups of reservists. Estimates of the number of men this will bring under arms varied up to 3,000,000.

Diplomatic sources here said that France and Britain were replying separately to the German proposals because the Führer presented his plan to the British and French Ambassadors with different emphasis.

Given Separate Messages

As diplomatic circles in Paris pieced together yesterday's dramatic interviews between Hitler and British, French, Japanese and Italian Ambassadors, the Führer, when he called them in separately, gave them separate messages for their Governments that differed in details.

With French Ambassador Coulondre, these sources said he was fairly vague, stressing the fact that Germany had no quarrel with France and that a situation existed between Germany and Poland which must be regulated.

He expressed general impatience with Poland to Coulondre, these sources indicated, but to British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson made a more definite proposition.

As Price Of "Peace"

What these proposals were was still not definitley known, but it was believed by some Paris diplomats that they included the handing over to Germany of Danzig and the Polish Corridor in connection with a "peace conference."

Whether this conference was to be held before or after Germany received her demands was not made clear.

Hitler was said to have told Henderson to take his propositions to London and bring back a definite answer from the British Government.

During the Cabinet session at London this afternoon, the British were understood to have asked both France and Poland to rush their opinion on the Hitler proposal.

The French study of Hitler's proposals—as well as the British—was based, the French Foreign Office circles made clear, not just on the actual suggestions that the Reichsführer has made, but on the possible purposes behind those suggestions.

It was no longer simply a question of discussion of the status of Danzig, but also of the risk that might later be faced by Poland and Europe in general.

Persons in close contact with the facts would say tonight only that the question of war or peace still hangs very much in the balance.

Meanwhile, the French Ambassador to Moscow, Paul Emile Naggiar, has left his post on a call from his Government and was speeding back to Paris. His recall, officially described as "on long leave," reflected French dissatisfaction with Russia's explanation of why she signed the non-aggression accord with Germany.

Near General Mobilization

France advanced military preparations almost to the point of general mobilization tonight by calling up three new groups of reserves, a step which could mean:

1. France and Britain were strengthening their hand for negotiations with Adolf Hitler for a peaceful end to the Polish-German quarrel.
2. Or simply that the nations were further preparing to fight, if no negotiations resulted or the Hitler proposals were inacceptable.

Today's mobilization called up groups 1, 5 and 6, pushing the number of men under arms in France's empire above 2,200,000.

Only two groups remain to be called before mobilization would become general. Eight groups in all have now been called.

Diplomats Frankly Confused

Diplomats in Paris were frankly confused by the rapid developments which caused the British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, to fly back to London to meet his Prime Minister, who called an emergency British Cabinet meeting.

Observers recalled that France called up new troops last September 28, on the very morning Premier Daladier announced he was flying to Munich for the conference which next day settled the fate of Czecho-Slovakia.

Usually well-informed diplomatic circles said Hitler had made "such a clever proposition," which Henderson took to London, that it was "almost impossible not to envisage discussion."

French Position Firm

On the other hand, French diplomatic sources characterized the French position as "one of absolute firmness."

They added that, while France was willing to negotiate with Germany to avoid war, it was only "along the line indicated by Premier Daladier in his broadcast last night."

Answering his own questions of "why does the question of Danzig risk unleashing a European war?" Daladier declared:

"It is because, presented under the threat of force accompanied by already vast claims, it raises the question of the liberty and life of Poland."

Daladier issued the new mobilization order after a morning conference with Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, and Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador.

Confers With Polish Envoy

Before he saw Daladier, Bonnet talked over latest reports from Poland with Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz, Warsaw's envoy.

Under France's new mobilization plan, which was first tested during last September's crisis, all French reserves are divided into eleven groups.

First are the "disponsibles," which are the last two classes to have completed their regular military service. They have been under arms for months.

Next come eight numbered groups of white cards, varying in strength and based not on age but training and duties in time of war. Two, three and four were called up Thursday. One, five and six were called up today. Seven and eight have not yet been called.

Last come reservists bearing red cards, who are all called up only with general mobilization.

Holders of red cards have notations marked on their cards telling them whether to report the first, second, third or fourth day of general mobilization. Still other red-card holders are called up after these men have been moved out.

1939

FIRM REPLY IS SENT BY FRANCE TO REICH

French Official Thinks Allies Are Ready to Discuss Danzig—Berlin Sees World War Averted.

PARIS, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—France replied to Germany's reported peace proposals today with a notice to Berlin that she would negotiate only on a basis of "absolute parity" and simultaneously called up three fresh military groups.

The Foreign Ministry, after debating throughout the day proposals advanced by Fuehrer Hitler yesterday to Robert Coulondre, rench Ambassador at Berlin, sent its reply tonight in new instructions to the Ambassador.

Officials indicated that the answer constituted neither a flat "yes" nor "no" to Hitler, but defined France's position clearly.

The official expressed the belief that Poland, and with her France and Britain, would be ready to talk over Germany's ambitions for Danzig, but would go no further in discussing territorial claims on Poland.

That position, officials said, was given fully by Premier Daladier in his broadcast to the nation last night.

"There can be no conference simply to ratify Germany's claims," one highly placed official said, "but only on a basis of absolute parity."

The French reply was handed to the Fuehrer tonight. The French Ambassador to Berlin, Robert Coulondre, reported back to Foreign Minister Bonnet just after nightfall that he had placed the French reply personally in Herr Hitler's hands.

The reply was drafted by Premier Daladier in conference with M. Bonnet. As soon as the coded answer was sent to Berlin and decoded there, M. Coulondre asked for an interview with Hitler and was received immediately.

AUG 27 1939

Paris Reports British Troop Unit Arriving

5,000 Landed at Dieppe in Last Week, Port Says; War Offices Are Silent

5,000 Landed in a Week

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Sunday) (UP)—Two morning newspapers today printed pictures of British troops on French soil under the caption "English Troops Arriving in France." The War Department said it had "no further information on the subject."

The newspapers were "L'Oeuvre" and "Le Petit Journal." The pictures were prominently displayed on page one.

Under a subtitle, "L'Oeuvre" said: "The first British contingents have arrived at Dieppe on board the Channel steamer Brighton."

"Le Petit Journal" carried a similar subtitle, also naming Dieppe.

The troops in the pictures appeared for the most part to be marines and colonials.

The Maritime Station at Dieppe confirmed that 2,000 British troops had debarked on Saturday. This made a total of 5,000 within a week the station said.

French Provinces Tranquil In Spite Of All War Threats

Influx Of Soldiers Fails To Shake Calmness Of Rural Areas, Even Close To Germany

AUG 27 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 26—On their porches between France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line, 75-year-old Albert Gregoire and his 70-year-old wife sat placidly today, unable to see "any reason to leave yet."

To their son, Armand Gregoire, a Paris lawyer, who is in constant communication with them, they reported that their little village of Apach is "completely normal" except for the requisition orders received by automobile owners.

The white-bearded patriarch, who can see Germany, Luxembourg and France from his home of years in the Moselle valley, was on the phone ten minutes after his son put in a call—at a time when indefinite delay was the fate of long-distance calls to many parts of France.

The Gregoire vignette was a symptom of the tranquillity that prevails to a large degree through the provinces. Even the swelling influx of soldiers failed to shake the philosophical calm.

The only worry, for example, of an old woman in Cahuzac-sur-Vere, a village typical of the southwest, was that a war would mean her big house would be filled with "dozens of Paris refugees." She was willing enough to take them but just a little perturbed at the thought of playing hostess to "people I don't know."

The general reaction of Cahuzac was typical of the villages in this vacation area. News gets through slowly. Large numbers of Parisians, holidaying in the vicinity, could not understand at first why their friends in the capital were urging them to stay on.

Finally, they delegated one of their number to go into Toulouse, the nearest big town, to find out what it was all about.

All of the principal provincial towns are overflowing with soldiers. Angouleme, in the central western area, has so many they have to be fed from portable kitchens put into operation behind hotels.

At Chartres the started taking down treasured glass windows out of the celebrated Gothic cathedral today while in the Seine and Oise departments surrounding Paris all public meetings were forbidden.

At Nice, Cannes and other maritime cities horses and mules were requisitioned and French naval planes were patrolling the coast on regular beats.

To prevent unnecessary alarm the customary weekly test of air raid sirens was not held in the Alpes Maritimes Department.

The exodus of visitors from the Riviera playground, however, is diminishing considerably. Several hundred new visitors have arrived, and several of the large hotels have reported new reservations for September.

France Recalls Her Russ Envoy Due To Nazi Tieup

Clamps Ban On Communist Press In Paris—Says Molotoff Practically Insulted Britain's Ambassador And Was Cold To Her Own

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 26—The French Ambassador to Moscow, Paul Emile Naggiar, was called back to Paris today "for a long leave."

This meant that France was not satisfied with Russia's explanation of its pact with Germany.

To make it clear that France considers Russia no longer a friend, Premier Daladier issued a decree indefinitely banning both the Communist official organ *L'Humanite* and the afternoon Communist mouthpiece *Ce Soir*.

Ambassador Naggiar yesterday called on Molotoff to ask for an explanation of the German pact. He cabled the result to Paris and the recall was cabled back to him today, officials said.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said Molotoff "practically insulted" British Ambassador Sir William Seeds and was "none too cordial" to the French envoy.

The Russian Ambassador to Paris, Jacob Surits, called on Foreign Minister Bonnet late last night, but what they discussed was not announced.

Daladier Sees British Envoy

Premier Daladier conferred this morning with British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps after having broadcast last night an appeal for France to be ready for "every sacrifice . . . for the defense of liberty."

Daladier and Sir Eric were understood to have talked over whatever possibilities of peace Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's envoy to Berlin, took to London after his talk yesterday with Hitler.

Daladier, accompanied by United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, at noon left the War Office, where he had talked with Sir Eric.

The Air Ministry banned all civil flying over French territory, except by commercial aircraft.

Troops Move To Nazi Border

French troops and tanks, meanwhile, moved toward the German border. Civilians streamed out of Paris to refuges in the country.

In his broadcast, Daladier said France had supported the peace appeals of Pope Pius, President Roosevelt and King Leopold of Belgium. However, he declared the country could not "submit to violence" and firmly ruled out the possibility of a capitulation like that which gave Czecho-Slovakia to Germany.

Delay By Hitler Seen

Immediately after talking to Sir Eric today, Daladier saw Foreign Minister Bonnet and Alexis Leger, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

The impression in diplomatic quarters was that Hitler would not move until Sir Nevile returned to Berlin with the British-French reply to any eleventh-hour overtures for peace.

"Horrible Caricature Of Peace"

"We don't want this horrible caricature of peace any longer," the French press summed up the pyramiding tension.

Yet the nation clung to peace hopes. President Roosevelt's second appeal to Hitler following Polish President Moscicki's acceptance of a plea to negotiate directly with Germany again was called "heroic" by the French. But it did not raise much hope, because Hitler previously had refused all American "intervention."

Comfort From Turkey, Japan

France took great satisfaction in reports from Ankara that Turkey would not swerve from her British-French alliances because of the Soviet-German pact. Turkey's assurances to France were "full and satisfactory," official sources said.

These sources also said they were cheered by indications that Japan was considering a change in her anti-Comintern affections for Germany and Italy becausue of the Soviet-German rapprochement.

Two Views Of Hitler's Plans

Some informed sources believed Germany's postponement of her Tannenberg celebration indicated that Hitler had not made up his mind to precipitate a war and really wanted another Munich conference to settle Poland's fate. These sources saw Hitler maneuvering for time, at least until the Nazi Nürnberg Congress next month.

But equally well-informed sources predicted that Hitler would strike at Poland before the end of the month if the Western powers did not yield soon on their decision to support Poland.

Hitler "Violent" Yesterday

Their belief was based on Hitler's word and manner, described here as "violent" when he called in the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin yesterday.

France, with an estimated 2,200,000 men filling its frontier and other vital posts, prepared to call on thousands of political exiles to augment its forces. Police announced that they would open registrations Monday and continue them to October 7. All physically-fit men in the country born between 1891 and 1919 have been made liable for military service, the same as Frenchmen.

France has hundreds of thousands of Spanish refugees unwilling to return to Nationalist Spain. There also are thousands of Germans, Austrians, Italians and Czechs in France. Many of these men without a country profess a desire to fight for France.

Restrictions On Ships

Maritime authorities at Cherbourg announced that all vessels but French warships henceforth must, at night, stay six miles off the French coast between Jardeheu and Cape Levi, north of Cotentin.

Further, all vessels, French or foreign, will "risk being destroyed without warning" if they approach closer by daytime and fail to fly their distinctive flags and signal in the international code.

The French press raised the question whether the French and British military missions to Moscow had divulged any military secrets there before the Soviet-German pact was announced.

30.24-2761

France Mobilizes More Men

Call to Three Groups Almost Completes Preparation for Possible War.

PARIS, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The French Government today mobilized three additional military groups. This call to the colors made France's mobilization in the face of the European crisis almost complete.

The National Defense Ministry announced that "officers and troops holding mobilization orders bearing the numbers 1, 5 and 6 are called to the colors and must conform to the instructions of their mobilization cards."

France's armed forces are now estimated to total 2,200,000, although no official figures were issued. Only men numbered 7 and 8 remained to be called.

Troops Move to Frontier.

French troops and tanks, meanwhile, moved east toward the German frontier. Civilians seeking refuge in the country also streamed out of Paris. Baggage was piled high atop motorcars jammed with women and children.

The Air Ministry issued a decree banning all civil flying over French territory, except operation of commercial aircraft.

In his radio address to the nation last night Premier Daladier said France had supported peace appeals of Pope Pius, President Roosevelt and King Leopold of Belgium. However, he declared the country could not accept "submission to violence" and firmly ruled out the possibility of a capitulation such as that which gave Czecho-Slovakia to Germany.

He said Russia had "reversed" her policy by signing a non-aggression treaty with Germany, which "increases the chances of aggression against friends of France and against France itself."

The question of Danzig risks unleashing of a European war, the Premier asserted, because "presented under the threat of force, accompanied already by vaster claims, it raises the question of the liberty and life of Poland."

He added: "To the liberty and life of Poland, that it is to say, the liberty and life of 33,000,000 of human beings, is staked the destiny of the other peoples of Europe. It is our destiny as Frenchmen."

Communist Party Crumbling.

The Communist party in France was crumbling somewhat today under the impact of the Soviet-German pact. The police seized this morning's issue of L'Humanite, the party newspaper, and yesterday confiscated the Leftist afternoon newspaper, Ce Soir.

As German ships were called home the maritime authorities at Cherbourg issued a communiqué that all vessels other than French warships henceforth will be forbidden to approach closer than six miles at night to the French coast between Jardeheu and Cape Levi, north of Cotentin.

All vessels, French or foreign, will "risk being destroyed without warning" if they approach closer by daytime and fail to fly their distinctive flags and signal in the international code, the communique said.

The German embassy in Paris has not yet told Germans living in France to leave the country, despite such action by the London embassy. But the staff of the German Lufthansa company closed its Marseilles office and flew back to Berlin last night.

Moscow Question Raised.

An official of the embassy here said yesterday the staff was not planning to leave because the French are "too logical to fight" over Poland.

The French press raised the question as to whether the French and British military missions to Moscow had "divulged any military secrets to the Moscow intruders" during their negotiations there before the Soviet-German pact was announced.

French military activity was in high gear throughout the country. North African defenses also were in a state of alert.

Pontoon bridges have been cut at places across the Rhine River German boundary and railroad bridges mined.

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP).—To make clear that France no longer considers Russia a friend, Premier Daladier today issued a decree indefinitely banning the Communist newspapers l'Humanite and Ce Soir.

Allied Mission Leaves.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The British and French military missions which came to Moscow two weeks ago with high hopes of winning the aid of Russia's mighty army in the threatened European war departed homeward empty handed today.

Secret negotiations which resulted in the announcement of the German-Soviet consultation and non-aggression pact while the British-French missions were in Moscow blew the talks sky high, as well as Europe's potential military line-up.

The departure of the distinguished visitors was cheerless, colorless. A few Soviet officials were on hand at Moscow's Leningrad station to exchange forced smiles and handshakes.

The missions are returning by way of Finland to avoid German territory.

Russia will ratify its new pact with Germany Monday, when the council of Soviets meets in extraordinary session.

Russian and foreign circles awaited with tremendous eagerness a speech by Russia's Premier and Foreign Minister, Vyacheslaff Molotov. They hoped from it to gain new insight into the amazing diplomatic history made the past few weeks.

The United States Embassy was busy with American tourists anxious to get home and shifting plans to go via Leningrad and the sea to avoid a rail trip through Germany.

Anne Bullitt Works In U. S. Paris Embassy

Envoy's Daughter, 15, Takes Over Clerk's Duties In Helping To Evacuate Americans

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP)—Anne Bullitt, 15-year-old daughter of United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, worked as a clerk with the crisis-weary Embassy staff today, seeking to direct the evacuation of Americans caught here in Europe's latest war scare.

Dressed in a checked dress, she cooly answer questions from worried Americans seeking passage on already jammed steamship lines.

Inquirers were advised to register for future sailings. More than 150 returned from Cherbourg dock after a broadcast that the German ship Hansa, upon which they were scheduled to sail, had been ordered back to Germany.

Miss Bullitt said she had no desire to go to Dinard, where the Ambassador intends to send the embassy staff, if the situation grows worse. She said she wanted to stay in Paris with her father.

France Cuts Airways To East

Paris, Aug. 26 (AP)—The French Government tonight cut off all air communication between France and eastern Europe.

A decree, to become effective at 9 A. M. (4 A. M., E.S.T.) tomorrow, forbade any planes except French military craft to fly over French territory east of a line from Calais south through Paris and Lyons to Marseille.

Eight regular air routes used by lines serving Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy as well as countries farther east were eliminated by the order.

Kennedys Quit Riviera To Return To London

Windsors Have No Plans For Going To England In Case Of War, Friends Say

Cannes, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's family left the Riviera today to join him in London.

Seven Kennedy children will join Mrs. Kennedy and the Ambassador's secretary, James Seymour, in Paris in the morning for the trip to London.

The Riviera's most famous vacationers, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, have not yet made any plans to return to England in case of war, friends said.

BELGIUM GETS GERMAN PLEDGE

Netherlands Also Told Its Frontiers Are Safe.

IF THEY STAY NEUTRAL

Ambassadors Reassure Rulers as to War Tactics.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—King Leopold received in audience today German Ambassador von Buelow-Schwante, who was said to have renewed assurances from his Government that Germany will respect Belgian frontiers in the event of war.

The Ambassador was understood to have said that the German note of October 13, 1937, pledging respect for Belgian neutrality, remained in force, and that Germany would in no way attack the integrity of Belgium and would respect her frontiers as long as Belgium maintained strict neutrality.

Belgium's Cabinet Draws Wartime Acts

Prepares Decree Also For Use Of King In Advancing Partial Mobilization

Brussels, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet drafted a decree today for use by King Leopold in advancing the partial mobilization of her military forces if the European crisis worsens.

Heavy reinforcements of frontier patrols, involving the calling up of a large number of army reserves, already have been made.

As further preparedness for possible war the Cabinet drafted a measure which would give the King wartime powers over industry.

Netherlands Reassured.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The German Ambassador to the Netherlands was understood to have told Queen Wilhelmina today that in the event of war Germany would respect the neutrality of her nation.

Frontier Partially Closed

Amsterdam, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Netherlands frontier was partially closed today when authorities stated that tourists would be allowed through, but all others refused entrance. Government circles indicated this was to guard against the entrance of refugees. It was said in The Hague that Queen Wilhelmina had received the German Ambassador who was accompanied by Dr. E. N. Van Klettens, the Netherlands Foreign Minister.

Americans Urged Out

Budapest, Aug. 26 (AP)—The United States Legation today notified Americans that "while there is no immediate danger in Hungary," all those who wish to return to the United States should leave because "communications may soon be blocked."

League Won't Move

Geneva, Aug. 26 (AP)—The League of Nations was stated officially today to have canceled its plans to move to Vichy, France, should war break out. It will remain in Switzerland.

Cathedral Windows Of Chartres Removed

CHARTRES, France, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The famous stained glass windows of the Chartres Cathedral were removed today and stored away.

Luxembourg Is Given Assurance By Reich Neutrality Is Safe

Berlin, *Sunday*, Aug. 27 (AP)—An official announcement early today said the German Minister to Luxembourg had notified the little State on Germany's western border that in the event of war the Nazis would respect her neutrality.

In the World War the German army marched through Luxembourg.

Throughout the conflict it was within the German lines but did not participate in the fighting.

Germany yesterday also gave neutrality assurances to Belgium, Switzerland and Holland.

30.24-2761

DUCE CREDITED WITH ROLE OF PEACEMAKER

Declared Taking Active Part In "Last Attempt To Save Europe"

Italy's African Claims Upon France, However, Are Emphasized

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 26—Premier Benito Mussolini is taking an active part in a "last attempt to save the peace of Europe," a responsible Italian informant said tonight.

The Duce of Fascism was represented as willing and perhaps eager for negotiations which would avert war, but along with this, Fascists emphasized, must be considered Italian claims upon France for a greater share in African colonial possessions.

Mussolini, nevertheless, continued with steps of military prepardness. He conferred with army, navy and air chiefs, and there was conjecture as to whether general mobilization was discussed.

Awaiting London's Reply

Diplomatic foreign circles believed his step was being held up pending outcome of diplomatic activity in London, where Adolf Hitler's plan for a European settlement was under discussion. Italy was believed in foreign military circles to have slightly less than 2,000,000 men now in arms.

Authoritative reports said Hitler notified British, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors yesterday of his plan for a settlement after consulting with Mussolini by telephone.

The German Führer sent a telephone message to Mussolini by his Ambassador in Rome, Georg von Mackensen, received an immediate reply from il Duce, and sent a further message to Rome, all within six hours last night.

Mussolini had still another exchange

of messages today with Hitler.

Von Mackensen delivered a message to him after conferring with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister. Subsequently Mussolini sent a reply to Hitler through the German Ambassador.

Trying To Establish War Guilt

Hope in the diplomatic activity was tempered somewhat by the frank Italian statement that Hitler was seeking, by offering his way out of this crisis, to establish war guilt, if there is war, by throwing the responsibility on others.

Virginio Gayda, editor who is close to the Government, said Germany again had "consented to specify its position through diplomatic channels so that in the supreme moment there would be no doubt and confusion and each Government would assume its own responsibilities before its people and before history."

Gayda then reported the outline of a "significant European and extra-European movement to put Poland on the track of direct negotiations with Germany."

Likened To Lansing Plan

"The movement is promoted in London, Paris and even in Washington," Gayda said, in an apparent reference to the messages of President Roosevelt.

An idea pervalent in German circles that Hitler's plan was similar to one attributed to Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, 1915-20, was supported by the important paper *Il Lavoro Fascista*.

"The Hitler proposal," the paper said "would refer to the report of the American representative (Lansing) of the peace conference (of Paris), who proposed assigning Danzig and the Corridor to Germany.

"The source, therefore, from which the Führer would seem to take his inspiration, should not be suspected by the democracies, which affirmed their wish to die in defense of right, liberty and justice. Above all, it should not be suspected by President Roosevelt, who continues to spread about his peace messages."

Under such a plan, Germans in Rome said, both Danzig and the present Polish Corridor would return to Germany, but Hitler probably would grant Poland a more narrow corridor or other means of communication to the new Polish port of Gdynia.

Vatican Hopeful Of Peace

Hope of a peaceable settlement was expressed at the Vatican on the basis of diplomats' activity which extended to the office of the Papal Secretary of State. The Italian, Polish and Spanish Ambassadors and a secretary of the British Legation to the Holy See called there, while Pope Pius received Francois Charles-Roux, the French Ambassador, at Castel Gandolfo, the Pontiff's summer villa.

Italy continued calm. There were more officers and conscripts at the railroad stations, awaiting trains, than usual, but the numbers were not great.

Hope of Peace Rises in Italy

Rome Says Hitler Is Trying to Avert War —Profound Relief at Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Authoritative Italians said today that Adolf Hitler, following two telephone contacts with Benito Mussolini, was making a last attempt to avert war by diplomacy.

Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, wrote that Hitler yesterday called in the British, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors to state his proposals for a peaceful settlement. At about the same time he was exchanging views directly with Il Duce.

The Italian Premier's willingness to lend himself to any action acceptable to Hitler was indicated by Signor Gayda, who said that Italy would continue using its "diplomatic action" for a return of "reason and justice" as long as it could be useful.

He said, however, that Hitler's move was intended also to establish the responsibility of every government in the eyes of its peoples and history.

Profound Relief at Vatican.

Intense diplomatic activity extended to the Vatican, where officials said they saw a ray of hope in the situation.

Pope Pius received Francois Charles-Roux, French Ambassador to the Holy See, in private audience at his summer villa at Castel Gandolfo. The Italian, Polish and Spanish ambassadors to the Holy See and a secretary of the British legation were among many diplomats who called at the office of the Papal Secrtary of State.

An unofficial Vatican spokesman said "better news of the international situation caused a profound feeling of relief at the Vatican, where all hopes are that through the latest conversations a way would be found to overcome the acute crisis by peaceable means."

The Vatican also was gratified, the informant said, by the reception given throughout the world to the Pope's radio appeal for negotiations Thursday night. Word reached the Vatican that even in Germany the Pope's words were heard and published "with consideration and respect, although the publication was incomplete in some cases."

Terms of Proposal Reported.

Some diplomats here speculated today, entirely without confirmation, that the proposal which Hitler was reported to have sent to Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain provided:

1. Return of Danzig to Germany.
2. A motor highway across Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) from Germany proper to East Prussia.
3—Creation of a free port at Danzig for Polish traffic.
4—German guaranty of Poland's frontiers, with a ten-year non-aggression pact.
5—Negotiations with Britain for return of Germany's pre-war colonies, with a twenty-five-year non-aggression pact between Britain and Germany.

Mussolini Sees His Aids.

An authoritative spokesman said today that Premier Mussolini met with members of the Italian high command at his office in the Palazzo Venezia this morning "to discuss military preparation of the nation."

Foreign observers thought it possible that the meeting meant that general mobilization was under consideration. Two days before calling up the last two classes of reservists there was a similar meeting.

A communique said that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Communications Minister Antonio Benni, Alberto Pariani, chief of the General Staff of the Army; Admiral Dominico Cavagnari, Under-Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Under-Secretary for Air, and Gen. Favagrossa attended the meeting.

A double exchange of telephonic communication between Der Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini was disclosed officially today.

German Ambassador Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen delivered the first message, which he had received from Hitler by telephone, at 3 P. M. yesterday. Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano accompanied him to Mussolini's office in the Palazzo Venezia.

Mussolini replied immediately. His answer was delivered to Hitler at 6 o'clock last night by Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador in Berlin.

Finally, at 9 o'clock last night a second telephonic communication from Hitler was delivered to Mussolini by Von Mackensen.

In foreign circles, it was believed Hitler must have advised Mussolini of his latest intentions, and Italy's Duce replied with his decision.

Whether Mussolini sought to avert drastic German action today, whether he signified Italy's readiness for war, or whether the two allies discussed plans for a possible settlement of the Danzig crisis by negotiation could not be ascertained.

VATICAN SEES HOPE OF PEACE

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 26 (AP).—Intense diplomatic activity extended to the Vatican today where officials said they saw a ray of hope in the German-Polish crisis.

Pope Pius XII received Francois Charles-Roux, French Ambassador to the Holy See, at Castel Gandolfo.

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IL DUCE AND HITLER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Mussolini Later Consults High Command—General Mobilization Believed Discussed

[By the Associated Press]

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Foreign observers thought it possible the meeting meant general mobilization was under consideration. Two days before calling up of the last two classes of reservists there was a similar meeting.

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Finally, at 9 o'clock last night a second telephonic communication from Hitler was delivered to Mussolini by Von Mackensen.

Subject Unknown

Nothing was divulged as to what words were exchanged between the two Axis partners.

In foreign circles, it was believed that Hitler must have advised Mussolini of his latest intentions, and that Il Duce replied with his decision.

Whether Mussolini sought to avert drastic German action today, whether he signified Italy's readiness for war, or whether the two allies discussed plans for a possible settlement of the Danzig crisis by negotiation, could not be ascertained.

Hopes Kept Alive

But the Italian press kept Italian hopes for peace alive, although the nation had almost 2,000,000 men called to arms.

Articles in Rome's two morning newspapers, which appeared to have been officially inspired, said the intensive diplomatic activity justified greater hope that peace could be preserved.

The newspapers placed responsibility for the crisis on Great Britain and France, however, and made it clear that any settlement would have to be based on those powers yielding to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

War Plans Pushed

Il Messaggero outlined Italy's part in diplomatic moves and her desire to see conflict avoided, possibly indicating Premier Mussolini's willingness to join in any negotiations for a peaceful solution which appear practical from Italy's point of view.

But Mussolini pushed measures to place the nation in readiness if war comes.

Close upon the calling of almost a half million additional men to the colors, the Government levied a new tax on gasoline which virtually eliminated private motoring so the country's limited supply of motor fuel could be reserved for military use.

95 Cents A Gallon

The tax raised the price of gasoline by about forty per cent., to the equivalent of 95 cents a gallon.

A new tax also was imposed on coffee, saving that commodity for soldiers by placing its price out of the reach of the average family.

While the Italian people remained generally composed there was a noticeable increase in tension today. Many got up early to buy newspapers for the latest information.

"Ray Of Light"

Il Messaggero characterized the diplomatic talks as a ray of light which "revives hope," adding that "humanity has not yet resigned itself to the idea of the extreme tragedy and a new hope seems to justify the prayers of moral conscience."

Il Messaggero put some confidence in the possibility the message Sir Nevile Henderson took to London might lead to a settlement.

"If the Axis, formidably armed and sure of its dominance, does not want war; if the declarations of the heads of the British and French Governments exclude the desire for war, why must there be a conflict for a 'distant city in a foreign land'?" asked *Il Popolo di Roma*.

Arguments "Laughable"

"The arguments offered by Chamberlain and Daladier for a war in defense of humanity are laughable," it added. "It is in the British tradition to mask Britain's own interests with a hypocritical moral formula. If war bursts, clamor may make the London propaganda office rise to convince people that England is fighting for Polish independence, for defense of little countries, the 'noble' democratic war.

"But this will not displace the truth an inch. England does not risk a man, or the pound sterling, for affairs which do not interest her. She fights again to eliminate the German competitor and to keep Europe divided and agitated."

DOUBTS ITALY IS SET FOR WAR IN BALKANS

Writer Goes From Rome To Sicily And Finds No Big Troop Concentrations

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 26—An 800-mile trip from Rome to the heel of the Italian peninsula and return, I saw no turbulent preparations for war. I found the country calm, the wheat harvested, figs and olives hanging heavy on the trees. The peasants were disturbed slightly by some events they thought might be ominous.

At Bari, for example, hundreds were bathing in the Adriatic. But posted notices directed all farmers of the province to have their horses, mules and donkeys ready for inspection by today, so officers might pick out those they may wish to requisition for military service. The King's horses, the notice said, are exempt.

Brindisi Tries To Bar Spies

Brindisi, an important naval base now as in ancient Roman times, has a blackout every night from midnight to dawn. A careful check is made on strangers, and householders have been forbidden to rent rooms to them without special authorization.

Reports in foreign circles of large troop concentrations in southern ports,

30.24-2763

30.24-2763

ready for an Italian thrust into the Balkans or the eastern Mediterranean the moment war breaks out, seemed groundless.

At Bari and Brindisi, there were no concentrations in evidence such as those massed there just before the occupation of Albania, and no transports waiting to convey them.

There have been reports that Gallipoli, a port on the inside of the Italian heel and quite off the beaten track, might be a leading embarkation point. But people of the region say there have been no extensive troop movements to that or any other point. I saw no troop trains, and passenger trains are running normally.

One finds a considerable number of Germans on trains, but they are in civilian clothes and appear to be tourists and businessmen. Southern Italy is almost devoid of other foreigners.

LOUDSPEAKERS INSTALLED AND ROSTRUM BUILT

New Defense Barricades Erected On Polish Line. Residents Anxious

Plane And Ship Service To Germany Cut Off. Elite Guard Slain

[By the Associated Press]

Danzig, Aug. 26—Danzig's growing military establishment broadened its activity tonight and festive decorations were being installed for what many citizens believed was to be a celebration of a return to the Reich, with Adolf Hitler in the main role.

New defense barricades were thrown up in the west, which faces Poland, and the broad road leading to the East Prussian frontier apparently was receiving final military touches for entry of German troops.

Two new road barricades—one of barbed wire and another of logs and rocks, apparently designed to stop tanks—were put up on the road to the seaside resort of Zoppot, a short distance from the Polish frontier.

Along the road from Danzig to the Polish port of Gdynia little groups of anxious residents talked on the sidewalk and watched the passing patrols of soldiers and the building of grim-looking barricades.

Hint Of Talk By Hitler

In Danzig workmen were busy erecting standards with shiny new loudspeakers which most residents believed were intended to carry the words of the Führer.

A speaking stand was being constructed in the historic Lange Market Place and gold painted decorations and wreaths were being hung on the buildings in the neighborhood.

The official explanation was that these decorations were in honor of the visiting commander of the German cruiser Schleswig Holstein.

Skeptical Danzigers observed, however, that the Schleswig Holstein arrived yesterday and its commander was taken through the market place when only the flats were out.

Forster's Address Noted

It was also noted that even Gauleiter Albert Förster spoke a short while ago in the market place in a much advertised protest meeting without the glittering decorations.

All regular airplane connections with Germany were cut off today because of the threatening situation. Baltic Sea ship service between Danzig and German ports to the east likewise was abandoned.

It was evident tonight that the Danzig forces had been strengthened, but despite numerous rumors there was little evidence to prove that regular German troops were on hand.

Defense forces strung wire, presumably for a communication line, along the main highway from Danzig to the East Prussian border.

Wire Is Strung

A squad of green-coated workers pulled the wire through the branches of trees which line the road between Danzig and the new pontoon bridge over the Vistula river at Kaesemark.

Across the bridge at Kaesemark a broad new highway stretches for some thirty miles to Einlage on the frontier of East Prussia, where thousands of German troops are quartered.

There was considerable activity along the highway by the so-called police of the Free City, but no sign of any German troops.

Danzig officials reported today that an S. S. man (Nazi Elite Guard), Johann Rusch, was shot in the chest and killed on the Polish border near the station of Steinfliess and that a Danzig "policeman" was wounded in a skirmish with Polish soldiers.

Firing Is Denied

Official Polish quarters denied that a shot had been fired by Poles at Steinfliess. They advanced the theory that the S. S. man was shot because he was wearing an overcoat similar to those worn by Polish soldiers.

The extent of the use of motorized equipment and automobiles for military purposes in the Free City became startlingly evident when most privately owned cars were kept in their garages by stringent orders to conserve gasoline. Violation of the order is to be regarded as sabotage.

While traffic lightened perceptibly, it was still necessary to keep traffic policemen on duty to move the military cars and trucks, and cars used for vital necessities.

The cruiser Schleswig Holstein, which was scheduled for a three-day visit, was tied up at the entrance of the Danzig harbor, where its guns looked out directly on the Polish munitions dump, Westernplatte, just across the river.

Entry of German Troops Awaited

War Moves Include Anti-Tank Barricades; Forces Bolstered

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 26 (AP).—Danzig's growing military establishment broadened its activity tonight and festive decorations and loudspeakers were being installed for what many citizens believe was to be a celebration of "the return to the Reich" with Adolf Hitler in the main role.

New defense barricades were thrown up in the west which faces Poland and the broad road leading to the East Prussian frontier apparently was receiving final military touches for entry of German troops.

ROAD BARRICADED.

Two new road barricades—one of barbed wire and another of logs and rocks apparently designed to stop tanks—were put up on the road to the seaside resort of Zoppot, a short distance from the Polish frontier.

Along the road from Danzig to the Polish port Gdynia little groups of residents watched the passing patrols of soldiers and the building of barricades.

In Danzig workmen were erecting standards for loudspeakers, which most residents believed were intended to carry the words of the Fuehrer.

FORCES STRENGTHENED.

It was evident that the Danzig forces had been serengthened, but despite numerous rumors there was little evidence to prove regular German troops were on hand.

Defense forces strung wire, presumably for a communication line, along the main highway from Danzig to the East Prussian border tonight and the Free City looked toward another weekend of uncertainty and suspense.

Workers pulled the wire through the branches of trees which line the road between Danzig and the new pontoon bridge over the Vistula River at Kaesemark.

NO GERMAN TROOPS.

Across the bridge at Kaesemark a new highway stretches some 30 miles to Einlage, on the frontier of East Prussia, where thousands of German troops are quartered.

There was much activity along the highway by the so-called police of the Free City, but no sign of any German troops.

The opposite border to the west with Poland has taken on a wartime appearance.

Barricades are ready to be clamped down on roads on both sides. Both Poland and Danzig have large numbers of troops there, with machine gun nests.

NAZI REPORTED SLAIN.

Danzig officials today reported an SS man (Nazi elite guard), Johann Rusch, was shot and killed on this border near Steinfliess and that a Danzig "policeman" was wounded in a skirmish with Polish soldiers.

Polish officials denied a shot had been fired by Poles at Steinfliess. They suggested the SS man was shot because he was wearing an overcoat similar to those worn by Polish soldiers.

Military preparations went steadily ahead. The extent of the motorized equipment and automobiles devoted to military purposes in the Free City became evident when most privately owned cars were kept in their garages by stringent orders to conserve gasoline. Violation of the order is to be regarded as sabotage.

The German cruiser Schleswig Holstein was tied up today at the entrance of the Danzig harbor where its guns looked out directly on the Polish munitions dump Westernplate, just across the river.

main highway from Berlin to Warsaw.

Early this morning Germans were reported to have fired across the Slovak frontier on the Polish railway station of Baskidy Czarne. Windows were reported smashed and the roof damaged.

At the station of Mosty, Slaskie a group of fifty armed men is alleged to have crossed the frontier, seized a locomotive and tried to take it to Cadca in Slovakia, but

to purchase small supplies of foodstuffs but were told that the hoarding of large supplies was not necessary.

Today's Warsaw newspapers said that developments in Germany proved that "Berlin has lost its orientation."

Despite the danger of war, Poles last night attended movies and got together to chat over the latest news, or to dance in cafes. Uniformed men, many of them Warsaw reservists called to the colors, bid farewell at parties.

Moving To Country

A large part of the population expects to be moved to safer rural districts.

Despite the danger of war, Poles last night attended movies and got together to chat over the latest news, or to dance in cafes.

Border incidents heightened tension between Poland and Germany.

German Reported Killed

Reports from Polish sources said a German corporal was killed yesterday when a German patrol penetrated into the Ostroleka district bordering on East Prussia. These reports said the German patrol, advancing more than half a mile inside Polish territory, encountered a patrol of Polish frontier guards. The Germans were said to have opened machine-gun fire.

The Poles were said to have returned the fire, routing the Germans, who abandoned the body of their commander, identified as Corporal Kastenhagen, of a cavalry unit stationed at Angeburg, in East Prussia.

Railway men said the North Express from Paris via Berlin arrived in Warsaw yesterday with all windows smashed. They said it had been stoned passing through German territory.

Dissension Rumors Denied

Meanwhile, Polish officials declared the nation was united for defense and denied reports of dissension among minorities.

The Ukrainian Democratic organization uniting the bulk of Ukrainians in Poland adopted a resolution of loyalty.

In his message to President Roosevelt, President Ignace Moscicki declared that it is not Poland which is making plans or demanding concessions from any other country but that it is Germany which must be persuaded not to commit any act of aggression which would precipitate war.

Direct To White House

Moscicki's answer to Mr. Roosevelt was sent directly to the White House after Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., the American Ambassador, had visited the Foreign Office last night.

It was believed that Biddle had

Poles Accept Roosevelt Plea

Agree to Refrain From Hostile Act if Nazis Do—People of Warsaw Seem Calm.

WARSAW, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Poland agreed today to President Roosevelt's suggestion to refrain from any hostile act, provided Germany "also agrees to refrain from any such act direct or indirect."

President Ignace Moscicki accepted Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion of conciliation and suggested indirectly that Roosevelt be the conciliator. He voiced approval of Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that direct negotiation with Germany was one possible method of peaceful settlement and added:

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation by a third Power as disinterested and impartial as your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations."

Patriotic Poles crowded Warsaw's Roman Catholic churches, where prayers for "peace and country" were offered in special masses. As the people made their way to and from church in the early morning hours they could see volunteer workers digging trenches and constructing air-raid shelters in open spaces and parks in the heart of the capital.

Germans on Slovak Border.

A new series of border incidents was officially announced today with the statement that they took place not only on the Polish-German and Polish-East Prussian borders but also on the Polish-Slovak frontier neighboring on Silesia.

On the Polish-East Prussian frontier, near Mlawa, German soldiers hidden in the Forest of Grunfluss were reported to have fired across the frontier, killing one Polish frontier guard and wounding another.

Polish reports said that the German authorities had closed several frontier routes, including the border passage at Zbanszyn on the

the invad[illegible] said to have been forced b[illegible]s the frontier by Polish fr[illegible]ards.

Although [illegible] generally expected that—if war comes—the Polish capital will be bombed and possibly gassed by enemy raiders, these are the first precautions Warsaw has made to protect its 1,200,000 inhabitants.

Some gas masks have been distributed. But for the mass of the population here the only protection against gas is home-made masks. The Government found it impossible to make citywide distribution. The Polish Army, it is understood, preferred to spend available funds for airplanes and anti-aircraft guns with the object of fighting off enemy raiders.

If any raiders break through the Polish aerial squadrons, nearly all Warsaw will be forced to seek shelter in buildings, since bombproof shelters will be inadequate. A large part of the population expects to be moved to safer rural districts.

A Polish commercial plane arrived from Germany with passengers, and the regular plane prepared to hop off for Berlin again today.

President Moscicki decreed the minting of 20 and 50 groshen, equivalent of 4 and 10 American cents, from steel instead of nickel, to relieve the shortage of small coins, many of which have been hoarded.

Through the press, the authorities assured the public that adequate measures had been taken to insure necessary food supplies and transportation for all cities and towns. Housewives were advised

conferred with Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, emphasizing the disinterestedness of the United States and the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's appeal had been motivated only by a desire to avoid wa..

The Foreign Office also published a message which President Moscicki sent to King George after the signing of the British-Polish alliance which declared "this understanding creates new ties and will contribute to the common great principle of righteousness and justice in the world."

Profiteers Punished

The Government fought against profiteering by closing shops of price-kiting shopkeepers and sending them to concentration camps.

On one closed shop the following sign appeared: "Profiteer was here, he is now in concentration camp."

A ban on selling liquor, introduced this week, was lifted.

Every person over 13 years was ordered to carry an identification card. Permits are necessary to reside in some areas. Some roads and waterways have been closed.

President Moscicki decreed that all house owners in Warsaw must construct air-raid shelters. Neighborhoods will join in constructing larger shelters.

POLES WAIT, PRAY AS DIPLOMATS ACT

Say They Have Done Their Part In Accepting Roosevelt's Peace Plan

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Aug. 26—Warsaw waited and prayed through a day of drizzling rain today for diplomacy's decision in greater capitals that might break up the clouds of war.

The Poles declared they had done their part, consistent with honor, by agreeing to refrain from any hostile act if Germany also avoided "such act, direct or indirect."

President Moscicki, in a message to President Roosevelt, agreed to a suggestion for conciliation of the German-Polish quarrel. (Adolf Hitler has not replied, but he was believed to have advanced a compromise plan through the British Ambassador to Berlin, who carried it to London today.)

Tension Remains High

Continuing reports of new border incidents, fraught with the danger of touching off other violence, kept tension high.

Crowds quickly bought out special editions with accounts of the incidents, including:

German soldiers, hidden in a forest at the East Prussian frontier, allegedly killed one Polish guard, wounded another; German authorities closed several frontier routes, including the Zbanszyn passage on the highway from Berlin to Warsaw.

Fifty men with guns allegedly crossed the frontier at Mosty Slaskie, tried to drive a locomotive back to Cadca, in Slovakia, but were repulsed by frontier guards.

Prayers for "peace and country" were conducted in special masses at numerous Catholic churches.

Newspapers hammered at the theme: "Poland is ready to meet any aggression on Polish soil with guns."

Hoarding Held Unnecessary

The government advised the laying in of small supplies of foodstuffs, but said large-scale hoarding was unnecessary and that food and transportation for evacuating the capital if air raids threatened were assured.

A few gas masks were distributed in Warsaw, but most of the city's 1,300,000 population had none. Poland has concentrated on armament and trusted to rural refuges to care for the bulk of the capital's population if necessary.

Identification cards were required of every person over 13, permits were required for residence in some districts, some roads and waterways were closed, and travel at night was restricted.

Despite tension between the two nations, a Polish transport plane arrived on schedule from Berlin and some Polish newspaper men still remained in Germany and Danzig, sending dispatches regularly.

DANZIG REPORTS A NEW KILLING

Death of Nazi Guard Laid to Polish Soldiers.

FREE CITY IS MUCH QUIETER

100 Machine Gun Nests Are Scattered Along Border.

DANZIG, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Semi-official Danzig sources today reported the killing of a Danzig SS (Nazi elite guard) man and the wounding of a Danzig policeman by Polish soldiers on the troubled Danzig-Polish frontier.

The Danzig account was that the Poles crossed the border near Steinfliess and fired on the Danzigers.

Despite this and other incidents, the Free City was notably quieter than yesterday, which was marked by feverish Nazi activity. Polish charges that Nazis still were undermining Polish interests in Danzig kept the tension alive, however.

The Poles said SS men had occupied a petroleum storage station of the Polish State Petroleum Company and a grain depot of the Polish Grain Export Company in Danzig. Protests were filed with the Danzig Senate.

SS men were stationed in four Danzig stations of the Polish railway system, which crosses the Free City territory.

Important bridges and public buildings were being guarded by armed soldiers. Reliable persons said there were about 100 machine gun nests scattered along the Danzig side of the border. Military officers were conspicuous in hotels and in the traffic about the city.

Polish officials said today they still were unable to confirm the killing of one Polish soldier and the wounding of another yesterday by Danzig border guards as reported by Danzig officials.

The German cruiser Schleswig Holstein was anchored today directly opposite the Polish munitions dump of Westerplatte at the entrance to the Danzig harbor.

Swiss Limit Food Exports.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—A ban on exportation of major foodstuffs, metals, textiles and gasoline without official order was issue by the Swiss Government today to conserve Switzerland's supplies in case of a possible war.

5000 AMERICANS IN EUROPE SEEK PASSAGE HOME

Another 5000 to Continue There in Spite of War Threat.

GERMANS LEAVING LONDON

U. S. Consulate in Berlin Acts to Persuade Citizens to Quit Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Upwards of 5,000 Americans, fearing an outbreak of war in Europe, struggled with overtaxed systems of transportation today to reach a port, a ship and home. The number of Americans on the Continent and in the British Isles was estimated at 10,000 and more than half were eager to get out of the threatened war zone. The others, business and newspaper men and women and residents of Europe, are remaining.

Berths on returning American liners were at a premium and everything from lordly ships of the luxury trade down were sold out. Most Americans wanted to sail on American ships, while Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and other neutral boats were second choice.

Among those on the Continent are two Cabinet members, James A. Farley and Henry Morgenthau Jr. Mr. Farley has not yet announced his plans for returning. Mr. Morgenthau will sail on Thursday on the Norwegian liner Bergensfjord.

The shortage of ships was acute. More than 150 American tourists returned to Paris from Cherbourg after they had been told that the German liner Hansa had been held up at Hamburg.

Five ships, the Washington, the American Banker, the American Importer and the California, all American-owned, and the Holland American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed from England yesterday with well above their top quota of passengers.

Today the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia sailed with 1,200 passengers, including about 950 Americans.

Tomorrow the President Roosevelt will sail with more than 500 aboard. She was scheduled to leave Hamburg tomorrow, but eliminated the German call. Like all departing steamships in the past three days, she will have cots set up in the public rooms to accommodate the overflow of passengers.

Trans-Atlantic crossings, usually monotonously systemized, took on an air of great confusion. Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, wife of the movie actor, and Edna Best, stage and screen star, slept on mattresses on the floor of the playroom of the Nieuw Amsterdam. Another who shared the "suite" was the Countess de la Tour.

In Paris today 3,000 Americans sought vainly to leave France after receiving instructions to depart, but none as to how to go. The best they could learn from American sailors on duty at the embassy was to make tracks for Cherbourg or Le Havre and wait for their steamships, if they had passage reserved; or for the first homeward-bound American ship that could accommodate them.

Others set out for Belgium and Holland, presumably neutral countries.

Europa to Stop at England.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The German liner Europa, homeward bound from New York, will make its usual stop in Cowes Road on Monday to land forty passengers and embark a similar number, it was announced officially today.

1,000 in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Approximately 1,000 Americans here received letters from the United States Consulate-General today asking them to leave the country. Until now, advice to leave was given only on inquiry.

The letter, signed by Acting Consul-General Raymond H. Geist, read: "The Embassy desires to inform you that it considers it advisable for American citizens in Germany to depart from this country with a view of proceeding to the United States. Please notify the Embassy of your action."

Women employees in the embassy and consulate were told they might leave now while the men on duty remained. Few women, however, accepted.

Inquiry at Lufthansa, the German airways company, brought the laconic reply: "All lines are completely sold out."

The counter-question, "But are they flying?" evoked the rejoinder: "We told you, all lines are sold out."

This whole forenoon one solitary plane was observed overhead.

Railroad tickets now are sold only to the border, the big tourist bureaus advised prospective travelers. The only exception is for travelers who can produce dollars, pounds or other "good" foreign currencies for purchasing their tickets from the border to their final destination in other countries.

Americans Leaving Italy.

ROME, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—A special train was due in Paris today with 380 Americans from the Italian liner Conte de Savoia for whom transportation had been arranged by the United States Consulate at Genoa.

The French Consulate at Genoa granted a blanket visa for the refugees on instructions from Paris. The Conti di Savoia had about 600 American passengers, but 220 Americans of Italian birth waited to watch developments in the situation.

Steamship officials said at least ninety Americans would leave on the President Monroe, scheduled now to sail from Genoa next Wednesday or Thursday.

There are 100 Americans now registered with the American Export Line in Genoa awaiting an opportunity to leave Italy, and forty in Rome.

Correspondents Stay

All American newspaper correspondents are staying for the present although some have sent their families away.

Many offices received no mail this morning. They were told postoffices did not have sufficient personnel to expedite the mail. The fact was that overnight, everywhere, men of service age were called to the colors.

Beginning today the sale of gasoline was restricted to military and to foreign diplomats.

A well-known music hall has been converted into an emergency conscript enlisting office.

Police Head Procession

Women were standing outside today waiting for husbands and sweethearts to reappear. Two police officers led

Consulate Writes 1,000 Americans To Quit Berlin

Poll Shows Most Businessmen Determined To Stay, However—Mail Service Curtailed, Gasoline Unobtainable

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 26—Approximately 1,000 Americans here received letters from the United States Consulate General today asking them to leave the country.

Until now, advice to leave was given only on inquiry.

The letter, signed by Acting Consul General Raymond H. Geist, read:

The embassy desires to inform you that it considers it advisable for American citizens in Germany to depart from this country with a view of proceeding to the United States. Please notify the embassy of your action.

Most Women Stick To Jobs

Women employes in the embassy and consulate were told they might leave now while the men on duty remained. Few women, however, accepted.

Arthur E. Dunning, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, said after inquiry among American businessmen that "practically everybody is determined to stay as long as possible."

Most businessmen, however, have sent their families away.

out a procession of men carrying every conceivable sort of bag. The police marched the men off, while the women tried to wave with handkerchiefs.

Inquiry at Lufthansa, the German airways company, brought the laconic reply: "All lines are completely sold out."

The counter-question, "But are they flying?" evoked the rejoinder: "We told you, all lines are sold out."

The Associated Press bureau here is located so that most commercial airplanes cruise over it. This whole forenoon one solitary plane was observed.

Tickets To Border Only

Unter Den Linden presented a curious aspect: Military officers were dashing up and down in cars or carrying one bag or suitcase each. In strange contrast, big sight-seeing cars were jammed with people.

Railroad tickets now are sold only to the border, the big tourist bureaus advised prospective travelers. The only exception is for travelers who can produce "good" foreign currencies for purchasing their tickets from the border to their final destination.

One clerk said that one railway station was advising Germans that for the present private persons could not get train accommodations.

30.24-2765

380 U. S. TOURISTS IN ITALY DUE IN PARIS

More Than 200 Others Remain In Rome—Sailings For Many Others Sought

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 26—A special train was due in Paris today with 380 Americans from the Italian liner Conte di Savoia for whom transportation had been arranged by the United States consulate at Genoa.

The Conte di Savoia, Rex and Augustus, all Italian liners whose sailings have been canceled, were scheduled to leave Genoa today for Naples, which is further from the French frontier.

Grants Blanket Visa

The French consulate at Genoa granted a blanket visa for the refugees. The Conte di Savoia had about 600 American passengers, but 220 Americans of Italian birth waited to watch developments.

Efforts were being made to procure passage for some American tourists on the American ship President Monroe, due at Naples tomorrow night. About 100 Americans have appeared at the consulate at Naples seeking advice.

Tourists Fall Off

Steamship officials said at least ninety Americans would leave on the President Monroe, scheduled now to sail from Genoa next week.

There was a noticeable reduction in the number of tourists in Rome, but one tourist agency said twenty-six Americans had toured Rome's ancient ruins in their sightseeing busses despite the tension.

Advised To Go

There are 100 Americans now registered with the American Export line in Genoa waiting to leave Italy, and forty in Rome.

About 150 Americans called at the American consulate general in Rome yesterday, and dozens more were expected today. Consul General Graham Kemper advised them to go to small towns around Bordeaux, France.

Germans Quit England, Heiling Peace, Not Hitler

Hundreds Suddenly Ordered Home Crowd Boat Trains

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—"Auf Wiedersehen" echoed in grimy Liverpool Street station this morning as hundreds of Germans, obeying Berlin's command, jammed the Harwich-Flushing boat train, first step of the journey home via The Netherlands.

Germans, uprooted from homes in London and adjacent counties, thronged the platform, struggling and jostling each other in desperate efforts to board the crowded train. It ran two sections.

Plucked from their homes at the last minute, these people had thrown their luggage together. The platform was piled with bags, trunks, boxes, rolls of bedding and small piece of furniture. Here and there a dachshund, tethered to a trunk, added his bark to the general uproar.

Through this pushed anxious men, tearful women and bewildered and crying children, struggling for seats on the train.

As it pulled out of the station, hands and handkerchiefs were waved to those who had to wait for another section. No one shouted "Heil Hitler." Instead you heard "Heil Frieden" ("Hail Peace.")

BRITISH CHILDREN GET AIR-RAID DRILL ORDER

Thousands Told To Be In School Monday With Gas Masks For Full Rehearsal

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 26—Thousands of children went solemnly to school today to hear teachers summoned back from their holidays explain plans for Monday's evacuation dress rehearsal ordered by the Ministry of Health yesterday.

The teachers told the children to report with gas masks and full equipment Monday in London, Birmingham and Manchester.

Teachers will be on call tomorrow should an emergency arise.

Children on holiday in the country are not included in the plans, but since public-school pupils come largely from the poorer classes, attendance was close to normal. Anxious mothers waited outside the buildings.

When the alarm is sounded Monday, the children will be conducted to railway and bus stations, with the teachers supervising. Those too young to understand their part in the operation will be accompanied by mothers or older sisters.

When today's "lesson" was over the pupils spent the rest of the day studying—even though it was Saturday. Normally, schools reopen in September after the summer recess.

tors and nurses to care for air-raid wounded, and fire-fighting and salvage equipment.

Other precautions in London and the countryside:

The historic stained-glass windows of Canterbury Cathedral were removed and buried in the surrounding countryside.

The Jewel House at the Tower of London, Windsor Castle and Kensington Palace were officially closed until further notice.

Children were summoned to schools where teachers explained evacuation plans. Teachers will be held in readiness tomorrow and a full-dress rehearsal of evacuation is set for Monday.

All day long Germans packed the Liverpool street railway station en route to Harwich for the Channel crossing. They were obeying their Government's order that they return home immediately.

One section of the Bakerloo subway line has been closed, and, although there was no official announcement, it is believed it will be converted into an air-raid shelter.

Businesses continued to leave the city. One firm's 2,000 employes spent the hot, bright day packing.

Children still made up sixty per cent. of the railroad traffic to the country. Many of them traveled alone with an identification tag on their clothes, with the name of the relative or friend to whom they were being sent.

Just the same it wasn't all war. The football season opened and for ninety minutes at least thousands of Englishmen forgot there was anything more important in the world than the winning score.

London Zoo's Wild Beasts Doomed If War Breaks Out

Defense Precautions Include Plan To Kill All Dangerous Animals And Snakes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 26—Englishmen gave up their cherished Saturday afternoon leisure today to push defense precautions, which included a plan to kill all dangerous animals and snakes in the London Zoo in the event of war.

Scores of valuable but carnivorous animals will be shot immediately if war breaks out, zoo officials said, while the population of the reptile and insect houses will be gassed. Some of the more valuable animals are being evacuated, including an okapi, two giant pandas, two gorillas and a Grevy's zebra valued at $2,500.

No one has offered to board the gorillas.

The Thames emergency river service was organized today. In the event of war, motor boats will patrol thirteen districts of the river that winds through London. They will carry doc-

CALLS AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Lady Asquith Visits Residence Where She Once Presided

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lady Oxford and Aisquith—or Margot Asquith as she is best known to Americans—visited today her old residence at 10 Downing Street where, as wife of the Prime Minister in 1914, she witnessed the fateful opening hours of the World War.

She called simply to send in a personal note to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, whose foreign policy she has supported in recent months on the grounds of national solidarity.

Queen and Princesses Buy Extra Groceries

BALLATER, Scotland, Aug. 26 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, visited a grocery store today at the village nearest Balmoral Castle and ordered extra food supplies.

The British government had recommended that all families lay in a week's supply of food in view of the European outlook.

ENGLAND FORBIDS SALES OF SHIPPING

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The British Board of Trade, acting under emergency defense powers created by Parliament Thursday, today forbade the sale of any British-owned ship. Vessels registered in the Dominions were not affected.

Space Shortage Acute On U. S.-Bound Ships

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—The rush for westbound ships was unrelieved tonight as more than half of the approximately 10,000 Americans on the continent and the British Isles grabbed at limited chances to get out of war-threatened Europe.

Most Americans were trying to get passage on United States ships or those of Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch lines, but the shortage of any kind of sailing space was acute.

Record Price For Gold Bars At London

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—The price of gold bars in the open market soared today to a record high of 155 shillings an ounce (equivalent to $34.10 on the basis of $4.40 for the pound). The quotation was an overnight rise of 4 shilling 6 pence (about 99 cents) and mostly was considered a reflection of the depreciation in sterling following withdrawal of the British control support from the currency yesterday.

Bar silver was quoted 20⅛d., unchanged (equivalent 39.72 cents).

Europa to Call at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sunday, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Harbor Master's office reported early today it had been notified that the German liner Europa would call at this British port as usual today on her homeward voyage from America. The German ship was expected about mid-day.

SOVIET BLAMES ALLIES, POLAND FOR DEADLOCK

Voroshiloff Cites Refusal To Allow Russ Troops Path To West

Asserts Pact With Reich Was Result Of This Moscow Impasse

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 26—Klementi E. Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar, declared tonight that Russia had concluded its non-aggression pact with Germany "among other reasons" because the Russian-British-French military staff conferences "had reached a deadlock in view of insuperable differences."

These differences, Voroshiloff said, were over a Soviet demand that Soviet troops be permitted to pass through Polish territory.

Other Missions Disagreed

He said the British and French missions disagreed with the Russian view that such permission was essential to Russia's aiding France and Britain, and that Poland "openly declared that it does not need and will not accept military assistance of the U. S. S. R."

The question of supplying raw and war materials to Poland, Voroshiloff said, was a "matter of commerce" and not a subject for inclusion in a military pact.

Voroshiloff's statement, the first report made public on the three-power staff conferences, appeared in the official government newspaper *Izvestia* in the form of an interview.

Voroshiloff headed the Soviet mission in the conferences, which were ended soon after conclusion of the German-Russian non-aggression pact. Announcement of this pact was made while the conferences were in progress.

Explains Differences

Asked how the conferences ended, Voroshiloff replied that "in view of serious differences which were revealed, the negotiations were broken off." Asked what these differences were, he replied:

"The Soviet military mission considered that the U. S. S. R., having no common frontier with an aggressor, can render assistance to France, Great Britain and Poland only if its troops will be allowed to pass through Polish territory, because there is no other way for Soviet troops to establish contact with the aggressor's troops.

"Just as British and American troops in the past World War would have been unable to participate in military collaboration with the French armed forces if they had had no possibility of operating in French territory, the Soviet armed forces could not participate in military collaboration with armed forces of France and Great Britain if they are not allowed access to Polish territory.

British, French Go Home

"Despite the obvious correctness of this position, the French and British military missions disagreed with this position of the Soviet mission, while the Polish Government openly declared that it does not need and will not accept the military assistance of the U. S. S. R.

"This made military collaboration of the U. S. S. R. with those countries impossible. This forms the basis of the differences. Here the negotiations were broken off."

The British and French missions left for home today.

Asked to verify a British news agency report that he had told the heads of the British and French military missions that further staff conferences were "purposeless" in view of the conclusion of the Russian-German non-aggression pact, Voroshiloff replied:

"It does not conform to the facts. Military negotiations with Great Britain and France were broken off not because the U. S. S. R. concluded a non-aggression pact with Germany, but on the contrary the U. S. S. R. concluded the non-aggression pact with Germany among other reasons as a result of the fact that military negotiations with France and Great Britain

had reached a deadlock in view of insuperable differences."

Denies London Report

Voroshiloff denied vehemently a London newspaper report that the Soviet mission had proposed immediately after the outbreak of war to occupy the Polish provinces of Vilna and Nowogrodek in the northeast and Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow in the southeast.

The London report said this proposal had been made in reply to a British-French question as to whether Russia was prepared to supply Poland with airplanes and ammunition and keep the Red Army in preparedness on the border.

Voroshiloff said the question of supplying raw and war materials to Poland was not discussed at the staff conferences.

Cites War In China

He added that "conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance, not to speak of a military convention, is by no means necessary in order to supply raw and war materials to Poland.

"The United States, as likewise a number of other States, have no pacts of mutual assistance or military conventions with Japan; however, already for two years they have been selling raw and war materials to the Japanese despite the fact that Japan is in a state of war with China."

TOKYO CABINET REPORTED DUE FOR SHAKEUP

Emergency Session Early Next Week Predicted By News Agency

Army Officials Confer After Shift Away From Anti-Soviet Pact

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 26—A day of intense political activity was said to have cleared the way for a reshuffle of the Japanese cabinet following close upon the Government's decision to turn away from the Rome-Berlin axis to a position of "splendid isolation."

Domei, Japanese news agency, predicated an emergency Cabinet session early next week, possibly Monday, to consider reorganization.

Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, War Minister, conferred with high army officials after the army formally approved the shift in foreign policy and the Government protested to Berlin against the signing of the German-Soviet Russia non-aggression pact.

Emperor Gets Report

Itagaki had taken the lead in efforts to persuade Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the Privy Council and former Premier, to resume the Premiership, which he held during the earlier part of the Japanese-Chinese war.

Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was closeted during the day with Seihin Ikeda, Cabinet Counsellor and former Finance Minister, after reporting to the Emperor earlier in the day. The resignation of Hiranuma was strongly hinted after signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact caused an abrupt change in Japan's foreign policy.

The anti-Comintern pact among Japan, Italy, Germany and several lesser powers was declared as good as dead by the army's statement of approval of Japan's severance from the axis nations.

The protest against the non-aggression pact, delivered at Berlin, asserted that Germany had violated the spirit of the anti-Comintern pact by coming to an agreement with Soviet Russia, Japan's old foe and the home of Communism.

Change Is Radical

The army's approval of a policy of isolation was indicative of how far Japan has turned in her foreign policy, particularly in light of the fact the army strongly supported the anti-Comintern pact and certain elements had even gone so far as to demand a military alliance with Rome and Berlin.

At the same time the army statement declared it was imperative to strengthen at once the campaign in China in order to overcome "temptations and machinations" which were expected to be "directed toward the people."

Emphasis was given to predictions that Soviet-Japanese tension would increase with the weakening of the anti-Comintern pact by an army communique from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, which reported a Japanese counter-attack on Soviet-Mongol forces.

The communique said the Japanese attack was intended to "wipe out once and for all" Soviet forces said to be crossing the boundary into Manchoukuo "in large numbers."

JAPANESE ARMY RENOUNCES AXIS

Approves Cabinet's Turning to Isolation.

PROTEST SENT TO BERLIN

Military Leaders Would Speed Campaign in China.

TOKIO, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Japanese Army formally approved today Japan's turning away from the Rome-Berlin axis in favor of international isolation, and the Government protested to Berlin that the German-Soviet non-aggression treaty was a violation of the spirit of the anti-Comintern pact.

The Army's statement of approval was issued co-incident with forecasts that Cabinet changes were impending.

It said that it is imperative to strengthen quickly the military campaign in China in order to overcome "temptations and machinations" expected to be directed toward the Empire.

It also called as good as dead the anti-Comintern pact pledging Japan, Germany and Italy to fight international Communism. The Army long had supported the pact, and certain of its elements recently had demanded a military alliance with Berlin and Rome. The statement therefore indicated how far the shock of the German-Russian accord had turned Japan toward a new foreign policy.

Protest Delivered.

The protest to Germany, delivered in Berlin, said that Germany, by coming to an accord with Soviet Russia, home of Communism, had violated the spirit of the anti-Comintern pact. Japan and Russia have been at odds for the last eight years.

Reliable informants, meanwhile, said that War Minister Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki was urging former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to make positive efforts in connection with reorganization of the Cabinet—that is, to become Premier again.

Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma reported to the Emperor in a day which was marked by intense political activity.

An army communique from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, reported a Japanese counter-attack on Soviet-Mongols, giving quick emphasis to predictions that Soviet-Japanese tension would increase with weakening of the anti-Comintern pact.

The attack was intended to wipe out once and for all Soviet forces crossing the boundary into Mongolia "in large numbers," the communique said.

War Predicted.

A prediction that major European nations, whether willingly or not, were being dragged into conflict was contained in the Army statement.

Observers saw a veiled hint against third Powers in China in the statement. Britain and Russia both have been accused of machinations in China and "temptations" was considered as possibly referring to friendly overtures by Britain, France and the United States which might call for softening of the China policy.

The protest to Berlin was one of three acts of the Cabinet. It also accused United States officials in China of transmitting false reports and officially advised Great Britain that Japan would not admit third Powers to discussions of economic issues in negotiations to settle the blockade of the British and French Tientsin concessions.

The significance of the second two measures in Japan's diplomatic about-face was minimized in some highly placed quarters, but their timeliness attracted attention.

The changed policy was not unwelcome to a sizable Japanese faction which always had considered the anti-Comintern agreement a blunder and, therefore, welcomed the fact it has become virtually void.

Voicing what appeared to be growing fears in some quarters that the new German-Russian treaty might bring increased Soviet activity in the Far East, the newspaper *Asahi* declared "an armed crisis is now impending between the Soviet Union and Japan. It indicates the China incident now is entering its real phase."

Describing the "unreliability of international alliances," the newspaper said it is "not a rare incident in history to see yesterday's ally turning into today's foe, and the sudden change of Germany need not surprise us overmuch."

New Fighting On Border

An army communique from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, reported a Japanese counterattack on Soviet-Mongols, giving quick emphasis to predictions that Soviet-Japanese tension would increase with weakening of the anti-Comintern pact.

The Japanese attack was intended to "wipe out once and for all" Soviet forces crossing the boundary into Mongolia "in large numbers," the communique said.

Sees Open Aid To Chiang

Reports from Japanese correspondents at Peiping said Japanese Army officers in North China expected increased, and possibly open, Russian assistance to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese envoys abroad were believed today to have completed precautions for the withdrawal of Japanese citizens living in Europe, although Tokyo was said to have issued no instructions.

HUNGARY REJECTS RUMANIA'S PROFFER

Turns Down Non-Aggression Pact, But Asks One On Racial Minorities

Renews Protest Over Alleged Movement Of Troops To Magyar Frontier

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Aug. 26—The Hungarian Government, rejecting Rumania's offer of a non-aggression pact, countered tonight with a proposal that the two countries negotiate a treaty for guaranteeing the rights of their racial-minorities.

A communique said that such a treaty "though it be political," could not be considered by anyone as having been made under the pressure of Rumanian arms.

The communique cited a month-long series of protests to the Rumanian Government against the direction of mobilized troops towards the Hungarian frontier.

Admits Defensive Measures

"The Hungarian Government during the past month," it said, "asked several times for explanations of such military measures whose aims are not only obscure but serve to irritate Hungarian public opinion and make it impossible to normalize relations between the two countries."

The communique declared "defensive measures of a military character" had been taken by Hungary since August 23. It said the Rumanian Government offered the non-aggression pact on August 24, denying the fact of mobilization and that some military units had moved toward the frontier.

Protest Maintained

"Hungary maintains its protest against these troops movements," the communique said.

The differences between Hungary and Rumania date back to 1918, when Rumania was allotted Transylvania, previously an integral part of Hungary, which has a Magyar population of 1,500,000.

Hungarians Balk At Bid By Rumania

Refuse To Consider A Peace Pact Till Bucharest Calls Army Back From Border

Budapest, Aug. 26 (AP)—Hungary cannot consider Rumania's offer of a non-aggression pact, sources close to the Government said today, until 100,000 Rumanian troops are withdrawn from the vicinity of the Hungarian border.

"Hungary will not negotiate under the pressure of Rumanian arms," these sources declared.

Hope had been expressed yesterday in Bucharest that the treaty would be quickly made. Such a pact had been seen by foreign observers as a means of neutralizing Transylvania, a trouble spot in which 1,500,000 Hungarians have been under Rumania rule since the World War.

Rumania is known to have increased her armed forces to 850,000 men. Semi-official quarters here said Hungary had taken protective military measures in the past few days. Certain technical reservists have been called up and army leaves have been canceled.

It was reiterated that Hungary wishes to avoid entanglement in a war over Poland, her historic friend, although this nation necessarily has been following the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis in foreign affairs.

CROAT CHIEF GETS VICE-PREMIERSHIP

Macek Wins Place in Yugoslav Coalition Cabinet

BELGRADE, Aug. 26 (AP).—Yugoslavia's new coalition Cabinet, uniting the leadership of the Serb and Croat peoples, was formed today by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich.

Dr. Vladimir Macek, outspoken leader of Croatia's twenty-year struggle for home rule, was named Vice-Premier and Minister Without Portfolio.

Alexander Cincar-Markovic retained his post as Foreign Minister, in which so far he has successfully preserved Yugoslavia's neutrality.

The new Cabinet was tentatively composed of eleven Serbs, five Croats, one Slovene and one Bosnian Mohammedan.

NAZIS CURB CZECHS ANEW

False Reports and Excessive Prices Are Now 'Sabotage'

PRAGUE, Aug. 26 (AP).—A decree announced today added to the definition of sabotage by including the spreading of false reports and the raising of prices of commodities to an unwarranted degree.

The official news agency, up to now directed by Czech officials, was occupied by German Storm Troop officers, who entered the office last night, examined records, suspended service for three hours and led away several editors.

Russia Backs Bulgarian Claims.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia has given full approval of Bulgaria's territorial claims on Rumania, Deputy George Markoff, vice-president of the National Assembly, said last night.

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Instructions In Portugal

Lisbon, Aug. 26 (AP)—Germans living in Portugal were summoned to the German legation today and it is understood the men were advised to be ready to leave for Germany on short notice.

Von Papen Sees Inonu

Istanbul, Aug. 26 (AP)—President Ismet Inonu had a one-hour interview tonight with Germany's envoy, Franz von Papen, in the presence of Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

Egypt to Set Up Guard Force

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Egyptian Cabinet decided tonight to create a territorial army in Egypt, an organization that corresponds to the United States National Guard.

TURKEY FAITHFUL TO PACT PLEDGES

ANKARA, Aug. 26 (AP).—President Inonu and heads of diplomatic missions returned to Ankara today as reports that the National Assembly would be summoned ran through the capital.

Turkish newspapers stressed Turkey's willingness to remain faithful to her pledges in the Balkan pact and "peace front" and promised Britain and France her strongest resistance to any aggression in the Mediterranean and the Balkan peninsula.

Censorship in Palestine.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Palestine Government today imposed strict censorship on all telegrams to and from the country and forbade the use of code in cabled messages.

BRITISH ON PATROL AT PANAMA CANAL

Warships Reported Ready to Seize Nazi Vessels.

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Persistent but unconfirmed reports were heard today that vessels of the British-America and West Indies squadron were patrolling the Caribbean Sea within fifty miles of the Panama Canal to intercept German shipping in the event of hostilities in Europe.

Concentration of the squadron, which includes four cruisers, was reported by incoming vessels. British authorities said they were without information about the squadron, which bases at Bermuda, but expressed no surprise at the reports in view of existing conditions.

German shipping still was proceeding through the canal. The freighter Hannover sailed for Hamburg fully laden. However, some American students bound for Hamburg aboard the German liner Seattle disembarked here following a conference with the Seattle's captain, who said he could not assure the ship would reach its destination owing to the possibility of war. It was believed that the Seattle would head into a neutral port in that event.

HITLER'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT IS AWAITED

President Sends a Second Peace Message to German Leader.

NO OTHER PLANNED NOW

Measures to Be Taken if War Does Come Considered at White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, awaiting a response from Berlin to his second appeal for peace, concentrated today on perfecting emergency steps which the United States would take in event of a European war.

He had a full morning of conferences on war measures and spent the afternoon in work in his private study. It was said he did not contemplate any immediate further moves designed to forestall war.

Secretary of State Hull said at his press conference today that he had received no definite information regarding the proposal which Adolf Hitler was reported to have made for a settlement with Poland.

Asked whether official dispatches bore out press indications of a lessening of European tension, he said it would serve no useful purpose to discuss that question in the present state of international affairs.

Whom President Saw.

Mr. Roosevelt's first conference of the day was with Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, on industrial preparedness.

He then conferred with A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State and chairman of the interdepartmental committee working to lighten the effects of a war on Americans. Mr. Berle was understood to have prepared various proclamations dealing with America's neutrality.

Two other callers were Chairman Raymond B. Stevens of the Tariff Commission, and Chairman Jerome Frank of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed his message to the German Chancellor last night, shortly after President Moscicki of Poland had accepted a proposal advanced by Mr. Roosevelt twenty-four hours earlier that the two nations talk things over before going to war.

In his Thursday night messages, addressed to Herr Hitler and President Moscicki, Mr. Roosevelt had suggested three mehtods of averting war: Direct negotiation, impartial arbitration or conciliation. President Moscicki expressed approval of either negotiation or conciliation.

Last night's appeal was the fifth peace message that President Roosevelt had addressed to Herr Hitler in less than a year. In Berlin, a Government spokesman said it was probable that last night's communication had arrived after the Feuhrer had retired and that he would not see it until this morning.

Sends Message to Leopold.

Before cabling Herr Hitler, Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed King Leopold III of Belgium that the United States shared wholeheartedly in the peace hopes expressed by Leopold in his August 23 message to the seven small Powers of the so-called Oslo group.

President Moscicki indirectly suggested President Roosevelt himself as a conciliator between Germany and Poland. He said:

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation through a third party as disinterested and impartial as your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations."

President Moscicki also accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion that a truce be declared pending negotiation or conciliation.

NIGHT NOTES TO HITLER

Fuehrer Asleep When Four Roosevelt Missives Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Of the five peace appeals President Roosevelt has addressed to Adolf Hitler in the last year, four have arrived in Berlin in the wee hours of the morning, when the Fuehrer was asleep.

If any official telephoned Herr Hitler when the telegrams arrived, President Roosevelt succeeded in getting the Fuehrer out of bed on four occasions.

The first appeal, sent at the time of the Munich crisis last September, was cabled about midnight here, which is 6 A. M. in Berlin. The next day a second dispatch was sent just before 10 P. M., or 4 A. M. in Berlin.

The third, in April of this year, was sent to arrive at about the time Hitler got up. The fourth, on Thursday night, was telegraphed to arrive at 4:15 A. M. And the fifth, last night, was dispatched to arrive by 4:30 A. M.

U. S. SET TO SERVE BELLIGERENT LANDS

Expects Them To Ask Representation In Enemy Capitals If War Comes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 26—The State Department expects to be called upon to represent various foreign countries in the capitals of their enemies if war breaks out in Europe.

Accordingly, officials said today, preparations are being made to carry out such a function along with arrangements for evacuating Americans from Europe. The department said it would set up a special unit for the latter purpose.

U. S. Asked Service Of Spain

Special sections would be established in some of the embassies abroad to deal with such matters as "the protection of the interests of foreign governments after a rupture of diplomatic relations," the department said.

During the World War the United States represented a number of belligerents, including Great Britain, France and Turkey. When the United States entered the war against Germany she asked Spain to assume protection of her interests in the Reich.

Sees U. S. Ships Available

The State Department expressed the opinion that all Americans in Europe could return home on American merchant ships, although "it will, of course, not be possible for all to return as rapidly as some of them may wish."

"Pressure on existing steamship facilities is already pronounced," the department said, "and it will increase manifoldly in the event of an actual outbreak of hostilities." The department added, however, that it did not intend to disturb the regular services of American vessels, or to commandeer vessels, although it might charter American ships "as circumstances make it necessary."

Ready To Advance Money

Arrangements have been made to advance money to Americans stranded in Europe. Individuals unable to obtain funds from private sources can get advances from the Government for their transportation costs in return for their promissory notes.

The department said it did not intend to make use of American naval vessels for repatriation work except for emergency transportation from isolated places.

Officials indicated American diplomatic posts abroad were advising Americans to leave metropolitan centers for safer places while awaiting transportation to America. Metropolitan centers, they contend, would be the first targets of aerial bombing.

On Lookout For Spies

Attorney General Frank Murphy told reporters the Justice Department would open offices in Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and Alaska to be on the lookout for sabotage and espionage activities. He added that a similar office probably would be established in the Philippines.

Charles Edison, acting secretary, said after a White House conference that the navy had the "situation well in hand all the way through for any kind of emergency that comes up." The navy now has a cruiser and two destroyers in European waters.

PERSONNEL HELD VITAL FACTOR OF WAR IN AIR

Initial Superiority Might Depend On Man Power Available

Germany Given Edge On Great Britain In That Respect

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 26—If war comes to Europe, initial superiority in the air probably will be determined by the man power available for combat aloft—and Germany is reported to have a wide margin of advantage in trained personnel.

Combat planes of all powers which might be drawn into conflict are much alike in performance.

Both sides, judging from reports brought back from Europe by American aircraft engineers and manufacturers, probably would have little trouble replacing planes lost in battle. It has been estimated that warplane fleets would have to be replaced completely every month.

Crashes Hurt Britain

But due to the extensive training required to fly present-day military craft, the personnel problem has been critical in many countries, even in peacetime. It has been the Achilles heel of British air rearmament.

Crashes have cost the lives of almost 200 Royal Air Force pilots this year. The death of a highly trained pilot is a serious matter. Pilot shortage has become so acute that the Air Ministry is impelled to advertise extensively in newspapers for recruits.

"Yesterday one of a million," an R. A. F. advertisement reads. "Today a man of importance."

As long as a year ago Germany was reported to have a pilot force of about 100,000 men, exclusive of the vast ground personnel needed to run an air force. This has been built up by diligent concentration on training for at least six years. Training losses are large, like Britain's.

Britain Has 100,000

Britain's air force embraces about 100,000 officers and men, inclusive of ground crews. The British have announced they hope to increase the air arm personnel to 250,000 this year, including the "auxiliary services."

Italy's flyer force, like Germany's, is large enough to allow for heavy losses in combat. While no figures are available on France, that nation has been described as better off in personnel than Great Britain.

While Poland's air force of 1,000 so-called "first line" planes is not balanced as to types, it is adequately manned for the initial weeks of a war.

All Have Good Equipment

All the nations which might be party to a war have good equipment. As a sample of British pursuits, the Super-Marine Spitfire, carrying eight machine guns and powered with a 1,000-horsepower Rolls-Royce engine, which gives it a top speed of 360 miles an hour, compares favorably with anything Germany has to offer in that class. The engine, however, is not as easily repaired and overhauled as the Daimler-Benz, a 1,100-horsepower motor which is standard equipment in the German Heinkel.

The Spitfire is reported to be a little faster than the Heinkel. The latter carries two small cannon, for assault on attacking bombers, and two machine guns.

Bomber Makes 240 M. P. H.

British bombers, some American observers report, leave much to be desired. The famous Wellesley, fitted with two 925-horsepower Bristol Pegasus engines, has a speed of about 240 miles an hour. That compares with more than 300 miles an hour for the German Dornier "DO 17," equipped with two 1,100-horsepower Daimler-Benz engines.

Each carries about a ton of bombs.

France's airplane production has improved over a year ago, but it has had to buy engines from Britain to take up the lag in its engine factories.

The French Morane and Caudron pursuit, fitted with a Gnome-Rhone, Hispano Suiza or Renault 1,000-horsepower engine, compares favorably with British pursuits in speed. The Loire et Olivier French bomber will carry a bomb load in excess of one and one-half tons at 250 miles an hour.

Poland Short On Pursuits

Poland is short on pursuit planes, but its bombers are reported to give exceptional performance. Poland's

weakness is the fact that most of its planes—and in the event of war it probably could not count on purchasing planes from England or France—are made in the PZL factory, an easy target for bombs, at Warsaw.

Italy's warplane production problem is material. The workmanship is exceptional but a lack of materials has forced the Italians into using wood in many instances.

CRISIS DISRUPTS SHIP SERVICE ON ATLANTIC

Germany, Italy And Britain Take Liners, One Of Them On Bermuda Route

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 26—Steamship service in the North Atlantic today was in its most disrupted state since the World War.

Most commercial vessels flying the Nazi swastika were racing to Germany under imperative orders from Berlin. Polish ships were warned by their Government to stand by in neutral ports and avoid the North Sea. Italian liners hugged home harbors.

For the second time within a week, war-risk insurance rates were increased on cargoes destined for Italy and Germany and on merchandise shipped in vessels of those countries. The minimum rate was hiked to $10 per $100 valuation, compared with a $5 rate set Thursday.

69,000 Americans In Rush

A stampede by many of the 69,000 Americans abroad to get home overtaxed the capacity of available ships. It appeared weeks would be required to transport them to the United States unless a cessation of war fears should reduce the pressure for immediate passage.

The German liner Hansa was reported in the English Channel, steaming toward home after turning back on a scheduled trip to New York. The Europa was in mid-ocean bound for Germany.

"Despite the general order for German ships to stay in harbors or return home, Berlin steamship officials said the liner Bremen, in mid-ocean with hundreds of Americans and other passengers, would proceed to New York and dock there Monday as scheduled.

Two Remain At New York

Two German liners, however, remained in New York's harbor. They were the St. Louis, scheduled to sail today for Bermuda, and the New York, scheduled to leave next Wednesday for Germany. John Schroeder, resident director of the Hamburg-America and North German Lloyd lines, insisted he had received no word they were to be sent home prematurely.

Italy canceled sailings of all its ships scheduled to leave for America last night. The Conte di Savoia remained at Genoa and the Saturnia at Trieste. Some of the 250 Americans scheduled to sail on the Saturnia took trains for Trieste. Some of the 250 Americans scheduled to sail on the Saturnia took trains for France.

Many British vessels, including the Queen of Bermuda, New York-to-Bermuda liner, were ordered to England, some for possible use as troop ships. The Cunard White Star Line's Queen Mary, speed champion of the Atlantic lanes, was more than two days out of New York, bound for England and expected to remain there if the war crisis lasts.

The English-owned Anchor Line canceled Glasgow sailings of the Caledonia and California for New York.

Diplomatic officials expressed belief all the Americans abroad could return home on ships flying the American flag, although perhaps not as rapidly as some might wish.

Hundreds Turned Down

Officials of transatlantic steamship lines in Paris said today they were turning down "hundreds of applications" for sailings to America.

At the United States Lines more than 200 persons were informed the 100 emergency cots taken aboard the liner President Roosevelt were "all occupied." The ship, headed originally toward Hamburg, Germany, was scheduled now to sail for New York at midnight.

CANADIAN PREMIER MAKES PEACE PLEA

Hitler, Duce and Moscicki Are Addressed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has sent messages to Fuehrer Hitler, Premier Mussolini and President Moscicki urging them to use their authority to prevent war, it was revealed today.

The messages were sent through the consuls of Germany, Italy and Poland in Canada.

Mr. King said that Canada is "prepared to join what authority and power she may possess to that of the other nations of the British commonwealth in seeking a just and equitable settlement of the great problems with which nations are faced."

HALIFAX, Aug. 26 (Canadian Press).—Four units of Halifax militia were called out today to man forts around Halifax harbor and to guard port facilities from sabotage.

A recruiting station for the Royal Canadian Artillery was opened at South Barracks and received many volunteers.

Brigadier H. E. Boak, district commanding officer, asked the cooperation of employers of militiamen in order that a sufficient number be released from regular employment to see to the city defenses.

Welland Canal Guarded.

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Members of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment have been called out as volunteers to guard the Welland Ship Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

German Ship Seized In Canada Unloaded

Freighter Held Pending Posting Of $20,000 Bond For Non-Delivery Of Goods

Quebec, Aug. 26 (Canadian Press)—The German freighter Königsberg, halted off Quebec last night as she heeded a call to the Fatherland, was unloaded here today, still held up by legal proceedings.

John Home, an attorney, said he had started litigation for several Montreal and Toronto firms charging non-delivery of goods, and that the freighter could not leave port until a $20,000 bond had been posted.

Dock workers were taking 800 tons of general cargo from the boat, but Home said the unloading did not concern his clients who sought damages for non-delivery.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police boarded the Königsberg last night as she steamed for home from Sorel, Quebec.

No Appeasement Now, Churchill Declares

Too Late For That, British Statesman Is Quoted In Transocean Interview

Philadelphia, Aug. 26 (AP)—Winston Churchill, distinguished British statesman, was quoted by the *Evening Bulletin* today as saying in a transoceanic telephone discussion of the European crisis that "I think it's too late for appeasement."

"Unless there is something that I don't know about, the situation is very grave," he was quoted. "Poland probably will be attacked shortly, and a historic error of 150 years ago will be repeated."

The *Bulletin* said Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty when Great Britain entered the World War against Germany, decried "lies" he asserted were coming out of the Reich, and added:

"They're going to get more than lies before we're through with them this time."

Cruiser Is Reported Ordered To Europe

Confirmation Of Rumor Concerning Tuscaloosa Lacking At Norfolk Base

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26 (AP)—Reports here today that the cruiser Tuscaloosa, which arrived here Thursday after a cruise in Canadian waters with President Roosevelt aboard, may be dispatched to European waters could not be confirmed.

Aboard the ship no information could be obtained. Officers at the naval base stated that if the Tuscaloosa is to be dispatched to European waters it is news to them.

The Tuscaloosa was berthed at the naval base today and her crew was enggaed in taking aboard stores and fuel oil.

Veterans' Congress Is Postponed

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26 (AP).—American Legion national offices here received word from the Paris headquarters of Fidac, organization of World War veterans, that the annual Fidac international congress, scheduled at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 24 to 26, had been postponed "pending outcome of the present situation."

Poland Faces Peril Of Fourth Partition In 1,000 Years; Danzig Mere Symbol

Nation, Reunited In 1919 After 124-Year Lapse, Now Composite Of Prussian, Austrian And Russian Territory

[By the Associated Press]

For the fourth time since the tenth century, when she emerged as a nation torn from the tottering Moravian empire, Poland today faced the threat of a partition.

The Free City of Danzig is a sore point between Germany and Poland, but it is only a symbol of the friction.

Poland nearly a thousand years ago was much larger than today, but the trouble is that the new Poland, created by the treaty of Versailles in 1919, contains what formerly was part of Germany. Adolf Hitler wants back all of former Germany.

The population of Poland today is 34,000,000 and the country covers 150,000 square miles.

Part Is Russian

Poland today is a composite. Two-thirds of the land was taken from old Russia and nearly one-third from Germany and the former Austria-Hungary. A small slice came from Czecho-Slovakia in last year's partition of that country.

In order to give Poland access to the Baltic Sea, a block of German land, mainly the former provinces of Posen and Pomerania, was included with Danzig as a port. Danzig remained under the League of Nations, which still theoretically governs it. Germans gained control of Danzig and the Poles built nearby the new seaport of Gydnia. Friction over that and the German demand for return of former German territory alienated the two neighbors.

Germany Split

Germany was split in two by this corridor to the Baltic, but had special transport rights on the railroad connecting the two sections. Eventually Hitler pressed for a settlement. On April 28 he denounced the Polish-German non-aggression treaty and demanded immediately a strip of truly German land across the Polish Corridor to make Germany again a unit.

He said the next time the price would be higher. Htiler's present demands now constitute that "next time," and the price undoubtedly is higher. The best information is that he wants the Corridor and supervision over Polish affairs.

Poland Firm

Poland stands firmly against making any concession to Germany under threat. She is backed by Great Britain and France, who pledged themselves to aid her against any attack which Poland regarded as endangering her independence and which she resisted with force.

Poland's history as a kingdom began in 965 under the reign of Mieszko, whose great-great-grandfather had wrested its beginnings—a province extending from the Carpathian Mountains to the Bug river—from the falling Moravian Empire.

She gradually grew, at one time extending over part of what is now western Russia and the Russian Ukraine, as far south as what formerly was Czecho-Slovakia, and as far north as what is now Latvia on the Baltic, and with a western frontier which was approximately the same as her present border.

Poland disappeared as an independent state under treaties concluded in 1795, partitioning her among Russia, Prussia and Austria. Not until 1919 did she again appear as a nation, carved into the world maps by the Versailles treaty.

Chronological Story Of Poland

[By the Associated Press]

The chronological history of Poland follows:

965—Poland organized.

February 17, 1772—Russia, Prussia and Austria sign first partition treaty stripping Poland of one-fourth of her territory.

September 23, 1793—In second partition, Prussia and Russia cut Poland to one-third of its original size, with 3,500,000 population.

March, 1794—Kosciuszko becomes Polish dictator, recovers lost lands.

1795—Nation obliterated by final partition among Russia, Prussia and Austria.

1807—Napoleon established Duchy of Warsaw.

1813—Resurgence of Napoleon's foes obliterates the duchy.

June 3, 1918—Allied governments back independent, united Poland.

October 15, 1918—"Free and reunited Polish state" announced.

November 3, 1918—Cabinet proclaims Polish republic.

November 12, 1918—Joseph Pilsudski becomes Government head.

June 28, 1919—Treaty of Versailles gives Poland larger part of Poznan (Posen) and part of West Prussia; Danzig made free city under protection of League of Nations and in Polish customs system.

1920-21-22-23—Frontier problems settled and Polish borders finally defined.

January 26, 1934—Germany and Poland sign ten-year non-aggression pact.

May 5, 1934—Polish-Russian treaty extended to 1945.

March 31, 1939—France and Great Britain pledge aid to Poland if she considers her independence threatened and resists.

April 28—Hitler denounces pact with Poland and demands return of Danzig and route through Corridor to East Prussia.

May 5—Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Beck rejects German demands, but holds door open for peaceful talks.

July 10—England says Danzig change without Polish consent will be consid-

1939

ered aggression and Britain will resist.

August 6—Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz calls Danzig "lung of Poland's economic life and will not be surrendered."

August 19—Germans rush troops to Polish borders.

August 23—Hitler reported to have demanded all Polish territory once German-ruled and protectorate over rest of Poland.

August 24—German-Russian non-aggression pact signed.

30.24-2769

30.24-2769

(CANADIAN PRESS)

OTTAWA, ONT., AUG 26--(AP)--DEFENSE MINISTER IAN MACKENZIE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE UNITS REQUIRED FOR COAST DEFENSE PURPOSES WERE BEING MOVED TO ~~THE~~ ATLANTIC COAST EMERGENCY STATIONS.

AUG 27 1939

HENDERSON SEPARATE

LONDON, AUG. 26-(AP)-BRITAIN'S SIX - FOOT BACHELOR AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, FLYING TO LONDON TODAY WITH AN URGENT PERSONAL REPORT ON HIS BERLIN TIGHROPE OF DIPLOMAT TALK WITH ADOLF HITLER, USUALLY APPEARS IN PUBLIC WITH A DAUN - FRESH RED CARNATION IN HIS LAPEL.

HENDERSON -SIDEBAR

MESSENGER AFTER

TALK YESTERDAY

THE LEAN, WIDE - SHOULDERED DIPLOMAT WEARS A MONOCLE, TOO, BUT IT'S MORE OFTEN DANGLING FROM ITS BLACK THREAD - THIN CORD THAN SCREWED INTO HIS EYE.

AUG 27 1939

THE NAZIS LIKE SIR NEVILE. HIS INTIMACY WITH KEEN HUNTSMAN FIELD - MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING IS FOUNDED IN A COMMON ENTHUSIASM FOR SHOOTING. SIR NEVILE OFTEN IS A GOERING HOUSE GUEST AT THE FIELD-MARSHAL'S COUNTRY HOME NORTH OF BERLIN. IN THE SEPTEMBER 1938 MUNICH CRISIS HE WAS CRITICIZED AND ~~EFENDED~~ FOR PLAYING A LEADING ROLE IN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF "APPEASING" GERMANY.

SIR NEVILE DRIVES DOWN THE GOLFING FAIRWAY WITH THE SAME TRIGGER-SWIFT SKILL THAT MAKES HIM A GOOD HUNTER. MOST DAYS HE MANAGES TO SANDWICH A ROUND OVER BERLIN'S SWANK WANSE LAKE COURSE BETWEEN LONG STRETCHES OF AMBASSADORIAL LABOR.

IN THE BIG, OLD-FASHIONED BRITISH EMBASSY BUILDING A FEW HUNDRED YARDS ALONG THE WILHELMSTRASSE FROM HITLER'S CHANCELLERY, CENTER OF THE NAZI MACHINE HE LIVES SIMPLY, PERHAPS WORKS HARDER THAN ANY SUBORDINATE.

CHAMBERLAIN AND SIR NEVILE HAVE ONE LONG-TIME HABIT IN COMMON. MOST MORNINGS, AROUND THE TIME CHAMBERLAIN IS TAKING HIS AFTER-BREAKFAST STROLL IN LONDON'S ST. JAMES' PARK, HE STRIDES THROUGH BERLIN'S TIERGARTEN BEFORE GETTING DOWN TO HIS DESK.

HE WORKS SOLIDLY TILL LUNCHEON, PLAYS GOLF IF HE'S NOT TIED UP WITH URGENT STATE BUSINESS, AND ALWAYS RETURNS TO HIS OFFICE IN THE AFTERNOON. MOST NIGHTS THE DESK LAMP IN HIS STUDY BURNS PAST MIDNIGHT.

AND THAT IN OFFICE

WITH ALMOST RELIGIOUS DEVOTION DOESN'T KEEP SIR NEVILE AWAY FROM HIS DESK. EMBASSY SECRETARIES MAY GO TO THE COUNTRY, THE AMBASSADOR REMAINS ON DUTY.

HE BUYS EXPENSIVE CLOTHES IN LONDON'S SAVILLE ROA BUT HE DOESN'T CARE A WHO

AUG 27 19

E LOT HOW HE EARS THEM.

PLOATADS 24/8/39

SECOND NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP (DATELIN
Y BE REMOVED AND THE FOLLOWING USED AS AN UNDATED)

LONDON, AUG. 27--(SUNDAY)--(AP)--> EUROPE'S OUTLOOK FOR PEACE DARKENED EARLY TODAY AS FUEHRER HITLER ANNOUNCED A SUDDEN CANCELLATION OF HIS GREAT NAZI PARTY CONGRESS AT NUERNBERG, WHICH WAS TO HAVE OPENED NEXT SATURDAY.

THE MOVE, ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT, FOLLOWED DISPATCH OF THE FRENCH REPLY TO THE FUEHRER'S PEACE PROPOSALS. THIS REPLY IN FRANCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HITLER [redacted] FINALLY THAT SHE HAS GIVEN HER GUARANTEE TO POLAND AND INTENDS TO MAKE GOOD.

AUG 27 1939

IF GERMANY WANTS A PEACEFUL SOLUTION, SHE MUST NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT DIRECTLY WITH POLAND AS AN EQUAL POWER, FRANCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE INFORMED THE FUEHRER.

MEANWHILE BRITAIN DELAYED REPLYING TO THE HITLER MESSAGE, BROUGHT TO LONDON BY AIRPLANE SATURDAY BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, SIR NEVILE HENDERSON. HITLER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED A STRAIGHT "YES" OR "NO" REPLY TO HIS PROPOSALS.

THE BRITISH CABINET MET LATE LAST NIGHT IN FRAMING AN ANSWER, AND [redacted] HENDERSON WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE IT BACK TO BERLIN TODAY. IT WAS REPORTED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HAD DECIDED TO CALL PARLIAMENT INTO SPECIAL SESSION ON MONDAY.

THE NUERNBERG CONGRESS CANCELLATION WAS NOT EXPLAINED, BUT THE INFERENCE WAS THAT GERMANY WAS DISSATISFIED WITH THE REACTION OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO THE HITLER PROPOSALS.

AUG 27 1939

IT SEEMED OBVIOUS IN BERLIN THAT NAZI AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS FIGURED ON BEING TOO BUSY IN THE COMING WEEKS TO PARTICIPATE IN A PARTY CONVENTION.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID, ETC., PICKING UP TENTH GRAPH [redacted]
(COUNTING INSERT)

HTH..BOOP

1939

30.24-2771

30.24-2771

BERLIN [illegible] AGAINST POLAND APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN ALL READY TO STRIKE EARLY SATURDAY, BUT DECIDED SUDDENLY LATE FRIDAY UPON ANOTHER COURSE, AFTER WHICH HE CALLED IN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS, ALONG WITH THE ITALIAN AND JAPANESE, AND GAVE OUT HIS PEACE TERMS.

THIS WAS INTERPRETED IN LONDON AS INDICATING HITLER DID NOT WANT TO RISK A MAJOR EUROPEAN WAR OVER HIS CLAIMS AGAINST POLAND.

AUG 27 1939

POLISH CIRCLES IN WARSAW SAID THAT HITLER APPARENTLY HAD BEEN IMPRESSED [illegible] BY THE FIRM STAND OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND IN THE FACE OF THE CRISIS.

INFORMED QUARTERS, ETC., PICKING UP TENTH GRAPH, COUNTING INSERT.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HAD DECIDED TO CALL A SPECIAL MEETING OF PARLIAMENT MONDAY AS A RESULT OF HITLER'S MESSAGE, THE NATURE OF WHICH WAS UNDISCLOSED. ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CABINET WAS CALLED FOR TOMORROW MORNING, THE FIRST SUNDAY MEETING SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER'S CRISIS.

AUG 27 1939

WHATEVER HITLER'S OFFER, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED, BRITAIN'S POSITION IS THAT POLAND MUST HAVE THE SAY AS TO WHETHER THE PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTABLE TO HER AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID FURTHER CLARIFICATION OF HITLER'S VIEWS MIGHT HAVE TO BE CONVEYED BACK TO LONDON. THIS APPEARED TO INDICATE THAT HENDERSON WOULD NOT TAKE BACK A DEFINITE FINAL REPLY TO THE FUEHRER'S PROPOSALS, BUT A CAUTIOUSLY WORDED ANSWER DESIGNED TO KEEP OPEN THE DOOR FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION.

FRANCE, EMPHASIZING HER POSITION AS "ONE OF ABSOLUTE FIRMNESS," BROUGHT HER ARMY TO A STAGE APPROACHING COMPLETE MOBILIZATION WITH 2,200,000 MEN ESTIMATED UNDER ARMS.

"THERE CAN BE NO CONFERENCE SIMPLY TO RATIFY GERMANY'S CLAIMS," ONE HIGH FRENCH OFFICIAL SAID, "BUT ONLY ON A BASIS OF ABSOLUTE PARITY."

AUG 27 1939

USUALLY WELL-INFORMED PARIS DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID HITLER HAD MADE "SUCH A CLEVER PROPOSITION" THAT IT WAS "ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO ENVISAGE DISCUSSION."

AMBASSADOR HENDERSON CONFERRED FOR THREE HOURS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX AND THEN REPORTED TO KING GEORGE.

LORD HALIFAX THEN CONFERRED WITH THE FRENCH AND POLISH AMBASSADORS, CHARLES CORBIN AND COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI, PRESUMABLY TO ACQUAINT THEM WITH HITLER'S OFFER AND TO OBTAIN

1939

THEIR GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE CABINET MEETING, TODAY.

A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT IN BERLIN, WHO SAID TODAY THAT "THE DANGER OF A WORLD WAR IS DEFINITELY AVERTED," INDICATED HENDERSON'S MISSION RESULTED AFTER WAR GENERALS HAD URGED HITLER TO SHOW THE SAME WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE THAT POLISH PRESIDENT MOSCICKI EXPRESSED IN HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL.

ORDERS WHICH WOULD HAVE SENT GERMAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH ALONG THE POLISH BORDER AT 4:30 THIS MORNING WERE RESCINDED, THIS SOURCE SAID, AT 2 O'CLOCK (8 P.M. FRIDAY EST).

DESPITE THIS APPARENT "ELEVENTH HOUR" RESPITE AND THE GLIMMER OF HOPE RAISED BY THE DESPERATE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS, GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND POLAND PUSHED AHEAD WITH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

AUG 27 1939

ROME DISPATCHES SAID PREMIER MUSSOLINI, CLOSELY INFORMED BY HITLER OF HIS EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR BY DIPLOMACY, ALSO WAS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN A "LAST ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE PEACE OF EUROPE."

IL DUCE CONTINUED CONFERENCES WITH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR CHIEFS AND FASCISTS POINTED TO THEIR CLAIMS UPON FRANCE FOR A GREATER SHARE OF AFRICAN COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AS ANOTHER QUESTION TO BE [illegible]

ED ALONG WITH THE GERMAN-POLISH PROBLEM. AUG 27 1939

POLAND, PLEDGING TO KEEP THE PEACE IF GERMANY DOES, KEPT HER ARMY READY AND PRAYED THROUGH A DAY OF DRIZZLING RAIN FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION BY THE DIPLOMATS OF LONDON, BERLIN, ROME AND PARIS.

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCE SAID THERE WAS "NO DISCUSSION OF TERMS" BETWEEN AMBASSADOR HENDERSON AND HITLER AND IF POLAND DEEMS GERMANY'S PROPOSAL EXCESSIVE THE SITUATION MUST REMAIN AS CRITICAL AS EVER.

THERE WERE GROWING INDICATIONS THAT THE BRITISH CABINET WOULD BE ENLARGED IN EVENT OF WAR TO ACCOMODATE ADDITIONAL MINISTRIES AND OPPOSITION

LEADERS, AMONG WHOM WINSTON CHURCHILL, WORLD WAR ADMIRALTY HEAD, HAS BEEN MOST PROMINENTLY DISCUSSED.

EXPIRES 26/8/39

AUG 27 1939

OSLO, NORWAY, AUG. 26 -(AP)- HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF TREASURY, GOT A FIRST HAND VIEW OF AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS TONIGHT WITH A BLACKOUT STAGED IN CONNECTION WITH AERIAL MANEUVERS. MORGENTHAU AND HIS FAMILY, WINDING UP A EUROPEAN VISIT, PLAN TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK.

EXPIRES 27/8/39

SEPARATE

IAN 0250

AUG 27 1939

BERLIN, AUG. 27 -(AP)- RED SIGNS APPEARED TODAY IN BERLIN RAILWAY STATION NOTIFYING TRAVELERS THAT EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

30.24-2773

"NO PRIVATE PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO DEMAND CONVEYANCE" BY THE STATE RAILWAYS.

EXPLANATION OF THE ORDER WHICH IS POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN THE STATIONS COULD NOT BE OBTAINED. RAILWAY ATTENDANTS SAID THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT MEANT.

IT WAS TAKEN TO MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE STATE RAILWAYS MERELY RESERVED TO PRIVILEGE TO REFUSE THE SALE OF TICKETS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES RATHER THAN AN OUTRIGHT BAN ON TRAVEL BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

THE POSTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE RAILWAYS "ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY" FOR TAKING PASSENGERS, WHO ARE ORDER WAY, TO THE DESTINATION SHOWN ON THEIR TICKETS.

U BE BAGGAGE MAY BE SENT

"2-IN ONLY LIMITED QUANTITIES UNDER REGULATION SOON TO BE ISSUED, THE POSTER SAID.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY THAT A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF TRAINS" WOULD BE SUSPENDED "FOR TRAFFIC REASONS."

535AES-27TH/39

AUG 27 1939

FINANCIAL

LONDON, AUG.26-(AP)- FREED FROM THE MARKET SUPPORT OF BRITAIN'S VITAL GOLD "WAR RESERVES", THE POUND FLUCTUATED WIDELY TODAY IN ITS VALUE IN TERMS OF DOL

ARS.

AUG 27 1939

THE POUND OPENED AT 4.41 COMPARED WITH LAST NIGHT'S 4.42. THE RATE THEN ZIGZAGGED BETWEEN 4.36 AND 4.46 TO CLOSE AT 4.40.

THE PRICE OF GOLD WAS ADJUSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW RATE, HITTING THE ALL-TIME HIGH PRICE OF 193 SHILLINGS (ABOUT $34.2 AT $4.40 TO THE POUND), AN INCREASE OF FOUR SHILLINGS SIXPENCE (ABOUT 99 CENTS) ON YESTERDAY'S PRICE.

G118PES 26/8/39

AUG 27 1939

TORONTO, AUG 26--(AP)--MEMBERS OF THE LINCOLN AND WELLAND REGIMENT HAVE BEEN CALLED OUT ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS TO GUARD THE WELLAND SHIP CANAL WHICH CONNECTS LAKE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO, OFFICIALS AT MILITARY DISTRICT NO.2 HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AUG 27 1939

NORMAL STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT IS 250 MEN, [redacted]

BRIGADIER R.O. ALEXANDER, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THIS MILITARY DISTRICT, SAID THERE IS NO GENERAL MOBILIZATION OF UNITS UNDER HIM.

1103A DH1150A

OTTAWA, AUG. 26 (AP)---PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING HAS SENT MESSAGES TO [redacted] FUEHRER HITLER, PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND URGING THEM TO USE THEIR AUTHORITY [redacted] TO PREVENT WAR.

AUG 27 1939

THE MESSAGES WERE SENT THROUGH THE CONSULS OF

GERMANY, ITALY AND POLAND IN CANADA.

CP GB 1050 A

AUG 27 1939

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAX DEPARTED HURRIEDLY FOR HOME AT 11 P. M. TONIGHT.

THE [redacted] SAILING ORDER CAME WHILE DINNER WAS BEING SERVED ABOARD WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR AS GUEST OF HONOR.

BAQ 02252 -EDB-1056PED

AUG 27 1939

NIGHT LEAD KONIGSBERG

QUEBEC, AUG. 26-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE GERMAN FREIGHTER KONIGSBERG (CORRECT), HALTED OFF QUEBEC LAST NIGHT AS SHE HEEDED A CALL TO THE FATHERLAND, WAS UNLOADED HERE TODAY, STILL HELD UP BY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

JOHN HOME, AN ATTORNEY, SAID HE HAD STARTED LITIGATION FOR SEVERAL Montreal and Toronto FIRMS CHARGING NON-DELIVERY OF GOODS, AND THAT THE FREIGHTER COULD NOT LEAVE PORT UNTIL A $20,000 BOND HAD BEEN POSTED.

DOCK WORKERS WERE TAKING 800 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO FROM THE BOAT, BUT HOME SAID THE UNLOADING DID NOT CONCERN HIS CLIENTS WHO SOUGHT DAMAGES FOR NON-DELIVERY. THE FIRMS ARE LOCATED AT MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

AUG 27 1939

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BOARDED THE KONIGSBERG LAST NIGHT AS SHE STEAMED FOR HOME FROM SOREL, QUE.

CP75 TY 838P

Hitler Demands Danzig and All Polish Corridor, London Stands by Warsaw, Answers Berlin Today

AUG 28 1939

AUG 28 1939

HITLER

30.24-2775

30.24-2775

Rejects Man-to-Man Appeal by Premier Daladier;

ANSWER WILL TELL HITLER ENGLAND WILL FIGHT IF WAR IS FORCED ON WARSAW

AUG 28 1939

Will Make Clear Again Empire's Commitment Made In Anglo-Polish Alliance To Protect Smaller Country's Independence

Emergency Session Of Cabinet To Be Followed By Another Today, Before Message Is Given Ambassador For Forwarding

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Aug. 28—The British Government indicated it would inform Adolf Hitler today it stands firmly by Poland against any negotiation of the German-Polish dispute under threat of force, but it was hinted in informed quarters the way might be opened for a truce to permit examination of the full European situation.

It was understood the British note to be sent to Germany in reply to a communication setting forth Hitler's viewpoint also would make clear once more Britain's determination to stand by its commitment to fight alongside of Poland, if she considers her independence is threatened.

Minor Rewording Expected

The reply to Hitler, gone over carefully at an emergency Cabinet meeting Sunday, was expected to be forwarded at once after minor rewording at another Cabinet meeting at noon today. The official statement from the Sunday Cabinet meeting gave no hint as to the nature of the reply.

The outline of both Hitler's communication and the British answer will be published tomorrow.

FUEHRER INSISTENT

Tells Daladier in Letter Danzig and Corridor Must Return to Reich

AUG 28 1939

POLISH STAND IS ASSAILED

Hitler Pleads With France to Keep Out of East, Stressing Friendship for Nation

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 28.—Chancellor Hitler, in a letter to Premier Edouard Daladier of France made public at press conference early today, firmly asserted that Danzig and the Polish Corridor "must return to Germany and the Macedonian conditions along the frontier must cease." It was the first time Her Hitler openly demanded the return of the Corridor as well as Danzig.

The seven-page letter, sent to Paris yesterday, revealed an uncompromising attitude regarding Poland, but this does not necessarily mean that the door to a peaceful solution to the German-Polish crisis was slammed completely shut.

It probably does mean, however, that negotiations between Germany and France for a peaceful settlement may have been impaired.

For it was made clear that Herr Hitler published this letter to the French Premier because he felt that M. Daladier, at a press statement last night, had "misrepresented" the German viewpoint as contained in an exchange of messages the last two days between the two statesmen.

AUG 28 1939

Letter Summarizes Relations

Herr Hitler's letter was a historical summary of recent French-German relations and of the present German-Polish crisis.

Herr Hitler said he saw "no way of persuading Poland to accept a peaceful solution."

"In the event of conflict, Poland will bear the greatest burden, regardless of who wins," he added. "Poland will be lost any way you calculate."

The Chancellor said to the French Premier that if over the present crisis "our two countries should be destined to meet again on the field of battle, I shall be leading my people in a fight to rectify a wrong, whereas the others will be fighting to preserve that wrong."

Herr Hitler said he shared the "misgivings" expressed by M. Daladier in his letter to Herr Hitler over another war, and declared that he had hoped to prevent such an eventuality by attempting to "clear away" all possible inflammable material between the two countries that might "disturb the French people."

He reasserted that no questions separated the French and German people since the Saar territory was returned to the Reich in 1935.

The entire letter was a plea for France to stay out of Germany's quarrel with Poland.

German Chancellor Irritated

That the German Chancellor was irritated by Premier Daladier's press statements was brought out by a Propaganda Ministry official who explained why Herr Hitler's message was being made public.

"In a declaration which the French Premier Daladier gave to the press on Sunday," the Propaganda Ministry official said, "he referred to an exchange of letters he had with the Fuehrer. In this declaration, M. Daladier made remarks concerning the contents of the letters and drew conclusions without giving the letters themselves. In order that the public may be fully informed, the Fuehrer's letter is hereby released."

The text of Premier Daladier's letter to the Fuehrer was released to the German press simultaneously.

The Chancellor's reference to "Macedonian" conditions along the frontier presumably meant Nazi allegations that Germans on the Polish side were being terrorized. The Germans use the word "Macedonian" as the synonym for terrorist conditions.

AUG 28 1939

Foreign correspondents were called to the Propaganda Ministry on a half hour's notice at 11:45 P. M., indicating that Herr Hitler made his decision to answer M. Daladier late in the evening.

It was the first midnight press conference in the history of the Nazi regime.

HITLER DEMANDS DANZIG, CORRIDOR

Continued From Page One

Hitler's Letter

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, Aug. 28—The letter which Adolf Hitler wrote to French Premier Edouard Daladier is dated Berlin, August 27, and reads as follows in English translation:

My Dear Minister President:

I understand the misgiving which you give expression.

I, too, have never overlooked the grave responsibilities which are imposed upon those who are in charge of the fate of nations.

As an old front fighter, I, like yourself, know the horrors of war. Guided by this attitude and experience I have tried honestly to remove all matters that might cause conflict between our two people.

I have quite frankly given one assurance to the French people, namely, that the return of the Saar would constitute the precondition for this.

After its return, I immediately and solemnly pronounced my renunciation of any further claims that might concern France. The German people approved of this, my attitude.

No Ill Will To France

As you could judge for yourself during your last visit here, the German people, in the knowledge of its own behavior, held and holds no ill feelings, much less hatred, for its one-time brave opponent.

On the contrary. The pacification of our western frontier led to an increasing sympathy, certainly, as far as the German people are concerned, a sympathy which on many occasions showed itself in a really demonstrative way.

The construction of the western fortifications, which swallowed and still swallows many millions (of marks) at the same time constituted for Germany a document of acceptance and fixation of the final frontiers of the Reich.

In doing so, the German people have renounced two provinces which once belonged to the German Reich, later were conquered again at the cost of much blood, and finally were defended with even more blood.

Has Tried Negotiation

I believed that by this renunciation and this attitude every conceivable source of conflict between our two peoples had been done away with, which might lead to a repetition of the tragedy of 1914-1918.

This voluntary limitation of the German claims to life in the West can, however, not be interpreted as an acceptance of all other phases of the Versailles dictate.

I have really tried, year after year, to achieve the revision of at least the most impossible and unbearable provisions of this dictate by way of negotiation. This was impossible.

That the revision had to come was known and clear to a greater number of sensible men among all nations. Whatever one may say against my method, whatever one believes one should criticize about it, it must not be overlooked or denied that it became possible for me without new bloodshed, not only to find solutions satisfactory in many cases to Germany, but that by the method of my procedure I relieved the statesmen of other nations of the obligation, frequently impossible for them, of having to defend this revision before their own peoples.

AUG 28 1939

England And The Poles

For, your Excellency will have to admit one thing to me: The revision had to come. The Versailles dictate was unbearable. No Frenchman with honor—and yourself included, Herr Daladier—would have acted differently from myself in a similar position.

In this sense I have then tried to remove from the world the most irrational provisions of the Versailles dictate.

I have made an offer to the Polish Government which shocked the German people. Nobody but myself could even dare to go before the public with such an offer. It could therefore be made only once.

I am deeply convinced that if especially England at that time had, instead of starting a wild campaign against Germany in the press and instead of launching rumors of a German mobilization, had somehow talked the Poles into being reasonable, Europe

today and for twenty-five years could enjoy a condition of deepest peace.

As things were, however, Polish public opinion was excited by a lie about German aggression. Clear decisions which the situation called for were made difficult for the Polish Government. Above all, the Government's ability to see the limitations of relistic possibilities was impaired by the guarantee promise which followed.

The Polish Government declined the proposals. Polish public opinion, convinced that England and France would now fight for Poland, began to make demands which one might possibly stigmatize as laughable insanity were they not so tremendously dangerous. At that point an unbearable terror, a physical and economic persecution of the Germans although they numbered more than a million and a half, began in the regions ceded by the Reich.

Polish "Atrocities"

I don't want here to speak of the atrocities that occurred. Suffice it to say that Danzig, too, was made increasingly conscious through continuous aggressive acts by Polish officials of the fact that apparently it is irretrievably delivered over to the high-handedness of a power foreign to the national character of the city and its population.

May I now take the liberty of putting the question to you, Herr Daladier: How would you act as a Frenchman if, through some unhappy issue, of a brave struggle, one of your provinces were severed by a corridor occupied by a foreign power. And if a big city—let us say, Marseille—were hindered from belonging to France and if Frenchmen living in this area were persecuted, beaten and maltreated, yes, murdered in a bestial manner?

You are a Frenchman, Herr Daladier and I, therefore, know how you would act. I am a German, Herr Daladier. Do not doubt my sense of honor nor my consciousness of duty to act exactly like you. If, then, you had the misfortune that is ours, would you then, Herr Daladier, have any understanding Germany were without cause to insist that the corridor through France remained, that the robbed territory must not be restored, and that the return of Marseille to France be forbidden?

Certainly I cannot imagine, Herr Daladier, that Germany would fight against you for this reason. For, I and all of us, have renounced Alsace-Lorraine in order to avoid further bloodshed. Much less would we shed blood in order to maintain an injustice that must needs be as unbearable for you as it would be immaterial to us. I feel exactly as you do what you write in your letters, Herr Daladier.

Danzig And Corridor

Possibly we, as old front fighters, can best understand each other in a number of fields. I ask you, however, do you understand this also: That it is impossible for a nation of honor to renounce the claim of almost 2,000,000 human beings and to see them maltreated at its own borders. I have, therefore, set up a clear demand to Poland. Danzig and the Corridor must go back to Germany. The Macedonian conditions on our eastern frontier must be removed.

I see no way of persuading Poland, which feels herself as unassailable now that she enjoys the protection of her guarantees, to accept a peaceful solution. I should, however, despair of an honorable future for my people if we were not determined under such circumstances to solve the problem in one way or another.

If our two countries on that account should be destined to meet again on the field of battle, there would nevertheless be a difference in the motives. I, Herr Daladier, shall be leading my people in a fight to rectify a wrong, whereas the others will be fighting to preserve that wrong.

Idea Of War "Painful"

That is the more tragic since many important men, also among your own people, have recognized the insanity of the solutions then found (meaning at Versailles) as also the impossibility of maintaining it lastingly. I am perfectly clear about the serious consequences which such a conflict will entail. I believe, however, the Poles would have to bear the greatest burden, for, regardless of who wins in a war about this question, the Polish state of today will be lost in any way you calculate.

That our two peoples should now enter a new, bloody war of destruction is painful not only for you but also for me, Herr Daladier. As already observed, I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland for correcting a situation that is unbearable for the German people and the German Reich.

(Signed) ADOLF HITLER.

Daladier's Letter to Hitler and Communique

The text of the letter which Premier Edouard Daladier sent on Friday to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler follows:

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

The French Ambassador at Berlin brought your personal message to my attention.

In the hour when you speak, the gravest responsibility which two statesmen may assume in certain circumstances, namely, to shed the blood of two great peoples who only long for peace and work, I owe it to our two great peoples to say that the fate of peace still lies in your hands.

You can have no doubts of my sentiments toward Germany nor the peaceful sentiments of the French people toward your nation. No Frenchman has done more than myself to emphasize between our nations not only peace but also sincere co-operation in our own interests, as well as in the interest of Europe and the world.

Unless you concede the French people a less high conception of honor than I am conceding the German people, you cannot doubt that France will loyally fulfill her obligations to other powers, powers such as Poland, which, I am convinced, wants to live at peace with Germany.

These two conceptions are fully compatible with each other. Up to the present there is nothing which could prevent a peaceful solution of the international crisis with honor and dignity for all people, if there is an equal will to peace on both sides.

With the good will of France, I express that of all those allied with her. I myself guarantee the preparedness which Poland has always shown for mutual application of the procedure of free adjustment such as one could imagine between the governments of two sovereign nations.

With a clear conscience I can assure that there is between Germany and Poland, with reference to differences which have arisen on the Danzig question, no differences which cannot be submitted to such procedure for the purpose of a peaceful and just solution.

Upon my honor I can also bear witness that there is in the clear and sincere solidarity of France with Poland and her allies nothing which could in any way diminish the peaceful spirit of my fatherland.

This solidarity never prevented us, nor prevents us today, from keeping firm this peaceful spirit.

At such a grave hour, I believe sincerely that no nonorably motivated man could understand how a war of destruction could be entered into without a last attempt at peaceful solution between Germany and Poland.

Your desire for peace could be used therein without damaging German honor.

I, as head of the French government, wishing on the one hand harmony between the French and German people, and on the other hand being bound to Poland by ties of friendship and the pledged word, am prepared to make all efforts which an honorable man could bring to this attempt at successful conclusion.

You, like myself, were a soldier at the front in the last war. You know, as I do, what condemnation that war left on the consciences of nations, no matter how the war ended.

The conception I can form of your outstanding role as leader of the German people on the road to peace, taking to completion his part in the common work of civilization, moves me to request an answer to this suggestion.

If French and German blood should flow again, as it did twenty-five years ago, in a still longer and more murderous war, then both nations would fight in confidence of victory. The victor, however, would only be destruction and barbarity.

EDOUARD DALADIER.

The text of Hitler's reply to Daladier's letter, dated Sunday, appears on page one.

Daladier Statement to Press

On receipt of Hitler's reply, Daladier issued the following communique to the Paris press:

Aug. 25, 5:30 p. m., M. Coulondre, French Ambassador to Germany, responding to a call, was received by the Fuehrer Chancellor Hitler.

The chief of the German government requested our Ambassador to transmit a declaration to the French Prime Minister.

In that declaration, Herr Hitler made known that he could not longer tolerate such a situation as existed in Poland, and that he would deplore for German blood and French blood to be spilled as a result of measures which he would be led to take to regulate the situation.

M. Daladier, advised by Mr. Coulondre of this declaration, at once sent to Herr Hitler a message in which he recalled France's profound attachment to peace as well as her fidelity to her publicly contracted engagements with other nations.

He recalled also that no Frenchman had ever pressed harder than he himself to establish between German people and the French people cordial relations and sincere collaboration for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

M. Daladier offered his personal guarantee of the disposition shown by Poland for a mutual recourse to methods of free conciliation.

He affirmed that no man with a heart could understand why a war should start without at least a new direct effort at a peaceful arrangement having been made between Germany and Poland.

He declared himself ready to do all in his power to make such an effort possible.

M. Coulondre was received late in the afternoon of Aug. 26 by Chancellor Hitler, who declared that he could not accept the proposition that M. Daladier had suggested.

This oral response was confirmed today by a written communication, which was delivered to the President of the Council of Ministers by Herr Brauer, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy in Paris.

On learning of Daladier's statement to the press, Hitler, early Monday, made public the texts of the two letters in Berlin.

PARIS HEARS TURKS FORMALLY VOW AID

Pledge Is Reported Despite the 'Extraordinary Pressure' by Reich to Break Pact

PARIS, Aug. 27. (AP).—An urgent report received at the Foreign Ministry during the afternoon from the French Ambassador to Angora said that Turkey had formally promised to remain faithful to France and Britain in the face of "extraordinary pressure" from Germany. The pledge, Foreign Office circles said, was made to the Ambassador this afternoon by the Turkish Foreign Minister.

The German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, was considered to have failed completely in his special mission to swing Turkey away from France and Britain, political informants said.

Paris Evacuation Urged

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 28 (AP).—With the knowledge of Chancellor Hitler's rejection of the French proposal for settlement of the crisis, the French Government issued yesterday an urgent warning to the civilian population to evacuate Paris.

General mobilization at any moment was considered likely. The warning to the civilian population of Paris added, significantly, that all who could should go while there was still means of transportation. General mobilization would virtually pre-empt all railroad facilities.

Last week the government "invited" civilians whose presence was "not absolutely indispensable" to leave Paris, but the response was not great. The new notice, broadcast by radio and issued to the press, was worded more urgently. It asked "especially women and children" to leave and said "transportation may be restricted soon."

500,000 Leave Paris

Transportation experts estimated today that slightly under 500,000 of the 3,000,000 population of Paris had left "for the duration of the crisis" by last midnight. These were mostly women, children and reservists.

They pointed out that requisition of private automobiles and the use of railroad lines and rolling stock for troop transport had already begun to reduce transportation facilities.

These experts estimated that it would take at least the better part of a week, if not longer, before the evacuation could be completed. This, they said, was based on the assumption that the government's urgent warning would be changed into a formal evacuation order and allowed for the several hundred thousand persons who would remain in Paris even in wartime.

The exodus of civilians from the city swelled steadily. A party of fifty members of families of the United States Embassy staff entrained this morning for Dinard, in Brittany. Another group of twenty-four left last night. About 100 American women and children in all arranged for cover in that remote town.

Paris Churches Reflect City's War Anxieties

One Old Couple Even Take Gas Masks to Services; Throngs Pray at Shrines

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—The churches of Paris mirrored the life of the great French metropolis on this first Sunday after a week in which Europe balanced between the war of nerves and war itself.

Churches were not jammed, for men have been mobilized and their womenfolk with the children and old men have gone to the provinces by the thousand.

Yet even for a peace-time August, normal vacation month in France, they had crowds extraordinary in size and in character.

At Notre Dame des Victoires (Our Lady of Victories), the little parish church where Premier and peasant knelt together during the last war to give thanks for France's victories, hundreds of candles blazed before the figure of the Virgin.

An old man and an old woman knelt on the seventeenth-century stone floors before the Madonna with gas masks in tin containers slung from their shoulders. None of the hundreds of other worshipers in the church carried gas masks, but no one laughed. War was too close.

Two new little square marble tablets went up on the church wall this morning with the thousands of others placed there by thankful Frenchmen during the World War.

One of the two said: "Thanks to Our Lady of Victories from a mobilized soldier, August, 1939."

At the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, famed by Victor Hugo and hundreds of writers as well as by history itself, several thousand attended the various morning masses and a few tourists walked about the great Gothic aisles.

Just across the Seine at one of the oldest churches in Paris, tiny little Saint Julien le Pauvre (Saint Julien the Poor), hundreds of Greeks living in Paris attended services. Twelve young men there said they were leaving for Athens, called to army service.

At the tomb of France's unknown soldier under the Arch of Triumph lay scores of new bouquets of flowers—some elaborate, some little more than three or four blooms.

Hundreds of worshipers, including a score of men in army uniform, knelt in prayer at Saint Germain l'Auxerois opposite the Louvre Museum, where scores were killed during the war when a shell from the great German "Big Bertha" crashed through the roof at the mass hour. The church's finely executed Gothic belltower, from which the tocsin was sounded for the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day in 1572, now is topped by an ominous sign of the times, an eight-horned air-raid siren. A talkative old woman leaving the church conversed with the sacristan on the church porch.

30.24-2777

30.24-2777

"My three sons were all killed in the last war," she told him, "but they left me four grandsons, and now two of them have been mobilized."

She sighed: "I hope they all come back safe after we've won the war."

[By the Associated Press]

Boulogne, France, Monday, Aug. 28—The master of a fleet of French fishing boats, returning to port here Sunday, said German warships stopped some of their vessels in the North Sea and submitted them to a search.

The ships were allowed to proceed after the search.

AUG 28 1939

Border Traffic Ceases

Turin, *Monday*, Aug. 28 (AP)—Traffic across the French-Italian frontier has ceased almost entirely on most roads.

Authorities denied, however, that the frontier had been "diplomatically closed." Some trains still are running. The virtual standstill is due to the fact that tourist traffic has disappeared and various rigid measures taken in the frontier region.

Quiet Courtyard Is Scene Of Daladier Statement

Tells Reporters of Hitler Decision in Ivy-Clad Spot

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—It was in a peaceful setting of a cloistered court yard, with the moon peering over ivy-clad walls, that Premier Edouard Daladier announced tonight Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's decision to refuse direct negotiations with Poland.

The Premier, appearing tired after a weary day of conferences with military chieftains, French diplomats and foreign envoys at his office, came to the front of the War Ministry to give his news to the handful of accredited newspaper men awaiting him there.

Mobile Guards stood watch behind the closed great wooden doors of the ministry on the Rue Saint Dominique, swinging them ajar just enough to permit one to squeeze through upon presenting credentials. Inside the court deep silence reigned.

Daladier read his statement in a grave measured tone. He presented it as "information received at the Premier's office."

MUSSOLINI MAY INTERVENE TO PREVENT WAR

Vague Indication Given That Il Duce Was Prepared To Act As Peacemaker

AUG 28

Press Admits Gravity Of Situation, But Holds There Still Is Hope

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 27—The German Ambassador, Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, called on Premier Benito Mussolini today with a new message from Adolf Hitler.

As the European crisis seemed moving swiftly to a certain showdown, authoritative Fascists said Premier Mussolini was pursuing intensive efforts to save peace.

While the Fascist press made no predictions, there were some vague indications in newspapers that Mussolini might be planning a personal intervention at the last moment, if all other efforts at conciliation failed.

Press Still Holds Out Hopes

The press generally presented the situation as extremely grave, but held there was still a possibility of averting a European war.

Foreign Minister Count Ciano was present as Von Mackensen conferred with Mussolini. Nothing was revealed in Rome concerning the contents of the Führer's message.

Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, talked with Count Ciano for half an hour later in the day. British circles said the meeting was for the purpose of keeping in contact in view of the seriousness of the situaion.

"Peace With Justice," His Aim

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, writing in the *Voce D'Italia*, made it clear that moves of Mussolini to effect a conciliation are based on his formula of "Peace with justice."

Italy remained calm, but went ahead resolutely with preparations for war, the Fascist press said.

"Italy, in full harmony with Germany and with a lively comprehension of her rights and aptitude, has for some time been pursuing intense political and diplomatic activity in the service of peace assured by justice—without waiting for invitations from this side of the ocean or the other," Gayda wrote.

"The proposal expressed by President Roosevelt in his messages to Hitler and the Polish president for direct negotiations between Poland and Germany follow, for example, some distance behind an initiative undertaken by the Italian Government and not accepted at Warsaw.

"Even today, on the extreme margin of the crisis, Italian action, in so far as it is able to assist in clarifying and facilitating contacts of ideas and positions, does not rest a single hour."

All Eyes On London

The eyes of Italians generally were on London where they expected the reply of the British Cabinet to Hitler to determine the fate of Europe.

They also waited avidly for news from Berlin.

AUG 28 1939

As the crisis wore on, some increased nervousness was evident amid the general composure of the Italian people. The seed of hatred against France, sowed liberally by Fascist propaganda in the past year, seemed to be bearing fruit.

"Italy is all set to tackle the French and Italians will do it with pleasure," many Romans said.

Italy Reported Prepared

While newspapers seemed pleased by descriptions of Italian serenity in foreign journals, they warned correspondents not to be misled into thinking that this meant that Italy was not fully alive to the gravity of the situation and going ahead with war preparations.

Commenting on one article published in London, *Il Messaggero* said "we must recommend that the writer be not deluded into believing that this means we can be taken unawares."

The Fascist press generally was most circumspect in the face of the crisis. While not minimizing the seriousness of the situation, newspapers emphasized that there was still time for peace to be saved.

They displayed greater objectivity in reporting events than is usual in normal times in Fascist Italy, and, while responsibility for the crisis was attributed to Britain, France and Poland, there were no really bitter attacks on these countries.

Anti-Axis News Published

News favorable to the other side—such as the assurance of Polish Ukrainian leaders that they stood solidly with the Polish Government was published.

Newspapers gave considerable prominence to reports from Paris that one shipload of British colonial troops already had landed in France.

Rome's streets were almost devoid of passenger cars, the heavy emergency tax imposed on gasoline having virtually eliminated pleasure motoring.

No restrictions have yet been placed on food although there is little coffee available.

Balbo Reviews Libya Troops

Dispatches from Tripoli said that Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, had returned there and immediately inspected mobilized troops. In the event of war many believed the Libyan-Tunisian frontier would be one of the main battlegrounds.

An Italian propaganda broadcast in English, prepared for the British public, said Europe's problems could not be solved or even postponed by the cession of any strip of territory, but only by the "creation of a whole new European order."

Italy thus placed her own claims beside those of Germany.

At the same time the belief grew in diplomatic quarters that the British Government, although rejecting Hitler's demands, would counter with a sweeping plan designed to make raw materials available to Germany and Italy, but exacting assurances from them against further attempts at expansion by force.

Mussolini Tells Canada He Will Work for Peace

AUG 28 1939

Replies to Mackenzie King as 10,000 Militia Take Up Arms in Dominion

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (CP).—Assurance from Premier Benito Mussolini that he would leave no effort untried "to safeguard the peace of the world" reached Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today by cable in response to messages he sent Friday to the heads of the German, Polish and Italian governments.

"In reply to your message, I wish to assure you that I shall leave untried no effort to safeguard the peace of the world—a lasting peace that is a just peace," Mussolini's message said.

It was the first response to the message made public yesterday in which the Prime Minister urged Poland and Germany to settle their difficulties by peaceful methods and asked the head of the Italian government to exert his "power and influence" to the end that peace might be maintained.

In his message, Mackenzie King said that Canada was "prepared to join what authority and power she may possess to that of the other nations of the British Commonwealth in seeking a just and equitable settlement of the great problem with which nations are faced."

Militia Under Arms

Meanwhile, fully 10,000 of Canada's civilian soldiers, members of the non-permanent militia, were under arms today, manning the coast defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific and guarding vulnerable utilities and public properties.

Called out in orders issued Friday night by Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie, the militia members responded swiftly and there was no delay in mobilizing all the men needed. Their service is entirely voluntary.

Civilians in all walks of life dropped their normal activities and reported to their armories yesterday as messages sped from coast to coast advising each commanding officer that details or detachments were required.

"The response all over the country has been highly satisfactory," the Minister said tonight after a busy day at defense headquarters. "Reports coming in all day show a wonderful readiness to serve, from one end of Canada to the other."

Coast Defenses Manned

Defense works on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been manned, and guards have been placed on vulnerable points along Canada's great inland waterway and canal system, at railway bridges, wireless stations, army and commercial flying fields, arsenals, industries engaged in making munitions and other vital products, armories and hydro power stations.

While trains and motor trucks hurried detachments to their points of duty and armories buzzed with activity, units of the Royal Canadian Air Force were flying to posts assigned to them for purposes of defense if an emergency arises.

Guards placed about vulnerable properties were a precaution such as was taken during the great war, to guard against possible sabotage. Particular attention was being paid to the safety of canals, locks and bridges.

A statement issued by the department today showed that ninety-nine non-permanent militia units in eleven military districts from Halifax to Vancouver were involved in the voluntary mobilization. The districts from which most men were called were on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the St. Lawrence Valley.

Naval Reserves Stand By

In many cases the call was only for details and detachments of each unit, but about half those involved are to mobilize in full strength.

Certain reservists of the Royal Canadian Navy have been ordered to stand by for orders, but no actual call to service has been issued to reservists by the naval branch.

Movement of air force units toward the coast lines started yesterday and continued today, but no details of the number involved or their destination were disclosed.

Defense headquarters were busy throughout the week end issuing orders and arranging the great volume of detailed organization necessary for even a small mobilization of civilian soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stood by, ready to act immediately if developments in Europe seemed certain to involve the empire in a war. Ministers were on call night and day to meet around the council table on a moment's notice.

Apart from the activity in defense circles, there was no commotion in the capital, and the Prime Minister remained quietly at his summer home in Kingsmere, close to Ottawa.

Private and confidential reports from London were received frequently, decoded and rushed to the Prime Minister, who is also Secretary of State for External Affairs. A skeleton staff of that department has been on twenty-four-hour duty for several days.

U. S. Lets Planes Cross

MILLINOCKET, Me., Aug. 27 (AP)—Canadian fighting planes flew today across the United States in emergency flights—ordered because of the European war threat—to Dominion Atlantic ports.

Six air force seaplanes passed over Millinocket in mid-afternoon flying at an altitude of approximately 6,000 feet. Earlier in the day, a squadron of nine Army co-operative planes, equipped with machine guns and bombs and each carrying two commissioned officers, took off for Halifax, N. S., after an overnight refueling stop.

The planes came here from Trenton, Ontario. The United States granted special permission to fly over its territory, flight director W. D. Van Vliet said.

King of Italy Leaves Villa

Royal Family Quits Summer Home in Militarized Zone at Border

SANT'ANNA DI VALDIERI, Italy, Aug. 27 (AP).—King Victor Emmanuel III and other members of the royal family left tonight the summer villa where they have passed the last few weeks.

AUG 28 1939

Valdieri—"the valley of yesterday"—is only ten miles from the Italian-French frontier, where troops are massed on both sides and which is expected to be a main battleground if war comes.

They departed for the royal villa at San Rossore, near Leghorn.

Partial Blackout In Rome

Rome, Aug. 27 (AP).—Rome tonight had a partial blackout, the first since the current crisis began. Many streets were lighted only by tiny blue lamps.

POLES BELIEVE MEDIATION IS ONLY WAY OUT

Hitler's Refusal To Negotiate Held To Close All Other Peace Doors

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Monday, Aug. 28—Authoritative Polish circles early today believed mediation by the United States or some other equally disinterested third power was the remaining chance to avoid a European war.

That conviction was crystalized as Warsaw heard from Paris that Adolf Hitler had refused direct negotiation with Poland for a peaceful solution of Danzig's status.

The Foreign Office declined any comment on grounds that no official information on the final result of the London-Paris-Berlin diplomatic exchanges had been received.

No Comment On Corridor Demand

Announcement that Hitler openly had demanded the Polish Corridor for the first time, as well as Danzig, reached Warsaw too late for any official comment.

As insurance against the still dangerously threatening menace of war, Poland continued to put finishing touches to its defense plans, including further strengthening of frontier points facing Germany and strategic military bases.

No official figures have been made public, but it is estimated a minimum of 1,000,000 men are now under arms and in position for action, with more reserves daily becoming available.

Poles Oppose Arbitration

Polish foreign policy has consistently opposed arbitration, considering it merely a diplomatic gamble in which Poland has everything to lose and little to gain.

Hitler's reported refusal to negotiate directly, Polish officials suggested, seemingly leaves only mediation as an alternative to war.

Authoritative Polish circles expressed no surprise at Hitler's reported rejection of direct negotiation proposals as Poland's own efforts to deal directly with Germany in the past have failed.

High Polish circles hinted that the door to a possible peaceful solution remained opened by referring inquiries concerning Poland's position to President Moscicki's message to President Roosevelt.

Just Peace Alone Satisfies

There was unanimous agreement, however, among Polish spokesmen that as much as Poland would like to remain at peace it would have to be an honorable and just peace fully recognizing Poland's equality and national integrity.

Meanwhile the official Polish news agency reported successive German moves to close communication avenues between Germany and Poland and alleged German-instigated clashes along the German-Polish border continued.

Regardless of diplomatic maneuvering Poland faced her "zero hour" fully prepared for peace or war.

The pro-Government newspaper express *Poranny*, reflecting popular opinion, declared:

"It depends on Germany whether tomorrow's sun will rise on blood or not."

To every Pole it is now "the five *minut przed dwenasta*" (five minutes to 12 o'clock) on the fateful clock that will set the time for peace or war in Europe.

Consulate Isolated

Scheduled passenger planes to Berlin did not leave Warsaw today and there was no plane service from Berlin to Warsaw. Instead, the commercial air service to Copenhagen was doubled.

A new "incident" was reported by the official Polish news agency which announced the Polish Consulate at Marienwerder, one of the largest cities of East Prussia, had been surrounded by German police, its telephone communications cut, and no one allowed to enter or leave.

It was announced that n communication has been possible today with a number of Polish consulates in Germany, including those at Marienwerder, in East Prussia; Maehrish-Ostrau, in former Czecho-Slovakia, and Breslau.

It was stated here that the Polish consulates in those three cities were permitted no telephone communication.

The Polish Telegraph Agency said all teachers and pupils of the only Polish high school in East Prussia, at Marienwerder, were placed on trucks today by the German Gestapo (secret police) and taken out of the city to an unknown destination.

People Dig Trenches

Released from their everyday jobs by the holidays Polish volunteers, including many women, increased their activities—digging trenches and constructing shelters for protection against air raids.

POLISH MADE EASY FOR REICH TROOPS

Booklet on Sale Has Phonetic Aid—"Good Day, Mr. Mayor" Is the Opening Phrase

GLEIWITZ FEARS RAIDS

Citizens Are Ordered to Take Protective Measures or Have Them Imposed by Police

BEUTHEN, Germany, Aug. 27 (AP).—Book stores in this German-Polish border town are selling pamphlets full of phrases written in Polish, in phonetics and in German called "The Soldiers Language Guide."

"The first phrase is "Good day, Mr. Mayor." In a foreword, Lieutenant F. Sulzberger, the author, says, "Always use the word 'please.'"

Under the caption, "Further Necessary Phrases" are:

"You have nothing to fear."

"If you lie, you will be shot."

Sections are given over to how to query persons on directions and about the troops that have been seen in the neighborhood.

For soldiers on the march are such phrases as "Houses out of which shots are fired will be burned to the ground."

Instructions to merchants for personal and army purchases are included.

Nazis Speed Militarizing Of Upper Silesia Region

Air Raid Precautions Ordered; Elite Guards on Patrol

Gleiwitz Orders Blackout Plans

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 27 (AP).—A sharp order for immediate introduction of anti-air raid protection measures appeared in the Gleiwitz press today.

The command, signed by the prefect of police of the Upper Silesian industrial region, which for the last twenty-six hours has been an "area of military operation," states that if temporary blackout preparations are not immediately made by the owners of houses, police measures still will be introduced.

Power to force "slow and unwilling" persons to take the necessary protective measures has been conferred upon the police and upon officers of the Reich's Air-Raid Protection Society.

Temporary blackout measures and makeshift bomb cellars must be changed later to permanent fixtures for protection.

With the help of the police and the Reich's Air-Raid Protection Society, rooms will be chosen in civilian buildings that are, by construction, most suitable for raid cellars.

Protection of the industrial region—smelting furnaces, rolling mills and factories—will be supervised by a special "group for the protection of industrial works."

Militarization Proceeds

The appearance of Elite Guards this afternoon marked another step in the militarization of the Upper Silesian industrial region.

The wearing of their green field uniforms instead of just black parade equipment, and riding in automobiles and trucks carrying the "POL" letters of he national police, was an indication that these men have been detailed to patrol work.

Youths in the labor service were seen today wearing the yellow band around the left arm bearing the words "Deutsche Wehrmacht," indicating they had been drafted for army work.

Row upon row of civilian automobiles were lined up in front of the police station here, bearing new police license plates.

Political leaders are appearing in increasing numbers. And a six-wheeled, nine-passenger automobile drew up in front of army headquarters at the Hotel Haus Oberschlesien late this afternoon carrying Nazi party officials. It flew the government flag and the flag of the Gau (district) leader.

Officers wear the epaulet marking of the command of the army in combatant arms of the service numerous at staff headqu

Police Sabers Rout Nazis In Budapest Street Riot

Scores Injured, 66 Arrested as Victory March Is Crushed

BUDAPEST, Aug. 27 (AP).—Police with drawn sabers crushed a Nazi demonstration in the heart of Budapest today. Scores were hurt in sporadic street fighting.

The Nazi sympathizers attempted to carry out a victory march, celebrating the signing of the German-Russian non-aggression pact, without a police permit. When the crowd gathered before Nazi headquarters, police closed in from neighboring Mussolini Square and dispersed them. Sixty-six persons were arrested.

Several other demonstrations occurred in various parts of the capital. Illegal pamphlets were distributed by youths clad in Nazi uniforms or green shirts.

RUMANIA SNUBS HUNGARY

Rejects Offer of a Treaty to Fix Minority Rights

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 27 (AP).—It was learned tonight that Rumania has refused a Hungarian offer to negotiate a treaty fixing the rights of the Hungarian minority in this country.

The proposal was made by Hungary and the Budapest Government refused to consider a Rumanian offer for a non-aggression treaty. It brought a deadlock in recent efforts to bring about better relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu was authoritatively said to have told the Hungarian Minister that the question of the large Hungarian minority in Rumania is a purely domestic affair since they are Rumanian citizens.

OFFICIAL FAMILY EN ROUTE

Wife And Daughter Of Poland's Premier Going Home

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 27 (AP)—The wife and daughter of Premier Skladkowski, of Poland, arrived in Bucharest late tonight from Paris and left immediately for Warsaw.

They took a roundabout route, they said, to avoid crossing Germany.

HAMILTON FISH IN BERLIN

Congressman Hopes To Find Way Across Frontier To France

Berlin, Aug. 27 (AP)—Among Americans caught in Berlin by the cessation of air and rail traffic was Representative Hamilton Fish of New York. He arrived today and left later for the German-French frontier in the direction of Paris, without knowing how he was to get there.

He said he hoped to find a way across the frontier.

Brussels Burgomaster Bans Communist Rally

Mobilization Proceeds, Art Treasures Removed

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27 (AP).—A scheduled meeting of the Communist party here tomorrow was banned today by the Burgomaster.

Mobilization proceeded quietly and the Liberal party, Christian and Socialist trade unions offered their party organizations to the government.

Antwerp museums removed their treasures. The Liege Fair remained open and traffic continued normal in all directions except to Germany.

Nazis Wire Dutch Border

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27 (AP).—A quiet Sunday gave a rest to Netherlanders' nerves after an anxious week. The Cabinet did not meet today as originally planned.

However, it was reported Germans had closed the German-Netherlands frontier with barbed wire except at a few important crossings. Soldiers replaced German customs officers and anti-aircraft guns were placed in position along the border.

Windsor Likely to Return To England in Case of War

Riviera Hears He'd Take Duchess With Him

CAP D'ANTIBES, France, Aug. 27 (AP).—Sources close to the Duke of Windsor indicated tonight that in the event of war, he would return to England, taking the Duchess with him.

These sources said that the Duke from his residence here was in constant touch with the British government, which was keeping him informed on the latest developments in the crisis.

The former King was said to be already slated for an important war-time job. He has long been known to want to return from his self-imposed exile, to serve his country.

Spanish Frontier Open

Madrid, Monday, Aug. 28 (AP)—Officials said today the French-Spanish border remained open. Reports that it had been closed, they said, probably resulted from confusion with recent orders closing to hunters all territory within twenty kilometers of the French frontier.

ASKS THAT LINERS STOP IN ENGLAND

Ambassador Kennedy Extends Efforts To Send Americans Home

Seeks To Induce Owners To Route Ships By British Ports

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Aug. 27—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy extended his efforts tonight to aid Americans in obtaining transportation homeward from Europe's alarms.

Even as his own family hastened to London from the French Riviera, the Ambassador announced the embassy was seeking to induce owners of vessels to make unscheduled visits to British ports to evacuate Americans—especially women and children.

"Recent cancellations of ship sailings have aggravated the position of several thousand Americans now in England and awaiting transportation to the United States," Kennedy said.

Sailings Canceled

Several sailings have been cancelled by German and Italian vessels during the past week.

"Inasmuch as vessels regularly serving British ports are booked to capacity for several weeks in advance, the embassy is attempting to induce the owners of vessels from other runs to put into British ports to assist in the evacuation of American citizens—principally women and children.

"There is a possibility of securing several such vessels if the owners can be assured of sufficient business to warrant taking the ships off their regular runs. All Americans who are interested in securing such accommodations are requested to communicate with the embassy on Monday."

In connection with these efforts, it was learned in Amsterdam that negotiations were underway with the Nederland Company to charter a steamer capable of evacuating either 500 or 800 Americans next Wednesday.

Americans Try To Return

Best estimates were that about 10,000 Americans are in Europe with more than half that number anxiously seeking a way to get home. The rest, detained by business or other imperative reasons, planned to remain.

Some 3,000 Americans in France were advised to go to Cherbourg and Le Havre and await the first opportunity to sail.

Americans striving to leave Germany were handicapped by the curtailment of air and rail service across the country's borders.

United States Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, left Berlin today for the French frontier, not knowing how he was to get across and on to Paris.

A small group of Americans was virtually stranded in Lisbon, Portugal, by cancellation of Italian sailings.

Fresh worry for Americans in Paris came today with the Government's "pressing notice" to civilians to leave the city.

The American liner President Roosevelt, in an emergency trip, sailed from Le Havre with 250 Americans. The group included Postmaster General James A. Farley and his two daughters. Farley, however, said he would

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get off at Cobh, Ireland, for another week of his vacation, refusing to have his holiday interrupted by the possibility of hostilities.

Sunday Crowds Admire Guns in London's Parks

Hinterland Visitors Stare at Foreign Office Callers; Uniforms Fill Churches

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The usual Sunday calm of London disappeared somewhat today under the pressure of preparation for possible war as the old city, which has never felt the tread of an invader, continued to "dig in and stand firm."

In the parks, where the average Londoner takes a Sunday afternoon stroll, work continued on trenches and air-raid shelters. Anti-aircraft guns were manned, and about each gun emplacement stood a crowd in its Sunday best admiring the guns' long, clean lines and the circle of shells around them.

The crowd which has surrounded the Foreign Office and 10 Downing Street since the tension started had new recruits today—visitors from the provinces craning their necks to see the great men come and go. It was as it has been all week—a quiet, good-natured crowd. It commented freely on the appearance, dress and private lives of the Ministers, and was amused when Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax tried to get into the Foreign Office and couldn't because of a stuck door.

Just above the crowd's heads was a plaque in memory of Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary in 1914, who said, as England moved into war:

"The lights of Europe are going out, one by one. We shall not see them lit again in our time."

In the schools teachers kept watch, completing plans for tomorrow's trial evacuation. Hundreds of parents, with their children clinging to their hands, showered them with questions. One teacher said: "Their spirit is fine. They are giving us their children freely. And the children look on it as a big adventure. I'm sure everything will go splendidly."

Churches were filled today, the congregations liberally sprinkled with men and women in uniform. From little Wesleyan chapels in the hills of the north to vast St. Paul's in the heart of London's silent "City," Britain prayed for peace.

Thousands ate their Sunday dinners in silence and then hurried off to see sons and brothers in army camps. The meals were not so elaborate as usual. Food will be a precious commodity if war starts, and no one wanted to gorge with war on his mind.

The Coney Island type of fun-making that goes on in the "movie" district was restrained. As they have all week, people sat silent when pictures of diplomats flashed on the screen, and cheered and applauded only when the familiar face of King George VI or Queen Elizabeth was flashed on.

The city was lightened at 10 Downing Street, however, by the inevitable "screwball." He arrived at the Prime Minister's residence and asked whether or not his picture would be in the papers. This broke the reserve of the dignified "bobbies." They escorted him gently but firmly back to his car.

George VI Bows In Prayer for War Avoidance

Goes Unheralded to Service at Westminster Abbey, Hears Peace Is Possible

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—King George VI bowed his head in prayer for peace today. Leading his people in response to an appeal by the Archbishop of Canterbury for intercession, "that even now the crime and horror of war may be averted," His Majesty slipped quietly into Westminster Abbey for morning service and knelt unobtrusively in the choir stalls.

Accompanied by his brothers, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, and attended by three secretaries, all in somber day clothes, the King drove to the Abbey from Buckingham Palace. He joined in a fervent "amen," as prayer was offered "for all those to whom the tremendous responsibility of government has been committed, our King, our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and all who are working with them for the peace of the world."

The King's intention to attend the morning service had been kept secret, and few in the crowded church recognized him as he walked down the aisle with his brothers to their seats. King George occupied a secluded corner seat. His brothers sat beside him, and Sir Alexander Hardinge, his private secretary, and two assistant secretaries, sat immediately in front of them.

Canon W. Thompson Elliott, in his sermon, declared, "We are thankful that there is yet a hope that reason, if not good will, may prevail to avert the greatest catastrophe that could befall our civilization.

"The door is still at this moment open. We can all do our part to keep it open."

Duchess Of Kent Home

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Duchess of Kent returned to London today, flying from Paris in King George's private plane. She had remained in Yugoslavia when the Duke of Kent returned to England last week.

Supreme Soviet Meets Today to Vote Nazi Pact

Molotov Expected to Explain New Foreign Policy to 1,143 in Parliament

SOVIET HOLDS PACT WITH FRANCE DEAD

Ambassador Flying to Paris Today, Said to Have Been Told So by Moscow

ITALIAN DEAL IS REPORTED

Deputies Gather in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP).—Soviet Russia, now in a much stronger position against the country she considers her only potential enemy—Japan—will speed ratification tomorrow of her non-aggression pact with Germany.

The 1,143 members of the Supreme Soviet, or "Parliament," streamed into Moscow today from throughout the Soviet Union vast territory, some coming by air.

Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff is expected at the meeting to explain Russia's new foreign policy, which in effect is one of strict isolation from Europe's disputes. Foreign correspondents will be invited to attend.

All newspapers gave front-page play today to an interview with Marshal Klement E. Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar, who blamed the refusal of Poland, Britain and France to allow Soviet troops to cross Polish territory for the recent breakdown in military staff talks with Britain and France on the now abandoned proposal for a three-power mutual assistance pact.

Soviet newspapers also have accused Britain of "underhanded diplomatic dealing."

Mr. Molotoff is expected to take a similar line tomorrow.

Foreign circles in Moscow anticipated possible denunciation by France of the French-Soviet pact following the departure of the French Ambassador, Paul-Emile Naggiar, for Paris on "leave." Soviet newspapers indignantly reported the suppression of French Communist newspapers.

Hints that fighting still was continuing between Japan and the Soviet Union on the Outer Mongolian-Manchukuoan frontier came in an editorial in the government newspaper Izvestia today, praising Russia's army.

Izvestia said young people were "impatiently awaiting the day when they will join the Red Army" and lauded troops "now on the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, who are courageously struggling to defeat those greedy for foreign lands."

Unofficial reports that the Soviet Union might now follow up her agreement with the Reich by improving relations with the latter's Axis partner, Italy, were seen in the disclosure today that Italy had an official delegation attending the huge agricultural exhibition in progress here. A reception was given in their honor two days ago, a number of Soviet officials attending.

The British Embassy was reported unofficially to have advised British subjects leaving Russia not to travel on Soviet ships, which go through Germany's Kiel Canal. The embassy is reported to fear that in case of war Soviet ships would be halted by Germany and all British subjects of military age interned.

Mongolian Border Again Active

TOKYO, Monday, Aug. 28 (AP).—A dispatch of Asahi, Tokyo newspaper, from Hsingking, Manchukuo, said Japanese troops launched counter-attacks Sunday in the "third battle of Nomanhan" against 5,000 Mongols along the Khalka River, on the Mongolian frontier.

The dispatch said waves of several hundred Mongols, with tanks, crossed the river with the apparent intention of attacking the Japanese south flank in the vicinity of Nord Height but met sharp Japanese anti-tank fire and aerial bombing, in which 130 tanks were destroyed.

Military Attache Called Home

Berlin, Aug. 27 (AP)—Without an explanation, the official German news agency tonight announced that the Soviet Russian military attache in Berlin, Colonel Gerasimoff, had been recalled by his Government.

Whether there was any connection between the colonel's recall and the new German-Russian non-aggression and consultation pact could not be learned.

JAPANESE CABINET STEPS OUT IN BODY

Collective Resignation Due To Russ-Reich Non-Aggression Pact

General Abe Expected To Succeed Hiranuma As Premier

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Monday*, Aug. 28—Premier Baron Hiranuma proceeded to the imperial palace today to tender the resignation of his entire Cabinet.

The resignation was foreseen last week after Soviet Russia signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, resulting in an abrupt change in Japan's foreign policy.

The Government protested to Germany and dropped its close association with the Rome-Berlin Axis, turning to a policy of "splendid isolation" approved by the army.

A day of intense political activity yesterday was said to have cleared the way for reorganization of the Cabinet.

General Abe Likely Successor

Domei, Japanese News Agency, predicted that Gen. Nobuyuki Abe former acting War Minister who resigned in 1936, would be asked to form a new Cabinet.

Abe was one of seven army leaders who resigned from the supreme war council after an attempted military coup February 26, 1936, saying they felt responsible for conditions that made the revolt possible.

About 1,000 troops, led by twenty-four officers, assassinated four Government officials and for four days refused to surrender Government buildings in the heart of Tokyo.

New War And Navy Ministers

Today's announcement followed a forty-five-minute Cabinet meeting. It appeared that considerable attention already had been given to formation of a new Cabinet to avoid confusion and delay.

Hiranuma's Cabinet was formed last January, succeeding that of Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Domei predicted also that Lieut. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, chief of staff of the army in Manchoukua, and Vice-Admiral Zengo Yashida, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, would be the new War and Navy Ministers, respectively.

Germans Leave Tientsin After Japanese Slaps

Swastikas Disappear From Autos; Anti-British Rallies Reported Off in Peiping

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27 (AP).—Germans started leaving Tientsin today as the result of numerous incidents in which Japanese gendarmes have slapped German citizens since conclusion of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

Repercussions of the pact were reported from many other Chinese cities. Swastika emblems, which received a friendly Japanese salute until last week, virtually disappeared from automobiles in Shanghai and Peiping.

Japanese in Peiping were reported to have received instructions to "cease provoking the feelings of whites" and not to stage any further anti-British demonstrations.

Informed foreigners said, however, that it was too early to predict which way the Japanese would turn as a result of the pact. Two possibilities were seen: first, a relaxation of anti-foreign movements, or, second, a sudden blow against all foreign interests in China, designed to prove the Japanese Army's independence of events abroad.

One source of new Japanese-foreign tension developed with the demand of the Japanese Army newspaper "Tairiku Shimpo" for surrender of Chinese soldiers interned in the International Settlement. The paper said Japanese authorities were "greatly concerned" because 6,000 former Chinese soldiers who entered the Battle of Shanghai in 1937 were held in the settlement.

An acute shortage of rice, principal item of the Chinese diet, was relieved by the arrival of large rice supplies in Shanghai. Japanese announced they had brought in about 1,600,000 pounds over the week end for distribution to Chinese. Further shipments of 13,000,000 pounds were said to have been arranged by the Japanese, while Chinese dealers arranged other shipments.

British authorities made preparations for quick transfer of the Seaforth Highlanders from Shanghai to Hongkong in event of a European war. The cruiser Birmingham was made ready at Tsingtao for a speedy run to Shanghai, where a destroyer was standing by to serve as a transport if necessary.

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Reports from Tientsin said the danger of disease was adding to the misery of the flood-stricken region where drowning and starvation already were taking their toll. Police of the International Settlement were ordered to shoot looters on sight.

WEST INDIES READY TO MEET EMERGENCY

Special Rules in Jamaica and Trinidad—Session in Guiana

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 27 (AP).—Because of European developments Jamaica was declared today to be under a state of emergency. To the Governor were given wide powers of control. A press censorship was imposed.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 27 (Canadian Press).—An "emergency powers" order in council was proclaimed in Trinidad today giving Governor Sir Hubert Young wide powers to draw up defense regulations.

Under the new orders, proclaimed in an extraordinary issue of the Royal Gazette, the Governor imposed a censorship on telegrams, postal packets and other communications.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 27 (Canadian Press).—Short-lived censorship regulations imposed yesterday were lifted today as it was announced that the Colonial Legislature would meet tomorrow to enable the government to call out the militia in the event of an emergency.

Under the present law the Governor may mobilize the militia here only in the case of a civil disturbance.

Britain Takes Control of All Merchant Craft

Unconfirmed Report Says U. S. Has Suspended All Calls at Reich's Ports

aug. 27

World shipping fell almost completely under the dominance of the European vrisis yesterday with the announcement from London that the Admiralty has assumed control over all British merchant vessels. Other indications of growing tension were the recall of the Hamburg-American liners New York and St. Louis, the only German passenger ships in New York harbor, and the announcement last night that the North German Lloyd liner Columbus, with 750 cruise passengers aboard, was turning back to Curacao, Dutch West Indies, presumably to await further orders from Berlin.

A report that all sailings of American passenger ships to German ports had been suspended could not be confirmed. An official of the United States Lines said it was probable that the President Harding, scheduled to sail on Wednesday for Cobh, Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, would terminate its eastbound voyage at Havre, eliminating the Hamburg call. It would thus follow the example of the President Roosevelt, which turned back at Southampton in order to speed the evacuation of Americans from England and France.

The Columbus had sailed from Curacao Saturday and was heading for New York when it turned about late yesterday. It was expected back in Curacao this morning. The Columbus was scheduled to arrive here Thursday, ending a twelve-day West Indies cruise, and was to have departed the next day on a cruise to Bermuda.

No Explanation Given

No reason was given for the abrupt return to Curacao. Several British cruisers are now in the Caribbean, and it is possible that the Columbus sought a presumably neutral haven in a Dutch port rather than risk the four-day trip to New York.

The St. Louis, which had abruptly canceled a Bermuda cruise a few hours before sailing time on Saturday, slipped out of Pier 86 at 7:50 p. m. There were no passengers on board. Not even relatives of the crew had been permitted on the pier. A minor official refused to disclose the ship's destination, saying that orders were sealed, but Capt. John Schroeder, resident director of the line, said the St. Louis would proceed directly to Hamburg.

Later Capt. Schroeder said that the New York would sail at 9 a. m. today, but it was noted that its preparations for departure were much less feverish than were those aboard the St. Louis. The crew was permitted to leave the pier.

Sees Chance for Reversal

Although orders for the recall of all German merchant shipping had been issued in Berlin on Friday, the local offices of the Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Lines had continued to give assurances that both the St. Louis and the New York would adhere to their scheduled sailings for this week. The New York was to have sailed at midnight Wednesday for Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, and the St. Louis was to have departed at 6 p. m. Friday on a cruise to Halifax.

Capt. Schroeder refused to say that these sailings had be canceled. He said there was still a chance that the recall order might be countermanded before the ships got too far out at sea.

The first intimation that the two liners had been ordered home came at 5 p. m., when clearance papers were obtained from the office of Gregory O'Keefe, assistant collector of customs, at the Custom House. Even at that hour employees at the line's offices, 57 Broadway, and at Piers 84 and 86, West Forty-sixth Street, where the vessels were tied up, insisted that they had no knowledge of a recall.

Officials said that the Bremen, en route to New York with 1,672 passengers, chiefly Americans, would dock tomorrow morning at Pier 86. The Bremen originally had been due at noon today. This unexplained delay gave rise to the rumor that its captain, acting on Friday's orders from Berlin, had turned the ship about in mid-ocean and had later resumed the voyage to New York on new instructions from Germany. Efforts to reach the Bremen by radio telephone failed.

The Bremen is scheduled to sail at midnight tomorrow for Cherburg, Southampton and Bremen. Whether it will follow the example of the New York and the St. Louis and return directly to Bremen without passengers could not be learned last night. Capt. Schroeder said, "I do not know."

Schedules May Hold

Meanwhile, officials of the Cunard White Star Line said there would be no interruption in trans-Atlantic sailings scheduled for this week unless war came. Under the Admiralty's emergency order, all ships flying the Union Jack, from luxury liners to tramp steamships, may be pressed into military service should the crisis become acute.

There were only two British liners in port yesterday — the Cunard White Star liner Georgic and the Anchor liner Transylvania. Both had arrived from Europe early yesterday morning with near-capacity bookings. The Transylvania will sail at 5 p. m. Wednesday for Londonderry and Glasgow, and the Georgic will lie over until Friday, when it is scheduled to depart on a Nova Scotia cruise.

The Franconia will arrive at noon today from Liverpool and will star its return voyage on Friday. The Aquitania is due at 8 a. m. tomorrow from Southampton and Cherbourg and will sail for Europe at noon Wednesday. The Carinthia will arrive after a Bermuda cruise on Friday and will sail at 5 p. m. Saturday for London.

To the 3,000 Americans in France the gravity of the situation was brought home by the swelling exodus of French civilians from Paris. Fifty members of families attached to the United States Embassy entrained for Dinard, resort town on the Brittany Coast. About one hundred American women and children had arranged for haven there. Tourists remaining in the capital found cabs and buses increasingly scarce. From government officials came the warning that "peace hangs by a thread."

The American Embassy and travel bureaus stayed open throughout the day. Tourists were advised to go to Cherbourg and Le Havre and await the first opportunity to sail.

Clamor for Passage Home

Among those who clamored for immediate passage home were 400 Americans who crossed on the Italian liner Conte di Savoia and arrived at Genoa last week. Without waiting to see the sights of Genoa, they came directly to Paris by special train. Some, who had paid in advance for organized tours, had as little as $10 in their pockets.

Red signs in Berlin railroad stations notifying travelers that "no private person has the right to demand conveyance" threatened new obstacles to the Americans striving to leave Germany. With railways taxed by military movements, state railway officials were reserving the right to refuse the sale of tickets and announced further that baggage could be sent in only limited quantities under regulations soon to be issued. A "considerable number of trains" were postponed "for traffic reasons."

The Associated Press reported that a small group of Americans were virtually stranded in Lisbon, Portugal, by cancellation of Italian sailings.

The United States liner President Roosevelt sailed from Southampton and Le Havre with more than 500 passengers, many of whom were forced to sleep on camp cots set up in public rooms. Among those who boarded the ship at Le Havre were Postmaster General James A. Farley and his two daughters, who planned to disembark at Cobh, Ireland, for a week's visit.

Among yesterday's mysterious movements was the unexpected departure of the French flying boat Lieut. De Vaisseau Paris, which took off from the Pan American Airways base at Port Washington, L. I., soon after dawn for an unknown destination. The boat had arrived on Monday after completing the fifth in a series of experimental flights across the ocean. Three observers and a crew of eight under the command of Capt. Henri Guillaumet were on board.

GERMAN SHIP HEADS HOME, OTHER READY

Hamburg - Lloyd Vessel Leaves New York City Without Passengers

Revenue Losses Mount As Transatlantic Shipping Jitters Increase

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 27—As the Atlantic jitters increased tonight and the British Admiralty assumed control of empire merchant shipping, two German vessels in New York prepared suddenly to speed home without passengers.

In midevening, Station WMCA here reported intercepting a short-wave broadcast from Europe calling about fifty Nazi ships at sea by name and ordering in German: "Act on your special secret instructions."

The Hamburg-Lloyd liners, the St. Louis, which yesterday canceled a West Indies cruise three hours before sailing time, and the New York, due to sail later in the week, obtained clearance papers for immediate departure.

Leaves Under Sealed Orders

Three hours after the papers were issued, the St. Louis sailed under sealed orders for her home port. No line authority would comment.

Passengers who arrived today on the British White Star liner Georgic and the French liner De Grasse said they had been afraid that their ships might be ordered back to Europe during the voyage.

Meanwhile the losses for the major steamship lines mounted swiftly today as the transatlantic shipping situation remained as muddled as ever.

Bremen Delayed A Day

No satisfactory reason for the one-day delay in the arrival of the German liner Bremen could be found, and officials of the Hamburg-American Line insisted the ship would dock Tuesday morning. Originally she was scheduled to tie up tomorow.

The line said the delay was due to bad weather, but the United States Weather Bureau reported that for the last few days conditions over the Bremen's position had been fairly good, with no disturbance recorded.

Radio messages were caused by the ship itself, and this was true, also, of other German vessels on the high seas.

Italian Boats In Port

Italian liners remained safely in port here and abroad as they have for several days, with the exception of the Vulcania, which was bound eastward at sea.

The original orders have not been changed, and so the Roma which is in New York, did not leave on a West Indies cruise. She will remain here indefinitely.

Another German liner, the Columbus, which has been on a twelve-day cruise in the Caribbean, is due to dock in New York Thursday. Unless her schedule is changed, she will sail to Bermuda on Friday.

These cancellations and others, plus losses of passengers, have cost the lines uncounted thousands of dollars in revenue, as passage moneys will be refunded this week.

The St. Louis alone had 565 passengers scheduled to take a Bermuda cruise.

745 Sail Aboard Mauretania

One ship which departed on time was the Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania, which sailed for Europe with 745 passengers after 262 others had canceled on the eve of sailing. One hundred and sixty-nine citizens of the United States were aboard.

The liners, Britannic and Scythia, both due to leave England on Friday, will not sail and will be used by the British Government, possibly for troop purposes if necessary. The California and Caledonia, also of the Anchor Line, were withdrawn the same way Friday.

Consulates have been quiet with no great rush for visas. British, French and Polish consuls said no instructions as to their nationals had been received.

Circumstances Of Others

The British Admiralty's announcement that it was taking over control of British merchant shipping found the vessels of the Cunard-White Star Line in these circumstances:

GEORGIC—Arrived here today; scheduled to sail Friday night on a Labor Day cruise to Nova Scotia.

QUEEN MARY—At sea, due Cherbourg, France, tomorrow morning.

AQUITANIA—At sea, due here Tuesday.

FRANCONIA—Arrived at Boston today and sailed for New York.

BRITANNIC—Arrived in Queenstown, Ireland, Saturday bound for England.

LACONIA—Left Boston Saturday for Liverpool.

SAMARIA—Left Queenstown today for Boston and New York.

SCYTHIA—Arrived at Galway Saturday bound for England.

AUSONIA and LETITIA—Arrived at Montreal today.

The French liner Normandie was to arrive here tomorrow.

TWO LINERS BRING 1,556 FROM EUROPE

Many Relieved to Be Home After Fear That Ships Might Turn Back

VIOLINIST TO LIVE HERE

Erika Morini an Exile From Austria—Gilda Gray Has African Dance Films

Two transatlantic liners, carrying 1,556 relieved and happy passengers, arrived yesterday morning. The French liner De Grasse docked at 8:20 and the Cunard White Star liner Georgic an hour later.

Both ships left Havre last Monday before the international situation was made more acute by the announcement of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact. The passengers received news of this and other developments and some of them feared they would have to turn back.

Erika Morini, concert violinist, was one of the 463 passengers on the De Grasse.

"I'm so happy to be here," she said. "When I saw the Statue of Liberty I just cried. It always touches me, but this morning it did more than ever."

Miss Morini, who made her debut here at Carnegie Hall in 1921 at the age of 14, said she intended to take out citizenship papers at the earliest opportunity. She was born in Vienna. When Hitler came into power she could no longer play in Germany, for she is Jewish, and later she found herself excluded from her native country, too. She will settle in this city with her husband, Felice Siracusano, a jeweler. Her concert engagements include an appearance with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra this Fall.

Gilda Gray, the dancer, was one of the passengers on the Georgic. She was enthusiastic about the year-long trip she has just completed through Africa. She said she had an expedition of ten men and they had taken motion pictures of tribal dances.

Miss Gray did some of the dances with the natives. She plans to show her films in a combination dance recital and lecture with which she will tour the country.

She said she felt that Poland, her native land, would give in. The Poles are a soft-hearted and artistic people, she remarked.

The passengers on the Georgic included Lord Barnby, a past president of the Federation of British Industries; W. A. Stanier, chief mechanical engineer of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and E. C. Morgan Willmott, Welsh architect, who designed the miniature Welsh cottage that Princess Elizabeth uses as a playhouse on the grounds of the Royal Lodge at Windsor Castle.

GERMAN SHIP TO BE FREED

Konigsberg Expected to Post Bond Today at Quebec

QUEBEC, Aug. 27 (Canadian Press).—The German freighter Konigsberg, halted here by Royal Canadian Mounted police officers after a warrant was served for non-delivery of merchandise destined to Canadian consignees, remained tied up at a dock here tonight, but there was some indication she might be permitted to resume her voyage soon.

The Konigsberg left Sorel Friday afternoon without discharging cargo consigned to Montreal. She was on her way home after receiving orders from Germany to return.

Most of her 800 tons of cargo of zinc oxide, household goods, optical instruments and other merchandise was unloaded here over the week-end. It is believed that her officers were awaiting court opening tomorrow to post the required bond of $15,000.

Soviet-Nazi Pact Called 'Sordid' by Hugh Gibson

Former Envoy to Belgium Says It Is a 'Cynical Bargain'

The Soviet-German pact, "one of the most cynical and sordid bargains of history, obviously is a deal to divide the booty, the sort of an agreement that was concluded between Napoleon and Alexander of Russia," Hugh S. Gibson, former American Ambassador to Belgium, said in an address last night from London, heard over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company.

"It doesn't take much effort of the imagination to see Russia remaining neutral, biding her time, watching the Western powers devour each other and then choosing her moment to step in," Gibson said. "For there is not much likelihood of the parties to this pact remaining more faithful to each other than they have been to their earlier allies."

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COUGHLIN DENOUNCES 'ANTI-CHRIST' TREATY

He Declares Nazi-Soviet Pact Puts Religion in Acute Peril

DETROIT, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, commenting on nazism and communism in view of the Russian-German non-aggression pact, declared today that "two abominable systems have pledged their mutual support."

"Now the forces of anti-God and anti-Christ have consolidated," he said in his weekly radio address. "Well may a shocked world ask itself: What of the future of Christianity?"

He attacked nazism and communism as outgrowths of "the evils of capitalism."

"England, France, Belgium, The Netherlands—all European nations—have time to set their homes aright," he asserted. "All have time to do as America must do. All have time to turn back to Christ and to unite against the forces of anti-Christ.

"But until they do this—until the countries of Europe now outside the actual domination of the swastika and the hammer and sickle—actually do turn back to Christ and away from the evils of modern capitalism, let them be warned that America will have no part in rescuing them and thereby in perpetuating the very evils from whose unholy loins there was born the red and brown bolshevism of the north."

The "consolidation of the forces of communism and nazism" meant to America, Father Coughlin said, that "henceforth we must treat communism and nazism alike."

"To America," he went on, "this means that we no longer can be patient with Communists and their fellow-travelers; that we no longer can be patient with Nazis or the bundists.

"America must hold herself free from foreign entanglements. Have we not learned our lesson that we have no business in recognizing Russia, in preferring Russia to Germany?"

Declaring that "sooner or later Stalin's star and Hitler's star will set," he asserted that "we must have confidence in the Russian people, in the German people, in the Austrian people, in the Polish people and in all the peoples of Europe and Great Britain to take care of themselves."

"Sooner or later," he added, "the Christian people of all these countries will rise up in their justified wrath against the tyrants who have led them into bondage."

U. S. To Be Independent In War Minerals Supply

Bureau of Mines Says Tin Is Only One Entirely Imported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The United States has strengthened its position as a producer of nitrates, potash, platinum and some other strategic war minerals since the World War but is more dependent upon foreign countries for manganese, chromium and nickel.

Dr. John W. Finch, director of the Bureau of Mines, said the United States no longer was virtually dependent upon Chile for nitrates, since a substantial part of the consumption was supplied by synthetic material. He added that a large part of the nation's supply of potash was produced at home and that the capacity was ample to supply all needs.

Operations in Alaska had increased the domestic production of platinum, while molybdenum and vanadium supplies were adequate, he said. Pyrite, which the United States imported from Spain during the World War, was now produced in substantial quantities, Dr. Finch said.

The deficiency of manganese and chromium was attributed to World War depletion of limited high-grade reserves. The nickel shortage, he said, was traceable to the transfer of refining operations from the United States to Canada.

The United States was still entirely dependent upon imports for tin, Dr. Finch asserted, and aluminum manufacturers had obtained much of their ore from South America since 1923.

Brennan Asserts Ireland Would Be Neutral in War

'Belgium and Holland Will; Why Can't We?' Asks Envoy

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP).—Robert Brennan, Ireland's Minister to the United States, told interviewers today that in the event of a European war his country would remain neutral.

"That's definite," declared Brennan, here to address an Irish outing. "Belgium and Holland will be neutral, and they're far closer to the center of the trouble than we'll be. If they can be neutral, why can't we?

"But if any one attempts to seize or even touch Ireland—I repeat, any one—they'll find that we'll be able to hold our own."

Radio to Foreign Ships From U. S. Is Hampered

Mackay Reports Difficulties in Reaching Liners

Radio communication from the United States to English, French and German liners at sea was severely curtailed last night because of the emergency abroad. The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company here said that it had been able to get through to liners of those three countries "very slowly" and sometimes not at all, and that frequently there had been no answer even after contact had been made.

Mackay added it had heard "unofficially" that the British, French and German governments had informed its people that all public correspondence via ship-to-shore radio was likely to be held up indefinitely because it was found necessary to use the radio facilities for official business.

The Radiomarine Corporation here, however, stated that no difficulty had been encountered early last night in reaching any ships of those three nations, although contact was often slow.

Code Order to German Ships

The following message was intercepted last night by the short-wave station of the New York Herald Tribune from the Berlin radio station:

"Weitergabenachricht nr, 949, 41, 1249.

"An alle Deutschen schiffe—

"Tsinv rtcea anwaq wuqns ltjmj vccji iofnq srkqv anxkj mfkbj ydbej vcvmo anqvj debui qvpvc gvoeb pvsby rldhe ywnpp ntiyw vcvel ansyt vfrax igcal sgcll zbvvp wunzp.

"Signed, Schluss der Weitergab-

addressed to a number of German

Then followed a code message in figures. A message of three words, ships, also was broadcast. The message read: "Nach Sonderanweisung Handeln," which was translated as

"Upon receipt of this transmission, act upon your special secret instructions." The list of ships addressed follows:

Helgoland, Norderney, Borkum, Leipzig, Anatolia, Goslar, Augsburg, all of North German Lloyd; Annelese, Essberger; Wollsburg, Hansa; Askari, Ostline; Christoph V. Doornum, Reunert; Marie Ferdinand, Rostock, Record; Moni Rickmers, Rickmers; Rufidji, Ostline; Rudolf Albrecht, Albrecht; Max Albrecht, Albrecht; Adolf Leonhardt, Leonhardt; Hans Arp, Olgard; Reinbek, Knoehrhardt; Leesee, Schuchmann; Winnetou, Jochtank; Lucy Essberger, Essberger; Lina Fisser, Reunert; Muensterland, Hamm, Spreewald, Rhein, Naumburg, Havenstein, Havelland, Ermland, all of Oceanfahrt.

Brennan Asserts Ireland Would Be Neutral in War

'Belgium and Holland Will; Why Can't We?' Asks Envoy

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"But if any one attempts to seize or even touch Ireland—I repeat, any one—they'll find that we'll be able to hold our own."

AUG 28 1939

LONDON ADVANCE TOMORROW

THE DECISION TO MAKE THE TERMS PUBLIC APPARENTLY WITHOUT ALLOWING TIME FOR A GERMAN RESPONSE, COUPLED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THE ADMIRALTY LAST MIDNIGHT HAD ASSUMED CONTROL OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING, INDICATED TO INFORMED OBSERVERS THAT NO CONCESSIONS WOULD BE OFFERED TO HITLER.

IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES, HOWEVER, IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH REPLY WOULD BE OF SUCH A NATURE THAT A GERMAN ANSWER MIGHT BE EXPECTED AND THAT IN SUCH AN EVENT PARLIAMENT LIKELY WOULD BE CALLED INTO SESSION WEDNESDAY.

THE ADMIRALTY ETC PICKING UP FIFTH PARAGRAPH PREVIOUS

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT MEANT THAT THE BRITISH MERCHANT FLEET WOULD BE MERGED QUICKLY WITH THE POWERFUL NAVY IN EVENT OF WAR.

OTHER PREPAREDNESS MEASURES WERE PUSHED FEVERISHLY WHILE THE CABINET CONSIDERED THE COMMUNICATION BROUGHT TO LONDON YESTERDAY BY SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN, AFTER HE

30.24-2781

HAD BEEN SUMMONED FRIDAY TO A MEETING WITH HITLER. SIR NEVILE WILL CONVEY THE BRITISH REPLY BY PLANE TO BERLIN TOMORROW.

THE FAILURE OF THE BRITISH STATEMENT EVEN TO MENTION THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WAS INTERPRETED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS A SIGN THAT HITLER'S "COMMUNICATION" OFFERED LITTLE TO INSPIRE OPTIMISM.

THIS WAS IN CONTRAST TO THE OPTIMISM EXPRESSED IN SOME NAZI CIRCLES IN BERLIN AT THE PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE AND TO ANNOUNCEMENTS IN ROME THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS PURSUING INTENSIVE EFFORTS TO SAVE PEACE.

THE CAUTION SHOWN IN OFFICIAL BRITISH CIRCLES WAS REGARDED GENERALLY AS AN INDICATION THE CABINET HAD TAKEN ITS STAND ON THE POLICY ALREADY LAID DOWN BY PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND, WITH FRANCE AND POLAND, WAS DETERMINED TO SETTLE THE ISSUE OF PEACE OR WAR ON THAT BASIS.

AUG 28 1939

THE CABINET STATEMENT LACKED ANY INTIMATION AS TO THE NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS--IF THEY WERE PROPOSALS--WHICH CAME FROM HITLER. IT SAID, HOWEVER, "THE REPORTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE PRESS AS TO THE CONTENTS OF HERR HITLER'S COMMUNICATION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE ENTIRELY UNAUTHORIZED AND QUITE INACCURATE."

MOST OF THESE REPORTS IN THE BRITISH PRESS HAVE MENTIONED "MINIMUM DEMANDS" REGARDING DANZIG, THE POLISH CORRIDOR, BRITISH DENUNCIATION OF THE BRITISH-POLISH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT, AND THE GERMAN MINORITY IN POLAND.

BUT IN USUALLY WELL INFORMED DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS, IT WAS SAID THAT HITLER HAD FAILED TO OFFER ANY CONCRETE PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH DISPUTE, AND INSTEAD HAD TALKED ONLY IN VAGUE AND GENERAL TERMS IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO INDUCE A BRITISH OFFER.

THE BRITISH MESSAGE TO HITLER WAS EXPECTED IN THESE QUARTERS TO BE ALONG LINES SIMILAR TO THAT DELIVERED TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR LAST WEDNESDAY.

AS DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERLAIN IN PARLIAMENT THE NEXT DAY, THIS MESSAGE EMPHASIZED BRITISH DETERMINATION TO FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND IN EVENT OF A GERMAN ATTACK, THOUGH EXPRESSING AT THE SAME TIME THE FEELING THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN GERMAN-POLISH DIFFERENCES WHICH COULD NOT AND SHOULD NOT BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATION.

AUG 28 1939

A98

IT SAID ALSO, CHAMBERLAIN TOLD PARLIAMENT, THAT IN THE BRITISH VIEW, "IF THERE COULD BE A TRUCE ON ALL SIDES TO PRESS CAMPAIGNS AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF INCITEMENT, SUITABLE CONDITIONS MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND UPON THE POINTS AT ISSUE."

HITLER'S REPLY TO THIS, HE SAID, AMOUNTED TO "A RESTATEMENT OF THE GERMAN THESIS THAT EASTERN EUROPE IS A SPHERE IN WHICH GERMANY OUGHT TO HAVE A FREE HAND" AND THAT "IF WE OR ANY COUNTRY HAVING LESS DIRECT INTEREST CHOOSE TO INTERFERE, THE BLAME FOR THE ENSUING CONFLICT WILL BE OURS."

IN THE SAME SPEECH, CHAMBERLAIN SAID THE POLISH LEADERS "HAVE ALWAYS BEEN READY, AS I AM SURE THEY WOULD BE READY NOW, TO DISCUSS DIFFERENCES WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IF THEY COULD BE SURE

30.24-2783

30.24-2783

THAT THOSE DISCUSSIONS WOULD BE CARRIED ON WITHOUT THREATS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE, WITH SOME CONFIDENCE THAT IF AGREEMENT WERE REACHED ITS TERMS WOULD BE RESPECTED AFTERWARDS PERMANENTLY, BOTH IN THE LETTER AND IN THE SPIRIT."

DURING TODAY'S CABINET MEETING, A FLURRY WAS CAUSED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BY THE ARRIVAL OF A PASSENGER IN A GERMAN PLANE AT CROYDON AIRPORT WHICH WAS CLEARED TO CONCEAL HIS IDENTITY.

LATER A MAN ARRIVED AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN A DIPLOMATIC CORPS CAR BUT REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME. HE REMAINED ABOUT THREE HOURS AND LEFT BY CAR. WHILE HE WAS AT THE EMBASSY, THREE MEN ARRIVED BY CAR AT HESTON AIRPORT, ONE OF WHOM WAS SEEN OFF IN A GERMAN PLANE.

THESE MYSTERIOUS INCIDENTS LED TO SPECULATION AS TO THE POSSIBILITY THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS WERE SECRETLY EXCHANGING COMMUNICATIONS PRELIMINARY TO THE FORMAL BRITISH REPLY TO HITLER.

AUG 28 1939

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED AFTER THE CABINET MEETING LATE TODAY, SAID "THE REPORTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE PRESS AS TO THE CONTENTS OF HERR HITLER'S COMMUNICATION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE ENTIRELY UNAUTHORIZED AND QUITE INACCURATE."

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY INKLING OF THE CONTENTS OF HITLER'S MESSAGE, DIPLOMATIC SPECULATION CENTERED ON THE POSSIBILITY IT ~~CONTINUED~~ contain A THE FUEHRER'S PROPOSALS FOR A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH PROBLEM.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CABINET EXCEPT THE LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD MAUGHAN, ATTENDED THE MEETING AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

AFTER THE CABINET MEETING, THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND NEW ZEALAND CONFERRED WITH SIR THOMAS INSKIP, THE DMINIONS SECRETARY.

PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, AFTER THE CABINET MEETING, HAD AN AUDIENCE OF MORE THAN AN HOUR WITH KING GEORGE.

UPON HIS RETURN TO DOWNING STREET, WHERE HE WAS GREETED WITH CHEERS, THE PRIME MINISTER CONFERRED WITH ARTHUR GREENWOOD, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION. #

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG 27-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED THAT A MYSTERIOUS FOREIGN DIPLOMAT ARRIVED AT CROYDON AIRDROME IN A TRI-MOTORED JUNKERS (GERMAN-MADE) PLANE TODAY AS THE BRITISH CABINET MET IN SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER BRITAIN'S REPLY TO ADOLF HITLER'S REPORTED PEACE OFFER.

AUG 28 1939

REPORTS OF THE DIPLOMAT'S ARRIVAL AND TWO POSTPONEMENTS OF THE CABINET SESSION EARLIER IN THE DAY SET OFF A WAVE OF SPECULATION.

MYSTERY WAS ADDED TO THE REPORTED ARRIVAL AT CROYDON BY THE FACT THAT THE AIRPORT WAS CLEARED SO THAT NO ONE COULD GET A VIEW OF THE PLANE'S OCCUPANT, SAID TO BE SHORT AND BALD-HEADED.

THE CABINET MEETING ENDED AT 4.45 P.M. (11.45 A.M. EST). THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION AS TO THE NATURE OF THE ANSWER AS FINALLY DRAFTED.

A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE MEETING WAS OVER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WENT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO GIVE KING GEORGE A REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS.

HE WAS CHEERED BY THE CROWD AS HE DROVE ALONG DOWNING STREET. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, SECRETARY FOR WAR, ALSO WAS GIVEN AN OVATION AS HE LEFT THE CABINET MEETING.

SECOND LEAD GERMAN

BERLIN, AUG. 28-(MONDAY)-(AP)-CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER, IN A LETTER TO PR[illegible]ER EDOUARD DALADIER OF FRANCE MADE PUBLIC AT A DRAMATIC PRESS CONFERENCE EARLY TODAY, FIRMLY ASSERTED THAT DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR "MUST RETURN TO GERMANY AND THE MCEDONIAN CONDITIONS ALONG THE FRONTIER MUST CEASE."

THE SEVEN-PAGE LONG LETTER, SENT TO PARIS YESTERDAY, REVEALED AN UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE REGARDING POLAND, BUT THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THE DOOR TO A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE GERMAN-POLISH CRISIS WAS SLAMMED COMPLETELY SHUT.

AUG 28 1939

A188

IT PROBABLY DOES MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT MAY HAVE BEEN IMPAIRED.

FOR IT WAS MADE CLEAR THAT HITLER PUBLISHED THIS LETTER TO THE FRENCH PREMIER BECAUSE HE FELT THAT DALADIER, AT A PRESS STATEMENT LAST NIGHT, HAD "MISREPRESENTED" THE GERMAN VIEWPOINT AS CONTAINED IN AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES THE LAST TWO DAYS BETWEEN THE TWO STATESMEN.

DER FUEHRER'S LETTER, ISSUED AFTER A DAY OF CONTINUED MOBILIZATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY, WAS AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF RECENT FRENCH-GERMAN RELATIONS AND OF THE PRESENT GERMAN-POLISH CRISIS.

HITLER SAID HE SAW "NO WAY OF PERSUADING ~~THE POLES TO ADOPT A SENSIBLE POINT OF VIEW.~~" POLAND TO ACCEPT A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

"IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT, POLAND WILL BEAR THE GREATEST BURDEN, REGARDLESS OF WHO WINS," HE ADDED. "POLAND WILL BE LOST ANYWAY YOU CALCULATE."

THE CHANCELLOR TOLD THE FRENCH PREMIER THAT IF OVER THE PRESENT CRISIS "OUR TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DESTINED TO MEET AGAIN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, I SHALL BE LEADING MY PEOPLE IN A FIGHT TO RECTIFY A WRONG, WHEREAS THE FRENCH WILL BE FIGHTING TO PRESERVE THAT WRONG."

AUG 28 1939

EARLIER, WHILE GERMANY'S GENERAL MOBILIZATION PROCEEDED AND RATION CARDS WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE PEOPLE, HITLER WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE CALLED TOGETHER SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THE 800 REICHSTAG MEMBERS IN THE BIG NEW CHANCELLERY AND SPOKE TO THEM ON "THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE HOUR."

HITLER SAID HE SHARED "MISGIVINGS" EXPRESSED BY DALADIER IN HIS LETTER TO THE FUEHRER OVER ANOTHER WAR, AND DECLARED THAT HE HAD HOPED TO PREVENT SUCH AN EVENTUALITY BY ATTEMPTING TO "CLEAR AWAY" ALL POSSIBLE INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH MIGHT "DISTURB THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

HE REASSERTED THAT NO QUESTIONS SEPARATED THE FRENCH AND GERMAN PEOPLE SINCE THE SAAR TERRITORY WAS RETURNED TO THE REICH IN 1935.

THE ENTIRE LETTER WAS A PLEA FOR FRANCE TO STAY OUT OF GERMANY'S QUARREL WITH POLAND.

30.24-2785

THAT THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR WAS IRRITATED BY PREMIER DALADIER'S PRESS STATEMENTS WAS BROUGHT OUT BY A PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIAL WHO EXPLAINED WHY THE FUEHRER'S MESSAGE WAS BEING MADE PUBLIC. (PREMIER DALADIER DECLARED THE FUEHRER HAD REFUSED THE FRENCH SUGGESTION THAT GERMAN AND POLAND NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY.)

AS THE OFFICIAL SPOKE, THE LIGHTS IN THE REICHS CHANCELLORY, ACROSS THE WILHELMSTRASSE WHERE HITLER LIVES, WENT OUT. THE FUEHRER PRESUMABLY WAS RETIRING FOR THE NIGHT. IT WAS AFTER MIDNIGHT. HE HAD CONFERRED WITH HIGH LEADERS AFTER 11 P.M. (LOCAL TIME). FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S AUTOMOBILE, WITH THREE OCCUPANTS, PULLED OUT OF THE DRIVE-WAY EXACTLY AS THE CLOCK STRUCK TWELVE.

"IN A DECLARATION WHICH THE FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER GAVE TO THE PRESS ON SUNDAY," THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID, "HE REFERRED TO AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS HE HAD WITH THE FUEHRER. IN THIS DECLARATION, MONSIEUR DALADIER MADE REMARKS CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTERS AND DREW CONCLUSIONS WITHOUT GIVING THE LETTERS HEMSELVES. IN ORDER THAT THE PUBLIC MAY BE FULLY INFORMED, THE FUEHRER'S LETTER IS HEREBY RELEASED."

THE TEXT OF PREMIER DALADIER'S LETTER TO THE FUEHRER WAS RELEASED TO THE GERMAN PRESS SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE CHANCELLOR'S REFERENCE TO "MACEDONIAN" CONDITIONS ALONG THE FRONTIER PRESUMABLY MEANT NAZI ALLEGATIONS THAT GERMANS ON THE POLISH SIDE WERE BEING TERRORIZED. THE GERMANS USE THE WORD "MACEDONIAN" AS THE SYNONYM FOR TERRORIST CONDITIONS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE CALLED TO THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY

30.24-2785

ON A HALF HOUR'S NOTICE AT 11:45 P.M., INDICATING THAT HITLER MADE HIS DECISION TO ANSWER PREMIER DALADIER LATE IN THE EVENING.

IT WAS THE FIRST MIDNIGHT PRESS CONFERENCE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NAZI REGIME.

WHAT THE FUEHRER TOLD HIS REICHSTAG MEMBERS WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID IT BROUGHT A "STORMY OVATION. IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD EXPLAINED HIS REASONS FOR CHANGING HIS PLANS TOWARD POLAND EARLY SATURDAY, WHEN IT WAS EXPECTED THE TROOPS WOULD BEGIN TO MOVE.

AUG 28 1939

FIRST LEAD GERMAN

BERLIN, AUG. 27-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER MET SEVERAL HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG IN HIS GREAT NEW REICH CHANCELLERY TODAY AND, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED, SPOKE TO THEM OF "THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE HOUR."

EDITORS

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN BERLIN, FIRST LEAD GERMAN, AFTER 2ND PARAGRAPH XXX "STORMY OVATION."

HOWEVER, HITLER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE EXPLAINED THE REASONS FOR HIS CHANGE IN PLANS TOWARD POLAND, EFFECTED EARLY SATURDAY.

TENSION IN GENERAL AMONG GERMANS SEEMED TO BE GREATER.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED FREQUENT CLASHES ON THE POLISH-SLOVAK BORDER, ESPECIALLY IN THE CADCA REGION.

THE REPORT SAID POLISH BORDER TROOPS ATTACKED FASCIST HLINKA GUARDS REPEATEDLY.

AUG 28 1939

POLISH SOLDIERS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FIRED OUT OF A TRAIN RUNNING PARALLEL WITH THE FRONTIER AT SURCINCEC.

DNB REPORTED NO CASUALTIES, HOWEVER.

ALL COMMUNICATION WITH POLAND WAS CUT OFF ALONG THE SLOVAK FRONTIER.

AS FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED HITLER AT NOON HAD NOT LEFT HIS ENORMOUS NEW PALACE FOR 66 HOURS-- SINCE HE RETURNED TO BERLIN FROM BERCHTESGADEN THURSDAY NIGHT.

LARGE SUNDAY CROWDS MILLED PAST THE CHANCELLERY IN THE WILHELMS-TRASSE AND THROUGH THE FAMOUS UNTER DEN LINDEN. THEY WERE SILENT.

AUTOMOBILES CARRYING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAME AND WENT FROM THE CHANCELLERY. THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY JUST ACROSS THE STREET WAS A BEEHIVE OF ACTIVITY.

HITLER YOUTH WERE SUMMONED EARLY TODAY TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD AND CLOTHING RATIONS CARDS TO EACH APARTMENT BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

THE CARDS THEN WERE HANDED ON TO FAMILIES. THEY COVER SUCH FOODS AS FLOUR, EGGS, MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (MEAT AND FATS WERE ALREADY RATIONED), TEXTILES AND SHOES.

HOW MUCH IS TO BE RATIONED TO EACH FAMILY HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

THE CARDS WERE PINK, CONTAINING COUPONS TO BE CUT WHEN PURCHASES ARE MADE.

COUPONS ARE PROVIDED FOR COAL, SOAP, SUGAR, JAM, POTATOES, COFFEE, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MEAT, BEANS, BREAD AND FLOUR, MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS, SHOES AND TEXTILES.

A9

FOR THE PRESENT, HOWEVER, NOT ALL THE ARTICLES LISTED ARE RATIONED. THE PRESENT RATIONING IS RESTRICTED TO SHOES, COAL, CERTAIN TEXTILES, SOAP, JAM, MEAT, BEANS, MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

RATIONING WAS STARTED, OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID, TO PRESERVE THE SUPPLY ON HAND RATHER THAN BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE NOW EXISTS.

THROUGHOUT BERLIN ARMY POSTS WERE SET UP ON CURBS TO REGISTER THE REQUISITIONED AUTOMOBILES. CITIZENS TOOK THEIR CARS AND MOTOR-BIKES TO THESE STATIONS, HAD THEM LISTED AND A VALUE PLACED ON THEM. THEN THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF EASTWARD BY DRIVERS PRODUCED BY THE ARMY. COLUMNS OF THEM WERE SEEN PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS ALL DAY.

RAILWAY STATIONS WERE CROWDED WITH FOREIGNERS TRYING TO GET AWAY. WHEN TICKETS FOR FOREIGN CITIES WERE DEMANDED, OFFICIALS REPLIED:

"WE DO NOT KNOW WHETHER YOU CAN GET THROUGH OR NOT."

THIS WAS THE REPLY GIVEN AT BERLIN'S MAIL RAILWAY STATION WHEN TICKETS WERE REQUESTED FOR PARIS, BRUSSELS, AMSTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, SWITZERLAND AND POLAND.

SOME OFFICIALS THOUGHT TICKETS TO BORDER CITIES MIGHT BE PURCHASED. THEY SAID IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE TO GET THROUGH IF TICKETS WERE BOUGHT TO BORDER CITIES AND THE TRAVELLERS THEN WALKED ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

TAXIS VIRTUALLY DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS AND TRAFFIC DIMINISHED AS CARS WERE DRIVEN OFF FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

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BULLETIN

BERLIN, AUG 27-(AP)-FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER SECRETLY ASSEMBLED THE REICHSTAG IN THE NEW CHANCELLERY TODAY AND WAS GIVEN A "STORMY" OVATION AFTER A SPEECH, THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED.

THE HOUR IN WHICH THE SESSION TOOK PLACE AND THE CONTEXT OF HITLER'S SPEECH WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED.

IT WAS THE FIRST SECRET SESSION EVER HELD BY THE NAZI REICHSTAG.

THE SOME 800 DEPUTIES HAD BEEN IN BERLIN SINCE YESTERDAY, AWAITING THE SUMMONS.

AUG 28 1939

THE SHORT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE FUEHRER SPOKE TODAY IN THE AMBASSADOR ROOM OF THE NEW REICH CHANCELLERY TO THE ASSEMBLED DEPUTIES OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

"THE DEPUTIES GAVE THE FUEHRER A STORMY OVATION FOLLOWING HIS OUTLINE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE HOUR."

ONE PRIVATE REPORT SAID THE DEPUTIES WERE IN SESSION THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT, BREAKING UP 7 A.M. (1 A.M. EST) TODAY.

STRICTEST SECRECY WAS MAINTAINED ABOUT DETAILS.

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BERLIN--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD GERMAN (BY MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER) XXX THE HOUR."

WHAT THE FUEHRER TOLD THE MEMBERS WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THE D.N.B. OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID IT BROUGHT A "STORMY OVATION."

SOME TIME AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE, PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT THE MEETING DID NOT QUALIFY AS AN OFFICIAL SITTING OF THE REICHSTAG. THE MEMBERS, NUMBERING "A FEW HUNDRED" OF THE 800-ODD DEPUTIES, HAD LUNCHEON WITH HITLER, THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY SPOKESMEN SAID, THEY MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SESSION.

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BERLIN, AUG. 27-(AP)----TENSION SEEMED GREATER IN GERMANY TODAY AS ADOLF HITLER AWAITED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO HIS PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONG STREAMS OF PRIVATELY-OWNED MOTOR VEHICLES WERE DRIVEN EASTWARD FROM BERLIN BY ARMY DRIVERS.

FOOD AND CLOTHING RATION CARDS WERE DISTRIBUTED [redacted] WHILE LARGE CROWDS MILLED PAST THE CHANCELLERY WHERE HITLER, AS FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED, HAS STAYED SINCE HE RETURNED TO BERLIN THURSDAY NIGHT FROM BERCHTESGADEN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID THE RATION CARDS WERE TO CONSERVE EXISTING SUPPLIES RATHER THAN BECAUSE OF ANY SHORTAGE.

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SIDEBAR

PARIS, AUG. 27-(AP)-IT WAS A PEACEFUL SETTING OF A CLOISTERED COURTYARD, WITH THE MOON PEERING OVER IVY CLAD WALLS, THAT PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER ANNOUNCED TONIGHT FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER'S DECISION TO REFUSE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLAND.

THE PREMIER, APPEARING TIRED AFTER A WEARY DAY OF CONFERENCES WITH MILITARY CHIEFTAINS, FRENCH DIPLOMATS AND FOREIGN ENVOYS AT HIS OFFICE, CAME TO THE FRONT OF THE WAR MINISTRY TO GIVE HIS NEWS TO THE HANDFUL OF ACCREDITED NEWSPAPER MEN AWAITING HIM THERE.

MOBILE GUARDS STOOD WATCH BEHIND THE CLOSED GREAT WOODEN DOORS OF THE MINISTRY ON THE RUE SAINT DOMINIQUE, SWINGING THEM AJAR JUST ENOUGH TO PERMIT ONE TO SQUEEZE THROUGH UPON PRESENTING CREDENTIALS. INSIDE THE COURT DEEP SILENCE REIGNED.

DALADIER READ HIS ATETEMENT IN A GRAVE MEASURED TONE. HE PRESENTED IT AS "INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE PREMIER'S OFFICE."

THAT DONE, DALADIER LEFT FOR HIS HOME TO REST.

AUG 28 1939

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

DANZIG, AUG. 27-(AP)-WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BEING MOVED FROM DANZIG AND NEIGHBORING ZOPPOT TO THE COUNTRY TODAY AS DANZIG'S ARMY SPREAD OUT OVER THE WESTERN HALF OF THE FREE STATE SETTING UP ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND MACHINE-GUN NESTS, DIGGING TRENCHES AND ERECTING NEW BARBED WIRE.

SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES ESTIMATED 3,000 OF THE 30,000 REGULAR INHABITANTS OF THE SMART SEASIDE RESORT AT ZOPPOT HAD LEFT. HOTELS ALMOST WERE DESERTED.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT DANZIG COULD BE OBTAINED.

ASTONISHED VILLAGERS WATCHED SOLDIERS DIGGING TRENCHES ACROSS PASTURES AND CORN FIELDS AND STRINGING BARBED WIRE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS IN FRONT OF THE TRENCHES.

AT VARIOUS POINTS SOLDIERS WERE POSTED TO WATCH THE SKY TOWARD THE POLISH CORRIDOR FOR AIRPLANES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, SOME CAMOUFLAGED AND SOME IN THE OPEN, WERE MANNED BY TROOPERS WHO HAD THEIR SMALL TENTS NEARBY.

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AUG 28 1939

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30.24-2789

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WE222PED

H LLOYD LEHRBAS

WARSAW, AUG 27-(AP)-POLAND FACED HER "ZERO HOUR" ON THIS QUIET SUNDAY FULLY PREPARED FOR PEACE OR WAR.

THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER EXPRESS PORANNY, REFLECTING POPULAR OPINION, DECLARED:

"IT DEPENDS ON GERMANY WHETHER TOMORROW'S SUN WILL RISE ON BLOOD OR NOT."

TO EVERY POLE IT IS NOW "THE 5 MINUT PRZED DWENASTA" (FIVE MINUTES TO 12 O'CLOCK) ON THE FATEFUL CLOCK THAT WILL SET THE TIME FOR PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.

RELEASED FROM THEIR EVERYDAY JOBS BY THE HOLIDAYS POLISH VOLUNTEERS INCLUDING MANY WOMEN, INCREASED THEIR ACTIVITIES - DIGGING TRENCHES and CONSTRUCTING SHELTERS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST AIR-RAIDS.

GRADUAL, VOLUNTARY REMOVAL OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM WARSAW WAS UNDER WAY, AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 200,000 AND 300,000 PERSONS OF THE CITY'S 1,300,000 POPULATION HAD MOVED OUT.

MOST OF THESE WERE TAKING UP TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AT THE SMALL RESORTS THAT FRINGE THE CITY.

WARSAW'S STREETS WERE CROWDED, HOWEVER, THIS WARM AND SUNSHINY SUNDAY AFTERNOON. SIDEWALK CAFES WERE FILLED WITH CROWDS DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR OVER COFFEE OR APERITIF. MANY ATTENDED THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN FOOTBALL MATCH.

ON THE OTHER HAND, RAILROAD CROSSINGS AND STATIONS WERE UNDER ARMED GUARD. TROOP AND SUPPLY TRAINS COULD BE SEEN AS MILITARY PREPARATIONS WENT FORWARD.

SOLDIERS WAVED FROM BOX CARS IN SCENES REMINISCENT OF WORLD WAR DAYS.

HORSES WERE BEING REQUISITIONED; LONG LINES OF PEASANT CARTS WERE used TO AUGMENT REGULAR MILITARY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

A COMPARATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF TRENCHES AND SHELTERS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN WARSAW'S BUSINESS DISTRICT.

BUT MANY WERE BEING DUG IN THE RESIDENTIAL SUBURBS, WHICH MIGHT ESCAPE DIRECT ATTACK, AND IN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IN THE SUBURBS THE GREATER NUMBER OF DIGGERS TODAY WERE WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS AND THEIR WIVES, DAUGHTERS AND SWEETHEARTS, WHO ARE MAKING AS MUCH OF A PICNIC AS POSSIBLE OF THE TASK.

TRENCHES AND SHELTER CONSTRUCTION HERE, HOWEVER, APPROACH IN NO

AUG 28 1939

1939

WAY THE PRECAUTIONARY ANTIAIRCRAFT MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN LONDON, PARIS OR BERLIN. THEY WILL BE INADEQUATE UNLESS A MASS EVACUATION OF THE POPULATION TO SAFER COUNTRY DISTRICTS IS CARRIED OUT.

ASIDE FROM THE TRENCH DIGGING WARSAW REMAINED AMAZINGLY QUIET WITH LITTLE OF THE FEVERISH PREPARATIONS, MARCHING MEN AND WARLIKE ATMOSPHERE REPORTED TO PREVAIL IN OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

ALL PUBLIC SERVICES AND PRIVATE BUSINESS FUNCTIONED NORMALLY.

CHURCHES WERE CROWDED AT MORNING MASSES WITH A SPRINKLING OF UNIFORMED OFFICERS AND RESERVISTS.

THE VISTULA RIVER WAS DOTTED WITH BOATS AND SWIMMERS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES REMAINED OPEN, CONTINUING PREPARATIONS TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY, BUT SHOPS AND STORES CLOSED, AS USUAL, OVER SUNDAY.

NO AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS WERE SCHEDULED TO BE ISSUED UNLESS THERE WERE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS - OR WAR ITSELF - REQUIRING EXTRA EDITIONS.

WALKING ALONG WARSAW'S STREETS AN AMERICAN MIGHT THINK HE WAS BACK IN BUFFALO, OMAHA, INDIANAPOLIS, OR KANSAS CITY EXCEPT FOR THE LANGUAGE AND SHOP SIGNS.

MANY POLES SPEAK GERMAN BUT IT IS AN UNPOPULAR LANGUAGE AT THE MOMENT AND RARELY HEARD ON THE STREETS.

SOME FRENCH IS SPOKEN, BUT THE ONLY ENGLISH COMES FROM WARSAW'S ESTIMATED 250 BRITISH AND 200 AMERICAN RESIDENTS AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS RUSHED IN TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS.

AUG 28 1939

THERE HAS BEEN A CONSIDERABLE EXODUS OF AMERICAN, BRITISH,
FRENCH AND OTHER NATIONALITIES, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND THE
TOTAL REMAINING IS UNKNOWN.
THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED ITS DRASTIC DRIVE AGAINST PROFITEERING,
ATTEMPTING TO ERADICATE IT BEFORE PRICE RAISING COULD GET A START.
IN ADDITION TO CLOSING PREOFTEERING SHOPS, AND SENDING THE OWNERS TO
CONCENTRATION CAMPS, GIGANTIC ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROFITEERS
WITH THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND CRIMES, WERE POSTED ON THE FRONT OF THE
CLOSED SHOPS. MORNING NEWSPAPERS CARRIED A NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPH OF SUCH
STORES.
A WALK THROUGH THE SHOPPING DISTRICT SATURDAY EVENING DISCLOSED
ONLY A FEW CLOSED SHOPS. NORMAL PRICES PREVAILED GENERALLY AND ALL
STORES APPEARED WELL STOCKED WITH FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, MEAT,
CANNED GOODS AND OTHER STAPLES.
AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST POSSIBLE WATER SHORTAGE THE GOVERNMENT
TODAY ORDERED DIGGING OF ARTESIAN WELLS TO SUPPLEMENT OR REPLACE THE
NORMAL SUPPLY FROM THE VISTULA RIVER.
THE CONVENT OF CZESTOCHOWA, THE POLISH LOURDES, ON FRIDAY BEGAN A
NOVENA -- NINE DAYS OF PRAYER "FOR PEACE AND COUNTRY" BEFORE THE

30.24-2791

"MIRACULOUS PICTURE OF OUR LADY" IN THE CONVENT. POLAND IS 75 ER CENT CATHOLIC AND THE PIOUS POPULATION REMEMBERED THE "MIRACLE" OF DEGESCHEAKWA IN 1920.

WITH THE BOLSHEVIKS AT THE GATES OF WARSAW A NOVENA WAS HELD AT THE HISTORIC CONVENT AND ON AUGUST 15, THE DAY THE PRAYERS CAME TO AN END, THE POLES WON THE VICTORY THAT CHANGED THE TIDE OF BATTLE AND ENABLED THEM TO DRIVE THE BOLSHEVIKS BEYOND POLAND'S HISTORIC FRONTIERS.

SINCE THE CONVENT IS IN SILESIA, NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, THE CLERGY HAVE PROHIBITED THE TRADITIONAL AUGUST PILGRIMAGES TO THE SHRINE.

LA115PED

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, AUG.27-(AP)-WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BEING MOVED FROM DANZIG AND NEIGHBORING ZOPPOT TO THE COUNTRY TODAY AS DANZIG'S ARMY SPREAD OUT OVER THE WESTERN HALF OF THE FREE STATE SETTING UP ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND MACHINE GUN NESTS, DIGGING TRENCHES AND ERECTING NEW BARBED WIRE.

SEMIOFFICIAL SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT 3000 OF THE 30,000 REGULAR INHABITANTS OF THE SMART SEASIDE RESORT AT ZOPPOT HAD LEFT THE CITY. HOTELS THERE WERE ALMOST DESERTED.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT DANZIG COULD BE OBTAINED.

AUG 28 1939

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B632PBS 27/8/39

TURIN, AUG. 28-(MONDAY)-(AP)-TRAFFIC ACROSS THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER HAS CEASED ALMOST ENTIRELY ON MOST ROADS.

AUTHORITIES DENIED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FRONTIER HAD BEEN "DIPLOMATICALLY CLOSED." SOME TRAINS STILL ARE RUNNING.

THE VIRTUAL STANDSTILL IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT TOURIST TRAFFIC HAS DISAPPEARED AND VARIOUS RIGID MEASURES TAKEN IN THE FRONTIER REGION.

AUTHORITIES SAID ITALY WAS NOT PREVENTING FOREIGNERS FROM LEAVING THE COUNTRY. ITALIANS LIABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE MAY NOT CROSS THE FRONTIER WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION.

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244

PARIS, AUG. 28-(MONDAY)-(AP)-TRANSPORTATION EXPERTS ESTIMATED TODAY THAT SLIGHTLY UNDER 500,000 OF PARIS' 3,000,000 POPULATION HAD LEFT "FOR THE DURATION OF THE CRISIS" BY LAST MIDNIGHT. THESE WERE MOSTLY WOMEN, CHILDREN AND RESERVISTS.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT REQUISITION OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES AND THE USE OF RAILROAD LINES AND ROLLING STOCK FOR TROOP TRANSPORT HAD ALREADY BEGUN TO REDUCE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

THESE EXPERTS ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE AT LEAST THE BETTER PART OF A WEEK, IF NOT LONGER, BEFORE THE EVACUATION COULD BE COMPLETED. THIS, THEY SAID, WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THE GOVERNMENT'S URGENT WARNING WOULD BE CHANGED INTO A FORMAL EVACUATION ORDER AND ALLOWED FOR THE SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND ERSONS WHO WOULD REMAIN IN PARIS EVEN IN WARTIME.

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A50

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 27-(AP)-SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER, P.A.HANSSON, IN A PUBLIC ADDRESS TODAY SAID "WHATEVER HAPPENS, SWEDEN'S LINE OF ACTION IS CLEAR: IT IS THE LINE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY, WHICH WILL BE UPHELD AND DEFENDED."

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN ALL STEPS WHICH ARE NOW NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION AND VIGILANCE AND IF NECESSARY WILL STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND THEM."

WE241PED

JERUSALEM, AUG. 27-(AP)-A THREE-DAY BANKING HOLIDAY WAS ORDERED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING SEVERAL RUNS ON SMALLER TEL AVIV BANKS.

OTHER EMERGENCY MEASURES INCLUDED INITIATION OF FOOD CONTROL, ISSUANCE OF GAS MASKS, AND CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY TO PROTECT HAIFA'S STRATEGIC HARBOR, REFINERIES, AND OIL PIPELINES.

--DASH

30.24-2793

ADD GERMAN-POLISH CHRONOLOGY (MOVED FRIDAY AUG. 25)

AUG. 25--HITLER CALLS BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SENDS HIM TO LONDON WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR PEACE: GERMANY MAKING LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS TO "DEAL WITH POLAND;" CANCELS TANNENBERG CELEBRATION FOR AUG. 27, CALLS COMMERCIAL VESSELS HOME, GROUNDS AIR LINES; IN WARSAW WORKMEN DIG AIR RAID TRENCHES IN PARKS WHILE PRESS DECLARES "POLAND IS READY."

AUG. 26--GERMANY CANCELS SEPT. 2 NUERNBERG NAZI PARTY CONGRESS; POLAND WAITS FOR DECISION OF DIPLOMACY IN OTHER CAPITALS, REPEATING SHE IS READY. BRITISH CABINET DEBATES ANSWER TO HITLER.

AUG. 27--HITLER TELLS FRANCE HE WILL NOT NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY WITH POLAND: FRANCE, URGING CIVILIANS TO LEAVE PARIS, STANDS BY PLEDGE TO POLAND ALONG WITH BRITAIN; GERMANY PROCEEDS WITH GENERAL MOBILIZATION, RATIONS FOOD; HITLER DEMANDS DANZIG AND POLISH CORRIDOR BE RETURNED TO GERMANY.

AUG. 28--AMBASSADOR TAKES TO HITLER BRITAIN'S REPLY TO HIS MESSAGE.

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AUG 29 1939

BRITISH ENVOY GIVES ANSWER TO FUEHRER

Goes to Reichschancellery on Arrival by Air —May Return to London Tomorrow —Parliament to Meet Then.

AUG 29 1939

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, arrived at the Chancellery at 10:23 P. M. (5:23 P. M. New York time) to deliver the British answer to Adolf Hitler's demands on Poland.

He rode alone in the back of a large limousine.

The huge doors to the Chancellery courtyard swung open as he approached and then, as the black car passed through the spacious entry, quickly closed again.

Sir Nevile said that he might fly back to London tomorrow.

AUG 29 1939

He asked airport attendants to provide accommodations for the pilots of his twin-motored plane and his radio operator and asked that the machine be in readiness for a possible take-off.

German political circles thought the Ambassador and Der Fuehrer would confer almost immediately.

British Stand Called Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Britain's Ambassador to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson, flew to Berlin this afternoon with a message to Adolf Hitler which informed quarters said reaffirmed the British intention to support Poland if she is attacked.

The details of the note were not disclosed, but it was reported to have said that the first requirement for any negotiation of the Polish question was the removal of threats of force.

Sources close to the Government indicated the message was of such a nature that a reply was expected from the German Fuehrer. This, it was believed, would forestall any decisive action until tomorrow at least.

Sir Nevile left by plane a few minutes before 5 P. M. (noon, Eastern daylight time).

Shortly before Sir Nevile left London the Government took a series of emergency steps, indicating the possibility of war was still considered "imminent" as Prime Minister Chamberlain said last week.

Parliament Summoned.

A special session of Parliament was called for tomorrow to hear a statement from Prime Minister Chamberlain on the latest developments and take any action thought necessary.

The Admiralty, which already had taken control of all British shipping, advised merchant vessels to stay out of the Mediterranean and Baltic seas.

At the same time the Government made effective sweeping defense regulations under the new emergency powers act, closing military areas, restricting civil liberties and putting public utilities under new regulations.

AUG 29 1939

Cabinet Approves Reply.

The note which Sir Nevile took to Berlin was given final approval by a noon Cabinet meeting after it had been under consideration by the Cabinet Saturday night and yesterday afternoon.

The time devoted by the Cabinet to preparation of the note to Germany indicated to some informed observers that it might lay down the general terms upon which Great Britain would be willing to enter negotiations for a European political and economic settlement.

Chamberlain Sees King.

But it was expected to emphasize that such general negotiations must be kept apart from the immediate German-Polish dispute which was a matter to be settled directly between those countries on a basis of equality and without threats of force.

Mr. Chamberlain had an audience with King George

for Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) either as heightening or lessening the present crisis.

In general, it was understood, the Hitler message to Britain covered, besides the immediate question of Poland, the broader issue of future German-British relations. It was said to be somewhat more inclusive than Der Fuehrer's letter to Daladier.

late in the day. The King earlier received the War Minister, Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Despite earlier indication that the British Government might publish the exchange of communications with Germany late today, it subsequently appeared unlikely such a step would be taken. Therefore any public exposition of the precise British position seemed to await Mr. Chamberlain's statement to Parliament tomorrow afternoon.

A source close to the Government said his letter to Premier Daladier of France, embodying a flat demand indicated that Britain did not regard Herr Hitler's publication of

AUG 29 1939

Stand Outlined.

Britain's position, the authoritative London Times said editorially today, "could hardly be better stated" than in the week-end "message to the German people" issued by the British National Council of Labor.

This message said, "There need be no war if the threat of force is renounced. But if Poland is attacked Germany will be at war not with Poland only, but from the first day, with Great Britain and France, who both stand firmly by their pledges."

The Times commented, "There is, of course, a whole range of vast questions, headed by that of the reduction of armaments, which this country would be glad enough, if conditions were favorable, to discuss with Germany and other Powers on terms of complete equality."

AUG 29 1939

Sweeping Defense Rules.

Defense regulations so sweeping they required pages to enumerate—varying from the control of carrier pigeons to the operation of lighthouses—were published by Great Britain today.

The regulations were promulgated through orders in council signed by King George under the emergency powers bill enacted by a special session of Parliament last Thursday.

The Admiralty already has taken control of merchant shipping and advised British merchantmen to stay out of the Mediterranean and Baltic seas.

The Minister of Transport now may operate the railroads. Quarters may be requisitioned for billeting. Land may be taken over to produce war foods.

Minute regulations dealt on a broad scale with civil liberties. Individuals were prohibited specifically from "communicating or associating with any other person, having reasonable cause to believe that that other person is engaged in assisting an enemy."

Military Areas Closed.

Military areas were closed. Use of cameras was restricted. Special safeguards were established for communications. Codes and mails were made subject to restrictions. All public utilities were put under new regulations.

Control was established over timber sales and scores of minor undertakings.

The Government issued an order prohibiting dealings, except with Treasury permission, in securities in which principal or interest is payable in currency of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

A "rehearsal" of evacuation arrangements was ordered today in schools, reopened for that purpose.

Mysterious Passenger.

It was felt in parliamentary quarters the possibility of a showdown in the European situation thus was postponed at least a day or two.

There was considerable speculation about the identity of a passenger who arrived in a German plane yesterday and remained three hours at the German embassy. Some saw in this possibility that Germany and Britain were exchanging secret communications preliminary to the formal reply to Herr Hitler.

In discussions of the possibility of a suggestion for a "truce" by the British Government, it was recalled Prime Minister Chamberlain told Parliament last Thursday that in the British view," if there could be a truce on all sides to press campaigns and all other forms of incitement, suitable conditions might be established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon the points at issue."

Herr Hitler's letter to M. Daladier also touched on the question of "atmosphere." He referred to his early proposal that Poland permit Germany to absorb Danzig and give the Germans a link through the corridor with East Prussia, adding:

"I am deeply convinced that if especially England at that time had, instead of starting a wild campaign against Germany in the press and instead of launching rumors of a German mobilization, somehow talked the Poles into being reasonable, Europe today and for twenty-five years could enjoy a condition of deepest peace."

The Daily Mail said it understood tain was advising Herr Hitler "the first essential" to negotiation was "a truce of from three to six months during which Poland and Germany will undertake not to begin hostilities."

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MORE DISCUSSIONS HELD POSSIBLE AFTER HITLER AND HENDERSON CONFER

Nazi Circles Say Führer Will Be Adamant In Demand For Danzig And Corridor—Envoy May Return To London Today

Berlin Feels England And France Must Put Pressure On Warsaw To Cede Territory Before Negotiation Is Possible

AUG 29 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Aug. 29—Adolf Hitler and the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson, discussed the grave possibility of war in Europe for an hour and twenty minutes last night at the Reich's Chancellery, but left the world completely in the dark as to the nature of their talks.

Henderson flew from London and presented to Hitler written conclusions from the British Government on the violent quarrel between Germany and Poland over the Danzig and Polish Corridor issues.

Explains Note Verbally

After presenting the note from the British Government, Henderson made verbal explanations.

It was reported that neither the Führer nor the Ambassador banged the door on further discussions at their historic meeting last night.

But there was absolutely no official or even reasonably well-informed comment to support this slightly optimistic report.

Merely Tells Of Discussion

The Germans contented themselves with an official news agency report which merely stated that Sir Nevile had visited the Führer and that the Ambassador discussed the Polish-German quarrel after handing over the British note.

The British Embassy here said that any comment would have to come from the Foreign Office in London.

Henderson rode alone to the chancellery, sitting upright and in a serious mood as his big black limousine passed the silent crowd which had gathered hours before in front of Hitler's official residence in the Wilhelmstrasse.

There was no cheering for either Hitler or the Ambassador.

Impressed By Seriousness

The quiet Germans, all of whom got certificates yesterday rationing food on a wartime basis, were deeply impressed by the seriousness of the event.

The British Embassy, where everyone was in a sober mood, could say nothing of the Ambassador's plans.

But immediately after arriving at the Tempelhof airport, in the glare of landing lights last night, Sir Nevile asked that his plane be kept in readiness for a return to London, possibly today.

At the airport he was smiling and composed. He was most serious when he went to the chancellery.

AUG 29 1939

Honor Guard There

The huge doors to the courtyard swung open for the black car carrying the envoy and then quickly closed again. Inside the spacious entry an honor guard was drawn up. There was a roll of drums as Sir Nevile hurriedly entered the resplendent chancellery to meet Hitler.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop participated in the interview. Dr. Paul Schmidt was interpreter.

Nazi political circles had said last night Hitler has made up his mind to be adamant in his demand for Danzig and the entire Polish Corridor.

"If others want peace they will have to bring it," these quarters said.

Pressure Held Only Way

Germany is willing to negotiate, these quarters said, but "the only way negotiation is possible is for Britain and France to put pressure on Poland to cede Danzig and the Corridor."

This will be necessary, it was intimated, regardless of how negotiations might take place—either direct or through a mediator.

Redefining of the German position came at the end of another tense day of waiting during which diplomats and common people many times asked themselves whether, after all, it would be possible to maintain peace, now that war preparations have been made and such strong positions taken by either side.

Food cards came into use for the first time in the Reich today and housewives naturally rushed to buy all they could of materials not yet rationed.

Families made bargains with each other for exchanging foods according to their individual tastes. Grownups sacrificed their own long-established food-eating habits in favor of their children.

An appeal was issued tonight to parents whose children have been helping with the harvest to permit them to stay on farms to assist in potato and turnip gathering. The appeal said that many parents were calling their children back because of the war fears.

Only thirty-four railway trains left the capital today compared with the hundreds that customarily depart. Airplane transportation was uncertain. Trains ran only to border points.

Cite Wilson's Plan

The only basis for negotiation acceptable to Hitler, Berlin political quarters said, was the proposal made by President Woodrow Wilson in 1918, according to which Poland was to be given only such territory as was inhabited by Poles and free access to the sea.

The German argument ran that Poland got territory inhabited by more than fifty per cent. Germans and that the "free access to the sea" provision did not mean Poland should get it by a grant of territory where such would involve inclusion within Poland of Germans. The Germans say that this free access could be provided for Poland through internationalization of the Vistula river.

Germany demands what now is Polish territory from the Baltic Sea southward to between Bydgoszyz and Poynan. This region right after the war, it was said, returned a majority of German votes.

Minorities' Treatment

In addition to these territorial claims, Germany wants Poland to bind herself to a "just treatment of minorities."

Efforts to discover what was implied by the Führer when he used the term "Macedonian condition" (terrorist conditions), which he said existed along the Polish-German frontier, were not conclusive. Hitler employed that expression in his letter to Premier Daladier. Some observers wondered whether this might not later involve further territorial demands as far southward as Polish Silesia with its important mining area.

The Nazi proposals would take the harbor of Gydnia from Poland, but would leave that country the big provincial city of Poznan, which lies on the main railway connecting Berlin and Warsaw. The line would be drawn somewhere between Poznan and Bydgoszyz.

To Establish War Guilt

Information tonight indicated that one main purpose of the Chancellor's letter to the French Premier was to establish war guilt—if war is to come.

"In his answer to the French Premier, which speaks for itself, the Führer laid down the moral, political and legal basis of the German nation in a document of historical and moral greatness, in case the nation is forced to defend its right with the sword," the Boersen *Zeitung* said in an inspired editorial.

AUG 29 1939

"Without a solution of the question in the East," the editorial said, "Europe never again will have quiet."

The strategical position of Germany was bettered by the German-Russian non-aggression pact, the paper said.

The "threat of a blockade is no longer a trump card."

During all the efforts to avoid war, no public mention has been made in Berlin of President Roosevelt's two telegrams to Hitler.

London's Reply Says She Will Fight For Poland From Start

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 29—Great Britain's "showdown" message to Adolf Hitler was said authoritatively today to contain a flat warning that a German threat to Polish independence would find Great Britain and France "fighting from the first day on the side of Poland."

AUG 29 1939

Strictest silence was maintained about other angles of the communication handed the German Chancellor in Berlin last night by the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson. Its

30.24-2795

general tone was described in usually reliable quarters, however, as aimed at putting a definite end to European uncertainties—preferably by negotiation but by war if Hitler should choose that course.

Hitler Given Four Choices

The communication, which was in reply to one received from Hitler Saturday, also was believed in circles close to the Government to have restated British policy in terms which left Hitler these choices:

Agree to negotiate the German-Polish dispute in a peaceful atmosphere and in a manner giving assurance that Poland's independence would be respected both in any settlement and afterward.

Enter also into negotiations with Great Britain and other powers for a general political and economic settlement which would restore normal conditions to Europe, allow nations large and small to live in peace, and insure Germany reasonable "living space" for her people.

Postpone any decision on his claims against Poland for return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor to Germany.

Or face the combined forces of Great Britain, France and Poland if he attempts to settle these claims by force.

Military Preparations Go On

What Hitler's choice would be, no one pretended to know. But the swift tempo of Britain's military preparations showed she was preparing for the worst.

Publication of outlines of both Hitler's communication and the reply had been expected tonight. But official sources said it now was unlikely that they would be made public before tomorrow at the earliest.

Parliament was summoned for another emergency session tomorrow to hear speeches by Prime Minister Chamberlain and leaders of the opposition.

But unless there has been some response from Berlin by that time, the Prime Minister was expected to deal cautiously with the exchange of communications.

The reason for this was said in well-informed quarters to be a desire to avoid any provocation at this critical stage and at the same time to make it as easy as possible for Hitler to choose peaceful negotiation.

The British press with almost one voice declared the time had come for a definite "showdown" relieving Europe of the tension of the last few years.

Public opinion generally appeared to support this position overwhelmingly.

No Appeasement Sentiment

The British Cabinet was said reliably to be fully united on the stand it had taken and in circles close to the Government there was said to be a complete absence of sentiment within the Cabinet for any form of "appeasement" unless Germany showed a willingness to abandon her present policy.

There was talk in political quarters about a possibility that Chamberlain would reconstruct his Cabinet, bringing in such "anti-appeasement" conservatives as Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper.

But the best-informed opinion was that such a reconstruction would await the actual outbreak of war—if war came—and that leaders of the Labor and Liberal opposition parties likewise would join a "war Cabinet."

Approved By Cabinet

The note to Hitler was approved at a brief emergency Cabinet session. Long meetings had been held yesterday and Saturday to determine its construction.

The Prime Minister late today went to Buckingham Palace and spent more than an hour with King George. War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha also went to the palace.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, went back and forth from the Foreign Office to 10 Downing street, the Prime Minister's residence.

Chairs and other small furnishings in the Foreign Office were being packed and hauled away to a safer place.

Defense Preparations Pushed

Throughout the country, defense preparations were rushed with the same speed as though no hope for a peaceful settlement was left.

British merchant shipping was warned by the Admiralty to stay out of the Mediterranean, the sea which Premier Mussolini of Italy has called his "mare nostrum" (our sea). The same warning was applied to the Baltic through which British aid to Poland might move.

Far-reaching defense regulations were decreed by the Government under the virtual dictatorial powers granted it by Parliament last week.

Civil Liberties Restricted

These closed military areas, restricted civil liberties and placed public utilities under new regulations.

School children went through a dress rehearsal in London and thirty other cities for quick evacuation to the country if necessary.

Everywhere it was preparation for war and hope that it could be averted.

Police said members of the British Fascist party distributed bills to several hundred people who waited in Downing street. They read: "Our generation must not die like rats in Polish holes."

Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of opposition members of Parliament, made his fourth call at the Prime Minister's residence. His visit lasted fifteen minutes.

REPORT HITLER FOR MEDIATION BY MUSSOLINI

Nazis Say Fuehrer Is Now Willing for a Friend to Lend Good Offices.

IL DUCE SAID TO BE READY

But Gayda Insists Britain and France Must Help Italy Work 'the Miracle.'

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler was represented in well-informed circles today to be willing to have some friend like Premier Mussolini of Italy mediate in Germany's dispute with Poland which has led Europe to the brink of war.

In rejecting direct negotiations with Warsaw the German Chancellor disclosed that his demands on Poland not only included return of the Free City of Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor), but also vaguely implied he would insist on other "adjustments" at the expense of Poland.

In connection with suggestions that Premier Mussolini would be acceptable as a mediator, reliable sources said that Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Germany is in frequent touch with Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Hitler Sees Direct Talks Futile.

Hitler indicated in a reply to Premier Daladier of France, made public early today, that he considered direct talks with Poland would be futile.

"I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland," the Fuehrer declared.

He did not comment directly on M. Daladier's suggestion that the French Premier was "ready to make every effort which an upright man can undertake" toward a peaceful solution.

Had Hitler intended to ask mediation by Premier Daladier he would, it was argued in political circles here, have asked M. Daladier in his reply.

Official quarters said nothing was known in Berlin about a second letter to Hitler which Paris dispatches said M. Daladier was drafting.

An insight into German aspirations in the east came from the letter sent by Der Fuehrer to Premier Deladier in reply to M. Deladier's plea that Germany negotiate her differences with Poland directly.

Herr Hitler's letter was made public at a press conference in the Propaganda Ministry early today. This action was interpreted here as indicating Herr Hitler was provoked at M. Daladier, for whom he has expressed personal admiration.

In Paris M. Daladier had commented on the Hitler correspondence without, in the opinion of some German leaders, doing justice to Herr Hitler's arguments.

Charges Terrorism.

Herr Hitler cited what he called "Macedonian conditions" prevailing along other parts of the frontier, presumably Upper Silesia. The plain inference was that Germany has claims in this direction, too. Germans use "Macedonian" as a synonym for "terrorist."

To M. Daladier, Herr Hitler spoke as one soldier patriot to another.

He said he wanted nothing more for Germany than M. Daladier would want for France, if France were in Germany's "intolerable" position.

France, Herr Hitler argued, would not tolerate a foreign corridor through its territory, so why should Germany?

The argument, it was said in informed quarters, was designed to appeal to the French sense of logic, for which Herr Hitler frequently has expressed admiration.

The demands on Poland were definitely increased, because Herr Hitler had been on record before only for a "corridor through the Corridor"—a strip of territory to connect Germany with Danzig and the isolated province of East Prussia.

Now Poland's right to a corridor to the Baltic Sea is conceded no longer. The comment about "Macedonian conditions" farther south was regarded as a hint other claims might be taken up in the future.

Der Fuehrer argued that he was lenient with Poland.

"I have made an offer to the Polish Government which shocked the German people," he said. "Nobody but myself could even dare to go before the public with such an offer. It could therefore be made only once.

Criticizes England.

"I am deeply convinced that if especially England at that time had, instead of starting a wild campaign against Germany in the press and instead of launching rumors of a German mobilization, somehow talked the Poles into being reasonable, Europe today and for twenty-five years could enjoy a condition of deepest peace.

"As things were, however, Polish public opinion was excited by a lie about German aggression. Clear decisions which the situation called for were made difficult for the Polish Government. Above all, the Government's ability to see the limitations of realistic possibilities was impaired by the guaranty promise which followed.

"The Polish Government declined the proposals, Polish public opinion convinced that England and France would now fight for Poland, began to make demands which one might possibly stigmatize as laughable insanity were they not so tremendously dangerous. At that point an unbearable terror, a physical and economic persecution of the Germans although they numbered more than a million and a half, began in the regions ceded by the Reich.

"I see no way of persuading Poland, which feels herself as unassailable now that she enjoys the protection of her guaranties, to accept a peaceful solution. I should, however, despair of an honorable future for my people, if it were not determined under such circumstances to solve the problem in one way or another."

Expresses Hate of War.

Herr Hitler concluded:

"That our two peoples should now enter a new, bloody war of destruction is painful not only for you but also for me, Herr Daladier. As already observed, I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland for correcting a situation that is unbearable for the German people and the German Reich."

Foreign observers here were a little relieved by the fact Germany had not struck at Poland, and that Herr Hitler seemed to be in a mood to argue the merits of the situation. It was not expected he would act before gauging carefully the world reaction to telling points he raised in the debate with M. Daladier.

A factor which many expected would cause Germany to ponder at least a few days longer was the resignation of the Japanese Government.

The Tokio regime failed, it was generally believed, because it was unable to keep Germany in line in the anti-comintern agreement. The German-Russian non-aggression pact, a jolt to Japan, may bring about far-reaching changes of Germany's relations with the Far East. Cautious elements in the German Foreign Office were hoping Germany would make no other move until the situation clarified.

What Daladier Said.

"I am bound to tell you personally and our two peoples that the fate of peace still lies in your hands," Mr. Daladier told Hitler at the start of his original plea to the Fuehrer.

The French Premier told Herr Hitler that France would fulfill her obligations to Poland and was confidentof her allies. But, he assured, there is nothing in the Polish-German issue "which could not be subjected to procedure for a just and peaceful solution.

"In such a serious hour," he said, "I believe sincerely that no noble-thinking man could understand that a war of destruction should be undertaken without a last attempt of a peaceful solution between Germany and Poland. Your will to peace could be applied with all determination without doing harm in any way to the German cause."

M. Daladier, too, recalled that both he and Hitler were "front fighters in the last war" in offering "to make every effort which an upright man can undertake to lead" peaceful efforts "to a good end."

"You as well as I know what abhorrence and condemnation the destructions of the (last) war left in the conscience of the people regardless of how the war ended," Daladier concluded.

"The idea I have about you in your outstanding role as leader of the German people on the road of peace, toward the completion of its task in a mutual work of civilization, leads me to request an answer to this proposal.

"If the French and German blood flows again like twenty-five years ago in a still longer and more murderous war, then each of the two peoples will fight with confidence in their own victory. Destruction and barbarism will be the surest winner."

IL DUCE REPORTED READY TO PROFFER HIS GOOD OFFICES

But Gayda Says Britain and France Must Help Him 'Work Miracle.'

ROME, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Fascists said today that Premier Mussolini was ready to lend his good offices to a settlement of European problems, but indicated that Great Britain and France would have to satisfy both Germany and Italy of their goodwill.

Virginio Gayda, often the unofficial spokesman of the Government, said Mussolini alone could not "accomplish the miracle expected of him."

"He has need," Signor Gayda wrote in the Giornale d' Italia, "of responsible men of goodwill who listen to his words and understand with honesty the spirit in which he speaks them."

Gayda Still Pessimistic.

Signor Gayda, like other Italian commentators, remained pessimistic as to the outcome of the exchange of notes between London and Berlin. The margin of time in which to avert war, he said, was lessening, adding, "No bright hopes should be drawn" from the current "waiting phase."

The British Government's reply to Adolf Hitler "may bring a useful element to the orientation of international positions if not to the solution of pending questions,' Signor Gayda observed.

"But it also is certain that if the adversaries do not deliberately want war, they should refrain from mixing with the elementary limits of the problem and its solutions, their own questions of prestige and calculations of unconfessable aspirations."

Mussolini was in contact with both Hitler and the British Government.

Reaffirms Axis Solidarity.

Signor Gayda said foreign governments and peoples were seeking the "direct intervention of the Duce to save peace."

Mussolini is not idle, Signo Gayda repeated. But he added that the appeals thus far have overlooked the Mussolini policy, which is:

"Understanding and respect of the needs and rights of all peoples, co-operation among the great nations responsible for European history, and courageous revision and repair of absurd systems and obvious injustices."

Signor Gayda again affirmed Italy's solidarity with Germany, in recognition of Germany's "just demands."

DUCE NOW TAKING LEADING ROLE TO AVERT OUTBREAK

Mussolini in Contact With Hitler and British—Pope Active for Peace Too.

ROME, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini was taking an active part today, reliable Fascist sources said, in an attempt to arrange a settlement between London and Berlin which would avert a war. He was in contact with Hitler and the British Government.

It also became known today Pope Pius XII received Francis Osborne, British envoy to the Holy See, at Castel Gandolfo yesterday.

A Vatican source also said a high papal official met Casimir Papee, Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, yesterday, and that a radio message was dispatched to Mgr. Filippo Cortesi, papal nuncio at Warsaw, instructing him to get in touch with the Polish Government at once.

Hitler has kept Mussolini informed of his proposal to the British Government and his intentions in four exchanges of messages between them during the last three days. Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, was believed in foreign circles to have consulted with Il Duce on points in the British reply which the Cabinet at London has been drafting over the week end.

Sir Percy conferred with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday. He was expected to call again today with a copy of the reply his Government will send to Hitler.

German Ambassador Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen delivered a telephonic message from Hitler to Mussolini yesterday. Further exchanges between Hitler and Mussolini were expected today.

Those acquainted with Mussolini's viewpoint thought it likely he was insisting on the recognition of Italian claims on France in any general settlement, while at the same time using his efforts to end the crisis.

In diplomatic quarters there was a feeling that Britain, while rejecting Hitler's still undisclosed scheme, would counter with a sweeping plan to make raw materials available to Germany and Italy, among other things.

Rome had a taste of the war preparations in other capitals last night in a partial black-out.

Otherwise, fresh evidence of military preparedness was lacking, other than the announcement that Libya's Governor, Air Marshal Italo Balbo, had inspected "mobilized troops" of that North African territory. Fighting on the frontier between Libya and French-controlled Tunisia is considered certain in case of war.

General mobilization plans were held in abeyance, awaiting the outcome of the British Cabinet meeting and subsequent developments in Berlin.

IL DUCE READY TO INTERVENE TO STAY CRISIS

Rome Newspapers Report Unnamed Government Has Asked Him To Act

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 28—Premier Mussolini stood by tonight ready to mediate the diplomatic conflict between Berlin and London over Germany's demands on Poland.

Italian newspapers reported that "a government," which they did not name, had appealed to il Duce to intervene. At the same time they reported an "increased doubt of a negotiated solution."

Fascists said some change in positions might result from the British reply to Adolf Hitler's peace proposals to London. Europe, they said, was awaiting an "act of mediation," but they warned that "no bright hope" should be drawn from the present waiting period.

Gayda Urges Concessions

Virginio Gayda, who often speaks the mind of Mussolini, wrote in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that Il Duce could not perform the "miracle" of averting war alone. He said any appeal for mediation must entail "understanding and respect" of the needs and rights of all.

Hitler has demanded Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Italy has been demanding, as a need and right, advantages in Tunisia, the Suez Canal and Djibuti.

At Vatican City officials were described as somewhat less optimistic than during the week end, although they considered the way to a solution open so long as diplomatic conversations continued.

Pope Pius XII talked with Francis Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See, in a private audience yesterday.

Vatican Talks With Poles

The Vatican also was in contact with the Polish Government, informants said, through the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See and the Papal Nuncio at Warsaw. Msgr. Angelo Rotta, Papal Nuncio in Hungary, conferred at the Vatican Secretary of State's office on his arrival from Budapest today.

Meanwhile, a decree signed by Premier Mussolini forbade all civil aircraft except those operating on regularly scheduled commercial services to fly over Italy or Italian colonial territory.

At the same time, railroad officials reported that 48,335 Italians traveled on eighty-three excursion trains during the past week end. Further excursions have been arranged for next Sunday, which would seem to indicate Italy does not expect to be at war soon.

FRENCH EXPECT LONG ARGUMENT ON BRITISH NOTE

Say It Is Technical and Juridical but Hitler May Reply with a Coup.

TERMS REVEALED TO PARIS

Daladier Drafting a New Letter to Reich—Censorship Is Decreed in France.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Protracted negotiations over the issue of peace or war were seen by French official quarters today as likely unless Adolf Hitler replies with force to Britain's latest note.

The British note which Sir Neville Henderson was carrying by plane to Berlin was communicated to the French Government. A person who saw the text said it was "technical and juridical," calling for a full reply by Germany.

Unless Germany makes a sudden coup attempting to enforce her claims on Poland, this person said, "the conversations will take a long time, perhaps two weeks."

The British note was said to reply point by point to Herr Hitler's proposals.

At the same time Premier Edouard Daladier was drawing up a second letter to Herr Hitler in an effort to dissuade the German Fuehrer from going to war and to keep the way open for peaceful negotiations.

The French Government simultaneously extended its preparedness for war with publication of a decree applying censorship to news and photographs.

Effective today, the decree said, all printed publications, radio broadcasts and newsreels must be submitted to the newly formed General Information Service for approval. Exportation of all photographs and newsreels was forbidden except for those bearing a visa from the information service.

The Rhine frontier between France and Germany was closed today at Strasbourg. The only persons permitted to cross the bridge from Strasbourg to Kehl were German residents of the French frontier zone and tourists returning to Germany.

France was reaching the last stages in full preparedness with progressive mobilization of troops, requisition of transportation and partial evacuation of Paris.

Approximately 2,000,000 men were under arms in the French empire.

To Darken Coastal Cities.

[A message from an Associated Press reporter from southern France, sent via the U. S. Cruiser Trenon said today that a partial black-out of French coastal cities had been ordered for tonight. The United States navy said the Trenton, which has been in southern France, was en route to Monaco.

[The dispatch, relayed to the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press by naval communications, said:

["Southern France cut completely regular communications from Paris and other departments by official censorship. Telephones forbidden outside Alpes-Maritimes Department. Telegrams must be submitted officials for approval.

["Long distance communications all cities must be in French language even to cruiser Trenton. Preliminary evacuating order frontier zones issued French citizens.

["Partial black-outs coastal cities ordered tonight. Bars, cafes closed after 9 P. M., Nice and Cannes, Juan les Pins calm although tourists leaving precipitately. Women replacing men civil life as thousands reservists flock toward frontier zone. Requisitioning horses, mules, automobiles, gasoline continuing, although plenty food."]

Persons close to M. Daladier said he had not abandoned the fight for peace, and that he would send another message to Herr Hitler at almost the same time the British Cabinet transmits its note to Hitler.

The second letter, these sources said, would not alter France's firm stand in support of Poland.

It would undertake, instead, they said, to persuade Herr Hitler of the "error of his way" in refusing to negotiate directly with Poland over his claims on Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

This was the latest move in a swift exchange of views between France and Germany, which began Friday with Herr Hitler's outline of his aims to the French Ambassador to Berlin, Robert Coulondre.

France replied Saturday with M. Daladier's first letter, urging Herr Hitler to negotiate with Poland. Herr Hitler's answer came yesterday in a letter of refusal, flown in haste from Berlin to Paris.

Britain, to which Herr Hitler presented more concrete proposals, was expected to send a more detailed note to Berlin.

Parisians were told again to leave the capital, if they could.

Defense Measures Decreed.

Numerous defense measures were decreed by the Paris police. All lighted signs on the capital's normally blazing boulevards were banned. Householders were warned that no light must shine out from windows or doors under threat that electricity would be cut off unless they comply.

Pharmacists and chemists were asked to register with passive defense authorities.

Despite these precautions, Paris was calm. Only small crowds stood outside newspaper offices.

In the words of one cafe owner, "Everybody has his job and is doing it."

Most of the French press took a stand today that Frenchmen "have had enough of this menacing tension."

Members of the Chamber of Deputies returning from eastern France said that citizens of towns and cities in military zones were evacuated in excellent order.

Reports from the provinces said life there was continuing normally except for some requisitions, and that large numbers of Parisians and others from northern France were moving into the areas assigned to them in central and southwestern France.

Air Line Curtails Service.

The Air France Company announced today suspension of air lines linking Paris with Berlin, Rome, Bucharest, Turin, Milan, Geneva, Zurich, Le Touquet, Bordeaux and Biarritz. All seasonal service also was canceled.

The line further announced that its planes between Paris and Stockholm would fly for the last time today.

The Marseilles-Cannes and the London-Paris-Lyons-Cannes services were interrupted as well as the night air mail service between Paris and Marseilles.

The line said that the German night air mail Berlin-Hanover-Cologne-Brussels-Paris line "is still suspended."

Air services will continue normally between Paris and London, Marseilles, Casablanca, Algiers, Tunis and Dakar as well as the lines serving Syria and the Far East.

If war comes, [illegible] French and British strategy believed by some military [illegible] be aimed at cutting Italy [illegible] om her ally, Germany. Italy's exposed coastline and vulnerability, generally, has been commented upon by the French press. There have been many suggestions that France and Britain should try again to divorce Italy diplomatically from Germany.

One scant hope held out by some observers was that if all other peace efforts break down, Premier Mussolini of Italy still may intervene and prevail on Herr Hitler to stop short of war.

Most of the French press took a stand today that Frenchmen "have had enough of this menacing tension."

M. Daladier, taking no chances, ordered a speed-up in civil evacuation of Paris. A notice issued yesterday again warned civilians to get out of the capital and said their departure was pressing.

Paris was blacked out almost completely last night. Taxicabs, scarce because of Government requisitions, threaded their way with dimmed lights through darkened streets. Crowds on the boulevards were solemn.

M. Daladier conferred at the War Ministry this morning with Polish Ambassador Jules Kukasiewicz, as he has done almost daily since the crisis became grave. It was understood that they talked over the exchange of messages with Herr Hitler.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet received the British and Netherlands' Ambassadors and the Papal Nuncio.

President Lebrun today received Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, now retired.

A French spokesman flatly challenged Herr Hitler's assertion that in his message to M. Daladier there were 2,000,000 Germans in Poland, saying that no official figures of any kind gave more than 700,000 Germans there.

France now has included her entire empire in the defense measures being taken on the Continent.

Before leaving France today for French Indo-China, young Emperor Bao Dai of Annam telegraphed Minister of Colonies Georges Mandel his assurances of Annamite loyalty, declaring that "whatever happens my subjects and I stand at France's side."

TALKS LASTING WEEKS ARE NOW HELD POSSIBLE

British Reply Seen Designed To Maneuver Hitler Into Argument

France, Meanwhile, Continues To Push Preparations For War

30.24-2797

30.24-2797

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 28—Diplomatic circles considered tonight that Britain's new note to Germany might have paved the way for long negotiations for settlement of the European crisis.

After reading the text of the reply which the British rushed to Berlin, French circles said that only a "lightning stroke" by Hitler against Poland would keep the crisis from dragging out perhaps for weeks.

The British note, they indicated, was designed to maneuver Hitler into a technical and legal argument over his position as outlined to Premier Daladier and Prime Minister Chamberlain in personal messages.

Detailed Reply Necessary

The note was described by a French diplomat who saw it as being so "technical" that a lengthy and detailed German reply would be necessary.

While diplomats continued efforts to find a solution Paris put itself in fighting trim to resist attack from the air.

Hundreds of thousands of persons joined those who already had gone to the country. Railroad stations were jammed with families sitting forlornly on suit cases and boxes containing cherished possessions.

While France waited there was no change in her position. After Hitler's rejection of Daladier's suggestion that Germany negotiate directly with Poland if he wanted peace, French sources said:

"Hitler must back down now or we fight."

Same Position As France's

In diplomatic circles it was reported that the London note, stripped of diplomatic wordage, stated practically the same position as that of France as far as Hitler's demands for return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor are concerned.

A slight ray of hope held out in these circles was that Britain was believed to have indicated a way for discussing opening of raw material markets to Germany if not a return of colonies provided Hitler withdrew from his present position.

However, the same foreign diplomatic observer said that they gained the impression in Paris as well as in London that the chances of any such withdrawal had been considerably lessened by Hitler's publication of his letter to Daladier last night.

Chance To Change Tactics

It was pointed out that Daladier, by not making public Hitler's first formal demands for the Corridor in addition to Danzig, had left Hitler an opportunity to change his tactics.

Hitler by taking the initiative himself, diplomats said, apparently indicated he felt strong enough in his position to cut most of his bridges.

Nevertheless, the French Government continued its preparations for war by decreeing censorship of news and photographs. Effective immediately, all printed publications, radio broadcasts and motion-picture newsreels must be submitted for approval to a newly formed general information service.

Progressive Mobilization

The nation approached the last stages in full preparedness. There was progressive mobilization of troops, requisition of transportation facilities and partial evacuation of Paris.

Lighted signs were banned in the capital. Householders were told that their electricity would be cut off if they allowed light to shine out of windows or doors.

A total of about 3,000,000 men were under arms in the French Empire.

An outline of France's position was given in its leading editorial by the newspaper *Le Temps*.

Events Rushing Headlong

"Events are rushing headlong, and we now perhaps are within a few hours of the decision of the Führer which will determine the destiny of Europe and will mean peace or war for the peoples.

"When the terms of the British Government's reply to the communication brought from Berlin by Henderson are known, and when tonight or tomorrow morning the British Ambassador has given the German Chancellor the text drafted by the British Cabinet in close and permanent contract with the French Government, the Führer wil have to take his responsibilities.

"Generally it can be seen from the Führer's letter that Berlin rejects the procedure of conciliation and direct negotiations, which amounts to closing the door to any peaceful solution and arousing this dilemma: Capitulate or make war.

Must Consider Spirit

"But the spirit of maneuver which guides all German policy must always be taken into account.

"It is not excluded that Berlin in rejecting direct negotiations and the procedure of conciliation is waiting to suggest a conference which, without Poland and over her head, would settle the fate of this country in the sense of German claims which naturally would be unacceptable."

Pending final outcome of the crisis, which has been in the acute stage since just a week ago when Germany announced negotiations for the Russian pact, France proceeded methodically girding herself for possible conflict.

Rhine Frontier Closed

The Rhine frontier between France and Germany was closed this morning at Strasbourg. The only persons permitted to cross the bridge from Strasbourg to Kehl were German residents of the French frontier zone and tourists returning to Germany.

in his reply to President Roosevelt's peace message indicated strongly that the United States would be acceptable to Poland as a mediator.

Press Says Poland Is Ready.

The pro-Government newspaper Kurjer Poranny asserted in headlines in red ink that "Hitler has rejected a peaceful understanding with Poland."

It declared that "we want to regulate peacefully our relations with

Nazi Balloons Up on Border

Poland Lives on Thin Line Between Peace and War as Frontier Guards Clash.

WARSAW, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—German observation balloons were reported aloft over the German-Polish border today as Warsaw lived from minute to minute on the thin and fragile line between peace and war.

"The dice have not yet been thrown," said one morning Warsaw newspaper, "but they may have been thrown by the time these words are in print."

Frontier crises were reported from various districts as nervous strain found expression in gunfire.

Polish reports said that Polish frontier guards and buildings were being almost continuously attacked, not only with rifles but with machine guns and hand grenades.

Most train, airplane and highway communications between Poland and Germany stopped, but, up until last night at least, there was train service through the Polish Corridor to East Prussia from Germany.

Poland remained confident that the decision of the British Government, which Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson will convey to Aloif Hitler, would not in any way be harmful to Polish interests.

"Britain will not agree to a new Munich," declared a headline in the Express Poranni.

The Government Kurjer Czerwony said: "Britain, Poland and France have already won the war of nerves, and they will also win the real war, should Germany commit a mad act and provoke it, but then the terms of peace will be entirely different."

The opinion was expressed here that Herr Hitler's demands for taking over the Polish Corridor as well as Danzig vindicated the view that Germany had further designs on Polish territory.

The Polish view was that direct negotiation is possible, arbitration inacceptable, and mediation by a disinterested and impartial third party possible. President Moscicki

with East Prussia and Slovakia, where the Germans have concentrated large forces.

One German cavalryman was reported to have been killed in an alleged raid by a German patrol on Polish territory near Dzialdowo, on the East Prussian border.

FEW AMERICANS STAY IN POLAND

Four More U. S. Women Will Leave Tonight.

SOME BUSINESS MEN REMAIN

Dotted Over Country Are 6000 Americans of Polish Origin.

WARSAW, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—With the departure tonight of four American women, only a handful of Americans of non-Polish stock will remain in Poland's capital to face possible war.

The women, scheduled to go to Stockholm and Oslo via Latvia, Estonia and Finland are Mrs. William M. Cramp, wife of an American Consul; Mrs. C. Burke Elbrick, wife of a secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. M. Williams Blake

all countries on condition that they adopt the same attitude. We were loyal partners (with Germany) during the non-aggression pact and it is not we who have denounced it."

Some shopkeepers have actually lowered prices in order to be on the safe side in the Government's campaign against profiteering. Air raid trench digging continued. In Krakow, priests used shovels. Thousands of women also dug.

The Polish news agency reported clashes between German soldiers and Polish frontier guards during the week end on Poland's frontiers

and Mrs. E. Tomlin Bailey, wives of Vice-Consuls.

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., wife of the American Ambassador; her daughter, Miss Boyce Thompson Schulz, and her secretary, Miss Mary Mackenzie, will be among the few American women remaining in Warsaw aside from a small number married to Poles and several attached to the embassy staff.

The wives of other embassy and consular officials already have departed.

Dotted throughout Poland, however, are an estimated 6,000 Americans of Polish origin, some with American citizenship, some American-born and some with dual nationalities.

Members of the American embassy in addition to Ambassador Biddle remaining here are:

North Winship, counselor; Landreth M. Harrison, secretary; C. Burke Elbrick, secretary; Major William H. Colbarn, military attache, and Thormod O. Klath, commercial attache.

Others Remaining.

In addition to Consul-General John K. Davis, the consulate general staff remaining includes:

William M. Cramp, Douglas Jenkins, M. Williams Blake, E. Tomlin Bailey, Carl Birkeland, William R. Morton, and Thaddeus H. Chylinski.

Dr. Wickman of the United States Public Health Service is also attached to the consulate.

American business men still here include Jerome Straka of the Palmolive Colgate Company; Frank E. Wilder, Standard Oil, and Paul Super of the Y. M. C. A.

American correspondents are here representing the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, Time magazine and Paramount Newsreel.

Several Americans also are at Katowice, near the German border, engaged in a mining enterprise. Their wives have departed.

The United States embassy has made emergency arrangements to assist Americans remaining here by obtaining a large villa in a suburb, believed to be comparatively safe from bombing, if German planes bomb Warsaw. Embassy affairs may also be carried on there if conditions force the embassy staff to leave the city.

6,000 Polish-Americans.

Another large villa and several houses have been taken in Brzesc, about 100 miles northeast of Warsaw. It is hoped that, if war comes, many of the Polish-Americans can be gathered at this villa and assisted to reach the nearest open frontiers, probably through Latvia.

If and when war comes the embassy will broadcast through a local radio station, advising all Americans able to do so to make their way to Brzesc.

The estimated 6,000 Polish-Americans are scattered in cities, towns, villages and farms all over the country and concentrating all in a safe place or obtaining transportation for them even into neutral territory is an almost impossible task.

Many are persons who came to Europe from American cities to help Poland fight for its independence in the world war and who remained. Others, after living in the United States and obtaining American citizenship, returned to Poland in recent years to make their homes. Others were born in the United States, but have grown up in Poland and have dual nationality.

REICH TROOPS READY ON SLOVAK FRONTIER

Premier Said to Have Declared Nation Would Fight for Nazis

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 28 (AP).—German military preparations in Slovakia were completed tonight for any eventuality.

Mechanized divisions occupied every strategic point along the 250-mile Slovak-Polish frontier. Three supply lines were established from former Austria to the forces in the north.

German officers directed the operations of the Slovak and railway systems from central headquarters in Bratislava. The little capital city was decked with Nazi and Slovak flags. Its railroad station was guarded by German soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The Slovak national government maintained authority over non-military zones, but German troop movements were so widespread that many Slovaks were at a loss to know where German rule ended and Slovak rule began.

Bratislava newspapers attributed to Premier Josef Tiso a statement that "Slovakia is not only under Germany's protection, but is ready to fight side by side with Germany."

Eighty heavy bombers bearing the insignia of the Reich were counted as they passed over Bratislava this afternoon, flying northward.

Numerous staff members of the Bratislava radio station and the government newspaper Slovak were dismissed today on suspicion of anti-German feelings.

Propaganda Minister Alexander Mach issued an explanation for a ban on foreign language newspapers. He asserted that Polish newspapers published false news of "German atrocities," Hungarian papers "spread alarming reports," and Czech papers were "edited in an unfriendly manner."

NAZI EYES AGAIN TURN TOWARD UKRAINE

Great State Under German Aegis Dreamed Of

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP).—Highly placed Slovaks declare their little country, a remnant of Czecho-Slovakia now under German military protection, is slated to play a big role in Nazi plans for a Ukrainian State under German domination.

Maps of the "future" Ukraine circulated here show a territory of 350,000 square miles with 48,000,000 inhabitants.

The Slovaks say there already are signs that Nazi ambitions regarding the Ukraine are being revived after months on the shelf. Slovakia is the point of direct German influence nearest the Ukraine proper—Soviet Russian territory—since Hungary last March absorbed Carpatho-Ukraine, easternmost section of Czecho-Slovakia.

Informed Slovaks say that somewhere under German eyes are 6,000 members of the Ukrainian Sitch Guard which followed Agustin Volosin, ex-Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, into exile. The guard, recruited from among Polish, Rumanian and Russian Ukrainians, was designed to be the nucleus of an army to wrest the huge Ukraine territories held by those nations, these informants say.

Ukrainians acknowledged that the Hungarian advance last March was a severe blow to their national movement, since Carpatho-Ukraine was to have served as the nucleus of a nation, much as Prussia served in the unification of Germany, and Piedmont in Italy.

Locally circulated maps picture Soviet Russia as the largest contributor to the "future" Ukraine, her share being put at 38,000,000 citizens and 282,000 square miles of rich agricultural land with ports on the Black Sea.

Other contributions envisaged are 5,400 square miles and 650,000 Ukrainians of Carpatho-Ukraine, now part of Hungary; 8,500 square miles and 1,500,000 inhabitants from Rumania and 53,280 square miles and 8,000,000 inhabitants from Poland.

RUSSIA MOVES TO RATIFY PACT WITH GERMANY

Soviet Parliament Takes First Step Toward Indorsement.

FINAL ACTION TOMORROW

Molotov Receives Huge Ovation at Opening of Session—Litvinov Present.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's Parliament took the first step toward formal indorsement of the German-Russian non-aggression pact today.

The lower house in a four-minute session, at which Premier-Foreign Minister Molotov was given a huge ovation, adopted an agenda which included agricultural taxation and compulsory military service measures along with the non-aggression pact—the two preceding bills making it likely that the pact would not reach formal ratification before tomorrow.

The upper house was called into session at 4 P. M. (9 A. M., New York time) and the two houses were summoned for a joint meeting tonight.

Stalin, War Commissar Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, French Ambassador Paul Emile Naggiar and the British Envoy, Sir William Seeds, were among the absentees at the first session. A number of diplomats attended.

When the joint session opened, however, Stalin, Voroshilov and former Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov were among those present.

The belief was expressed in foreign circles that Premier Molotov would address the body, explaining Russia's sudden shift from the policy of collective security to one of isolation.

Wide prominence was given yesterday to a statement by Commissar Voroshilov, blaming the refusal of Great Britain, France and Poland to allow Russian troops to cross Polish territory for the breakdown of mutual assistance negotiations among Moscow, London and Paris.

Make Attack on Britain.

Soviet newspapers also have accused Britain of "under-handed diplomatic dealing," and Premier Molotov was expected to take a similar line.

The French Ambassador was believed preparing to fly back to Paris today to report. He was expected to go by way of Scandinavia. (The French Ambassador was called home on "leave" after Russia and Germany signed their pact.)

It was understood that French quarters consider the French-Russian treaty of mutual assistance a dead letter now, but said they doubted whether France would denounce it. They were understood to feel that no useful purpose could be served by such an act.

The Soviet public displayed calm in the belief that no war would break out from the German-Polish dispute over Danzig and the Polish Corridor. There was an air of confidence here that British Prime Minister Chamberlain would make concessions to Germany at the expense of Poland.

Foreign circles had expressed belief that Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who also is the foreign commissar, would explain Russia's sudden shift from the policy of collective security to one of isolation.

Molotoff and Joseph Stalin were present, and they were given an ovation along with other members of the presidium. Business of the session was devoted to the reading of a proposed new act on agricultural taxation.

No Formal Action Taken By Russian Parliament On Pact With Germany

Moscow, Aug. 28 (AP)—A joint session of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Russia's Parliament, ended tonight without acting on the non-aggression pact signed with Germany last week. Procedure toward formal indorsement was started, however, at today's session of the lower house when the pact was included in an agenda adopted for the special meeting.

Switzerland Mobilizes 100,000 Troops To Guard Her Frontiers

Federal Chamber To Meet Tomorrow To Vote War Powers And To Elect General Of Armies

[By the Associated Press]

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 28—Switzerland mobilized 100,000 troops as a covering squad for her frontiers today in case of European war and at the same time put into effect a decree forbidding purchase of many foodstuffs.

The troops were ordered to be in position along the mountainous frontiers by 5 A. M. tomorrow. All frontier towns were filled with troops tonight.

At Basel, where the Swiss border meets the boundaries of Germany and France, excitement was prevalent.

The streets of Berne were filled with cars and motorcycles, many of them the vehicles of military and Government dispatch bearers, and others the conveyances of families beginning to move into the interior.

The Swiss Federal Chamber was ordered to meet at 5 P. M. Wednesday ot vote full decree powers to the Government and to elect a general of the armies. Such a title is by custom conferred by a joint session of the two Chambers only "in time of war."

The decree covering foodstuffs, particularly sugar and potatoes, was designed to prevent hoarding before a permanent rationing program is inaugurated.

OFF TO SCHOOL IN WAR DRILL

English Children Carry Gas Masks Instead of Books.

EVACUATION PLANS TESTED

Youngsters Brandish Imaginary Sticks at Old Hitler.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A million and a half school children tramped the streets of London and thirty other key cities in the cold light of dawn today as Britain prepared for any emergency with a rehearsal of its evacuation plans for children.

By 6 A. M. the streets of the poorer sections of London were filled with children. Instead of their lunches they carried gas masks; instead of books, a change of clothes and forty-eight hours' rations.

It was the dreaded "first day back" after the summer vacation for many, but there were not any stragglers. The children treated evacuation as a huge joke. They laughed and yelled, brandished sticks at an imaginary "old 'itler," and sang on their way to school.

Their mothers walked along beside them. They talked in low tones. There wasn't any gayety among them.

Children Put Through Drill.

By 9 A. M. teachers were putting the children through their drill; seeing they had the necessary provisions and making sure their identification tags were in place.

Many a mother thought she was seeing the last of little Alf or Liz for months to come. There was a widespread feeling that this evacuation, a rehearsal, might be turned into the real thing before it was over.

So while the teachers instructed their pupils what to say to the country families who will board them, the mothers stayed outside the schools, anxious knots of whispering women.

After instructions the children were marched off to bus and railroad stations from where, in time of war, they will be taken to safe havens in the countryside.

The mothers tagged along. Under the plans the destination of each child will not be known for several days after they leave London.

After the evacuation drill the children took up their school lessmasks, their clothes, their rations to school every day for a while.

FRENCH RESERVISTS FLOCK TO TRAINS

World War Scenes Recalled at Paris Stations.

PARIS. Aug. 28 (A. P.).—With musette bags on one arm and girls on the other, hundreds of French reservists converged today on the Gare de L'Est, where blackboards told the time and place of their entrainment.

Tears in eyes, dogs in arms, infants singly and doubly in baby carriages—all were in the picture as wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts accompanied their men to the final military barrier.

Milling crowds of sympathetic sightseers were kept circulating by the police. Taxis made their way through, carrying French officers and their trunks.

There were youngsters in brand-new khaki and oldsters slightly grizzled wearing decorations won in wars before.

Most of the musette bags—provision sacks swung at the side from shoulder straps—contained bottles of pinard, a cheap red wine. One sentimental Poilu had a bottle sticking out from one end of his bag, a bunch of roses from the other.

As the reservists, all in civvies, passed through the gate tears were many, bus kisses were more. Brothers kissed each other, fathers kissed sons. Young girls and old women were kissed, and they cried.

VISIONS OF BOMBS STAMPEDE WOMEN

Rubber Balls in Suitcase Start London Panic.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Women screamed "Bombs!" and scores were knocked to the pavement in a stampede in Downing street today shortly before the British Cabinet met.

A suitcase was hurled into the air, releasing several dozen round black objects among the crowd watching the Cabinet Ministers arrive at No. 10 Downing street.

However, instead of bombs, it was a shower of black rubber balls with chalked slogans, "Peace Now" and "Britain Must Not Go to War."

Mounted police rode into the jam and arrested a hatless eccentric who had thrown the suitcase. "There is nothing in it," he muttered as he was taken away.

Shouts of "Lynch him" came from the crowd.

September 1 (next Friday) gasoline, too, would be rationed strictly.

That is—rationed for those who are still allowed to retain their cars.

Under the terms of the gasoline decree, the owner of an automobile must prove he needs his car and negotiate on the amount of gasoline he may purchase daily.

There already had been a ban on the sale of gasoline from 6 P. M. Saturday to 8 o'clock Monday morning to prevent waste of the precious fluid in week-end pleasure drives.

There is plenty of bread, potatoes, vegetables, rye and wheat flour. But there is less meat, sausage, marmalade, coffee, milk and sugar as a result of the plan.

Drawing on its experience in the world war when, many contend, the country was starved into submission by the British blockade, Germany decided to ration herself now.

The Government-prescribed diet, as published today, limits meat consumption a person for one week to 700 grams, approximately 24.7 ounces.

How the Rationing Goes.

Consumption of dairy products, oils and fats has been set at sixty grams, about 2.1 ounces, a day for each person.

Berlin Wives Besiege Stores

Buy All Foods Allowable as Rationing Starts —New Diet Prescribed.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany's capital saw today the greatest run on its food stores in decades. Housewives hurried to grocer, butcher, dairyman and other provisioners to get their names down for the new rationing process.

In addition, they bought whatever the dealers would give them of stocks not yet on the ration list.

These included eggs, potatoes, flour and canned goods of all sorts.

Germans began to eat less of some favorite foods because of the Government's new system of rationing—a "pre-war measure of conservation."

While housewives thus were seeking to adapt themselves to the emergency situation, Berlin's men could be seen standing before billboards, or rather the bill-columns that are characteristic of Germany, reading ardently.

Gasoline to Be Rati

Their attention was dra cially to a notice stating th

The sugar rationing is severe. Only 280 grams, about 9.9 ounces, are allowed a person in a week.

Marmalade, of late a favored food on German breakfast tables, is limited to 110 grams, about 3.9 ounces, on the same basis.

Breakfast foods are restricted to 150 grams, approximately 5.3 ounces. Every German must get along for a week with sixty-three grams of coffee, or coffee substitute, about 2.2 ounces.

Tea is rationed on a monthly basis, allowing twenty grams, about 0.7 ounce a person.

The daily allowance for milk is

30.24-2799

30.24-2799

set at 0.2 liters, little less than a half pint.

Children below the age of 6, upon application, will be given an additional daily allowance of 0.5 liters, little more than a pint.

Even Soap is Rationed.

Expectant and nursing mothers, also on application, will be given an additional daily milk quota of 0.3 liters, about three-fourths of a pint.

A special provision has been made for men performing unusually heavy physical labor. Their ration of dairy products, oils and fats is increased by fifty grams, approximately 1.7 ounces daily.

Their meat allowance is increased by 490 grams, about 17.3 ounces weekly, bringing their total weekly meat ration to 1,190 grams, approximately 42 ounces.

Soaps and soap products also are rationed.

For a period of four weeks each person will be given 125 grams, about 4.4 ounces of block soap or approximately seven ounces of soft soap and 8.8 ounces of powdered soap.

No details as to rationing of textiles and leather goods have been published.

GLEIWITZ, AUG.28-(AP)- HOUSEWIVES DOING THEIR MONDAY SHOPPING RAN INTO WARTIME DIFFICULTIES AS RATIONING OF IMPORTANT FOODSTUFFS TO THE CIVIL POPULATION BEGAN IN THIS UPPER SILESIAN "AREA OF MILITARY OPERATIONS".

AT THE SAME TIME IT BECAME KNOWN THAT THE HEADQUARTERS WHICH SPRAWL OVER THE THREE FLOORS OF GLEIWITZE'S LARGEST HOTEL, "HAUS OBERSCHLESIEN", ARE THOSE OF THE HIGH COMMAND OF AN ARMY CORPS.

A MAJOR GENERAL AND A LIEUTENANT GENERAL ARE ON DUTY THERE.

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is, to spill the blood of two great peoples which are only longing for peace and work, I am bound to tell you personally and our two peoples that the fate of peace still lies in your hands.

You can neither have doubts as to my feelings toward Germany nor about the amicable feelings of France for your nation. No Frenchman has done more than I have done myself in order not only to strengthen peace between our two peoples but also to assert an upright co-operation in their own interest as well as in the interest of Europe and the world.

If you do not confide to the French people a less high conception of honor than I myself confide to the German people, you cannot doubt that France loyally fulfills its obligations toward other Powers. Powers like, for instance, Poland, which, I am convinced, wants to live in peace with Germany.

Sponsor for Poland.

acknowledge the goodwill of all her allies. I myself assume the guarantie for this readiness which Poland always has shown for the mutual application of the procedure of a free exchange as one can imagine between the Governments of two sovereign nations.

With my best conscience I can give you the assurance that among those differences which arose between Germany and Poland over the Danzig question there is none which could not be subjected to such procedure for a just and peaceful solution.

Upon my honor I can also testify that in the clear and upright solidarity of France with Poland and their allies there is nothing which could in any way prejudice the peaceful feelings of my fatherland. This solidarity has never prevented us and does not prevent us today from upholding Poland in this peaceful attitude.

In such a serious hour I believe sincerely that no noble thinking man could understand that a war of destruction should be undertaken without a last attempt of a peaceful solution between Germany and Poland. Your will to peace could be applied with all determination without doing harm in any way to the German honor.

Cites War's Horrors.

I, as chief of the French Government who desires a good harmony between the French and the German peoples, and who on the other hand is connected with Poland through bonds of friendships and through the pledged word, am ready to make every effort which an upright man can undertake, to lead this attempt to a good end.

You as well as I were frontfighters in the last war. You as well as I know what abhorrence and condemnation the destructions of the war left in the conscience of the people regardless of how the war ended. The idea I have about you in your outstanding role as leader of the German people on the road of peace, toward the completin of its task in a mutual work of civilization leads me to request an answer to this proposal.

If French and German blood flows again as twenty-five years ago in a still longer and more murderous war, each of the two peoples will fight with confidence in their own victory. Destruction and barbarism will be the surest winner. DALADIER.

Three additional fronts have been established by the Poles close against Germany proper and against East Prussia in addition to one deep in the Corridor, the news agency said.

One of these was reported between Konitz and Nakel, where Germany fronts on the Corridor; another against Mareinwerder, Riesenburg and Deutsch-Eylau in East Prussia, and the third against Upper Silesia.

War Clothes For Germans

Berlin, Aug. 28 (AP)—The new German rationing law places no restriction on the amount of clothing a German woman may possess, but she must be almost down to the extremity of "not having a single thing to wear" before she may buy something new.

A woman in Germany, under the present regulations, may not buy anything new if she has:

Two dresses.
Three sets of underwear.
Two nightshirts or pajamas.
Two petticoats.
Six pair of stockings.
Six handkerchiefs.

Men have to get along with two suits and three shirts. But what might be more embarrassing to them is the fact that they are permitted only one stick of shaving soap for five months.

Two pair of shoes will suffice for both men and women.

Men, however, are favored by the Government in that they are permitted to possess two pair of winter gloves whereas a woman has to get along with one pair.

BULLE

Netherlands M

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28 (A
mobilization order, the Netherl
swell its army and navy to three t
By tomorrow the Netherlands e
men under arms.

Slovak Frontier C

BUDAPEST, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Th
closed its frontier with Hungary at
Reports from Bratislava said that
pouring into the Slovak capital fro
taken by train and bus north to the

Europa Avoids South

SOUTHAMPTON, England,
German liner Europa, homewar
suddenly omitted her customary
Southampton today, presumably
waters.

French Envoy Confe

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (A. P.
gian Cabinet was interrupted t
Ambassador to see the Belgia
Ambassador previously had bee
King Leopold. The Defense
mobilization had been ordered
patrol to full strength.

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Germany Reports Invasion.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin Nachtausgabe published a report from Marienwerder today that Polish "terror bands" invaded Germany territory last night and the night before, laying waste to numerous farmhouses in Pomerania and Silesia.

Norway Imposes Embargo.

OSLO, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Government imposed a general embargo today on the export of all classes of goods except fish, wood, iron ore and iron pyrites.

Swiss Order Fr ier Guarded.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council today called to troops assigned to frontier defense duty.

Daladier's First Letter

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.). — The text of Premier Daladier's letter of August 26 to Adolf Hitler—to which Hitler's lengthy letter to Daladier was a reply—follows:

Very Esteemed Herr Reich's Chancellor:

The French Ambassador in Berlin has acquainted me with your perso al communication.

I e hour, in which you speak most severe responsibility wo government chiefs can under circumstances, that these two convictions are wholly compatible.

Up to now, there is nothing which could prevent a peaceful solution of the international crisis with honor and dignity for all peoples if the same will to peace prevails on all sides.

With the goodwill of France I

Late News Flashes

Say Poles Set Up Three More Fronts

Berlin, Tuesday, Aug. 29 (AP)—The German official news agency reported from Danzig early today that "strong" Polish troop concentrations along the Danzig-Polish border "continued in a striking manner during the last hours."

1939

Ex-Socialists Seized

Vienna, Aug. 28 (AP)—Many former Socialists have been arrested here the last few days, it became known today. The home of the last Socialist Mayor of Vienna, Karl Seitz, was searched but he was not held.

Ship Insurance Up

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—Premiums for the Mediterranean were increased and there were no quotations for the Baltic or for Murmansk, Soviet Russia, in a new schedule of war risks insurance issued by London underwriters. Some of the increases were over one hundred per cent.

Rates exclude German and Italian ships.

No Nazi Ships At Canal

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Aug. 28 (AP)—For the first time in many years, not a single German vessel was in Panama Canal Zone waters late tonight.

The small coastwise freighter Durazzo sailed tonight for "the high seas for orders," after taking on a large cargo of coal.

The liner Cordillera, due today, had not been heard from. The liner Leipzig, due tomorrow, failed to radio her approach.

Franco Audience Canceled

Vatican City, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Vatican announced today that a Papal audience scheduled for Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain has been canceled.

It was taken as an indication that Franco has called off his visit to Italy. He had been expected to arrive late in September.

Control Over Exchange

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 28 (AP)—Federal regulations gave the Treasurer control over overseas exchange transactions and prohibited the export of money.

Frees Mark From Pound

Hensinki, Finland, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Bank of Finland decided to release the mark from the British pound to safeguard Finnish currency on foreign exchanges.

Reich Trawlers Sail South

Oslo, Norway, Aug. 28 (AP)—Thirty-five German trawlers were seen off Haugesund speeding southward. One German ship, loaded with 8,000 tons of ore, stopped off Haugesund yesterday and painted over all identity signs before proceeding seaward.

May Drop Exams

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—London University announced that if a state of national emergency were declared no examinations would be held until further notice.

Nazi Ships Sail For Home

Bucharest, Aug. 28 (AP)—All German and Italian ships in Rumanian waters were ordered tonight to leave immediately for home ports.

G. B. SHAW ASKS WHY

Wants to Know What All the Excitement Is About.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—George Barnard Shaw, in a letter to the Times, inquired today what all the excitement over the international situation is about.

"A week ago," said Shaw, "Dean Inge, writing in the Evening Standard, guessed that Herr Hitler had gone to Canossa (scene of the penance performed by the Emperor Henry IV before Pope Gregory VII in 1077.)

"A few days later, the joyful news came that the Dean was right, and that Herr Hitler is under the powerful thumb of Stalin, whose interest in peace is overwhelming.

"And every one except myself is frightened out of his or her wits!

"Why? Am I mad? If not, why? Why? Why?"

British Liner at Rio With Portholes Black

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The British liner Highland Monarch arrived here today with porthole windows painted black. The captain said that he had received instructions at sea Saturday to show as little light as possible.

The order halted a ship's ball, as most lights were immediately extinguished.

Admiralty Court Frees Reich Vessel In Canada

Master Of Freighter Posts $20,000 Bond Covering Claims Of Cargo Buyers

Quebec, Aug. 28 (Canadian Press)—The Admiralty Court tonight released the German freighter Königsberg, which had been held in port since Friday after warrants were sworn out for her seizure when she failed to deliver cargo to Canadian buyers.

The freighter sailed for Germany shortly after being released.

The Königsberg, headed for Montreal with general cargo, put out from Sorel, forty miles below Montreal, Friday after receiving orders from Germany to return at once to home waters.

The ship was released tonight after Capt. Wilhelm Siegert posted a bond of $20,000 covering claims of four Canadian concerns which had sworn out warrants for the seizure.

Another Liner Sails Quickly.

MANILA, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The German liner Scharnhorst sailed today for an unannounced destination after discharging her cargo and putting ashore some of her passengers.

The liner sailed for Hamburg with a heavy passenger list Saturday but returned a few hours later on orders from Hamburg.

One Ship Fails to Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The German freighter Aachen failed to arrive here today as scheduled and local agents said control of the freighter had been taken out of their hands by the German embassy. The 8,000-ton Aachen was to bring a cargo here from New Orleans.

Ships Pass Up Cristobal.

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Several German ships have failed to make scheduled calls here. It was considered possible today that some of the boats had been recalled to Germany because of the European crisis.

Incoming ships continued to report British cruisers patrolling the Caribbean.

The Hamburg-American liner Cordillera failed to arrive here today as scheduled and also failed to appear yesterday at Port Limon, Costa Rica, on the Caribbean.

The German freighter Friesland was three days overdue at Balboa, on the Pacific side of the canal.

Agents for German companies stated they did not know the whereabouts of either boat but continued to book reservations for Europe on the Cordillera.

Americans Urged To Quit Netherlands Quickly

Queen Wilhelmina Calls For Unity And Affirms Will To Maintain Neutrality

Amsterdam, Aug. 28 (AP)—Advertisements in newspapers today gave urgent notice to all American citizens to leave The Netherlands as soon as possible.

Netherlands authorities said Americans who entered Holland from other countries must leave in a few days or face deportation to the countries from which they came.

In a broadcast appeal to the nation tonight Queen Wilhelmina called for unity and affirmed the country's will to maintain neutrality. Lieut. Gen. I. H. Reynders, chief of the general staff, was appointed commander-in-chief of Holland's army and navy. General mobilization, bringing the army to 400,000 men, was ordered during the day.

British Reservists Called Home

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—British army and navy reservists in New York disclosed tonight that the London War Office had cabled them to return to England at once.

Diplomats Active in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot received in quick succession late tonight the Ambassadors from Italy, France and Germany and the Ministers from Poland and Hungary.

The diplomatic activity raised speculation in political circles in connection with King Leopold's recent peace appeal. An official of the Foreign Affairs Department said that diplomatic tension was "less acute."

Some observers, however, believed the calls might concern Belgium's neutrality.

The Belgian Cabinet authorized the purchase of 40,000 storm lamps and 500,000 alarm whistles for defense uses. A measure authorizing enrollment of the unemployed to help in the work of harvesting was suggested by the Minister of Economics.

The Defense Ministry announced that final mobilization had been ordered to bring the air patrol of the frontier to full strength.

Reports on the general progress of mobilization were made to the Cabinet by the Foreign and Defense Ministers.

Railroad connections with Germany were reopened after being closed temporarily last night.

A long list of foods and other essential commodities was prohibited for export, except under special license.

Palestine Prepares to Aid Britain in Case of War

Arab-Jewish Controversy Sinks Into Background

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Arab-Jewish controversy today suddenly sank into the background as the government hurriedly made war preparations.

Emergency decrees ordered food control, enrolled British subjects in the army, speeded air raid precautions and prepared to oust undesirables.

Twenty-five thousand Jews were expected to enlist, and Arab moderates announced their adherence to Britain.

QUEEN TO BROADCAST

Wilhelmina to Address All Her Subjects Tonight.

THE HAGUE, Aug 28 (A. P.)—Queen Wilhelmina will make a radiocast tonight on the international situation to her people at home and the approximately 60,000,000 subjects of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The Queen is expected to emphasize the strict neutrality of the Netherlands in any European conflict and her eleventh hour hopes for peace.

London Firms Open Offices in Suburbs

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Many suburbanites who for years have caught the 8:25 to come to town to work took trains in the opposite direction today.

Over the week end, scores of banks, insurance companies and other business firms opened "country homes" to carry on operations from "safe areas" less subject to hazards of air raids than the congested city district.

Haifa Holds Test Blackout

HAIFA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Palestine's first major blackout was held tonight to test possibilities for concealment of the Haifa Harbor area in event of air raids. Authorities expressed satisfaction with the demonstration.

ELIZABETH RETURNING

British Queen Cuts Vacation in Scotland Short

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth decided today to cut short her summer vacation at Balmoral Castle in Scotland and return to London tomorrow morning. The King returned last Thursday.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose will remain in Scotland indefinitely.

British Guiana to Mobilize

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 28 (AP).—In an emergency session today the Legislature of this British colony empowered the government to mobilize police and volunteer militia. The legislative council voted $25,000 toward the cost of mobilization.

Pledges Denmark's Integrity

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (AP).—The German Minister asured Denmark tonight the integrity of her territories would be respected fully in event of war.

Will Omit Stops On Return To U. S.

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States Lines disclosed that the Manhattan, due at Cobh today bound for Europe, has been ordered to omit a scheduled stop at Hamburg and turn around immediately at Havre to arrive here September 7, a week ahead of schedule.

The liner President Roosevelt, scheduled to leave Cobh today for New York after having canceled a stop at Hamburg, had 535 passengers, an undetermined number above normal, and was ordered to take on 150 cots.

The American Banker, it was disclosed, had 42 of her 110 passengers on cots when she sailed Friday, and other ships in the New York-London service will be augmented similarly.

Roosevelts Due In Thursday

The Washington is due Thursday with an extraordinary heavy passenger list of 980, including the President's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt; his son, John, and the latter's wife, and Charles M. Schwab.

The Bremen, which arrived tonight, had orders to hurry back empty. Her time of departure was indefinite, but it appeared she would leave early tomorrow.

Earlier in the day the French liner Normandie brought 1,417 passengers, many of whom were highly nervous. They reported there had been practice blackouts during the voyage.

Peso Is Linked To Dollar

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Argentine peso, which has been pegged to the British pound, was linked to the dollar today at an official rate of 3.5295 pesos to the dollar.

The change was made by the Government to avoid the continued drop of the peso, which accompanied the fall of the pound.

Large Sales Of Wheat Reported In Argentina

250,000 Metric Tons Go To Japan And Similar Amount To "European Interests"

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Argentine Wheat Board was reported in informed quarters tonight to have disposed of about 500,000 metric tons of its surplus wheat in the last few days.

About half of this went to Japan, it was said, and the remainder was sold to "European interests," supposedly for England.

It was reported that Argentine wheat exports since January 1 have totaled 3,022,000 metric tons, and that there remains a surplus of about 3,000,000 tons.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The officers of the United States lines in Paris announced today that the liner Manhattan, which arrives at Le Havre Wednesday, would be turned around immediately and leave for New York via Southampton and Cobh at Midnight the same day.

About 500 extra cots will be added, making a total of 1,700 accommodations for Americans.

The liner is due at 4 P. M. Wednesday (10 A. M., Eastern standard time), and will have only eight hours to load the cots and take aboard all Americans possible. It was to have gone to Hamburg and to have sailed September 7 from Le Havre for New York, but like the President Roosevelt, which sailed early Sunday morning, its schedule was advanced to meet the emergency.

1939

30.24-2801

30.24-2801

Poland Issues Blanket Denial Of Reich's Atrocity Stories

Tales Are Intended To Aid Nazi Diplomatic Position, Warsaw Government Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 28—The Polish Embassy made public tonight a communique from the Warsw Government declaring that "all the recently reported stories of atrocities" against Germans in Poland "are completely unfounded."

It accused the German Government of trying to "convert imaginary stories into an asset to be used for purposes of diplomatic pressure."

Text Of Communique

This is the text of the communique:

"For some time past the German press has conducted a campaign accusing Poland of mistreating the German minority and citing facts which were not only erroneous but pure fabrications.

"For as long as this campaign remained only within the limits of newspaper propaganda, even though directed by a press completely controlled by the Government, Poland limited itself to denying such information and to submitting correct versions to those who requested it for legitimate purposes.

"In the meantime, in the course of the last few days, those completely false stories have been repeated by the highest personalities in Germany. In this manner the German Government is apparently anxious to convert imaginary stories into an asset to be used for purposes of diplomatic pressure.

"Because of this the Polish Government finds itself compelled to protest categorically against such methods which are used for the sole purpose of misguiding foreign opinion and governments.

"Without entering into too much detail at the present time, it is necessary to emphasize that all the recently reported stories of atrocities, such as the wholesale murder of twenty-four Germans near Lodz and of eight Germans near Bielsko, etc., are completely unfounded."

ROOSEVELT PLANS EMBARGO ON ARMS

Would Invoke Neutrality Law if War Occurs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—If a European war occurs, a Government official said today, President Roosevelt will invoke the neutrality law an[illegible] to consider its revisi[illegible]

The law places a[illegible] on all shipments of arms [illegible]unition to belligerents. The [illegible]istration wants to repeal thi[illegible]vision and permit sales on a so[illegible] cash-and-carry basis.

The President is directed to invoke the neutrality act whenever he finds that a state of war exists. It has not been applied to the Sino-Japanese conflict, where no declaration of war has been made.

Mr. Roosevelt and State Department officials have been drawing up the proclamations by which the act would be put into effect.

Secretary Hull said today that this Government's activity in the war crisis has been limited to exchanges of information with other governments. The advice of this Government has not been requested by any government, he added.

The principal thing which has occurred, he thought, was that the State Department has made known to other governments the things this Government has said and done after it had said and done them.

There has been no suggestion by this or any other government, Mr. Hull said, that there should be conferences.

He said he had no present indication of any reply from the King of Italy or from Adolf Hitler to the President's appeals for peace. No step has been taken, he added, to ask the Latin American republics to join in the appeals.

Brig.-Gen. Edwin M. Watson, a White House secretary, said today that the President might call in reporters if anything important should develop on the European scene, without regard to the customary Tuesday and Friday press conferences.

White House aids said that Mr. Roosevelt considered the international situation too uncertain to leave Washington and thus had given up hope of leaving tonight for his home at Hyde Park.

Hugh R. Wilson Sees Danger in War Embargo

Envoy to Germany Urges Veterans of Foreign Wars to Back Trading Policies

BOSTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador to Germany, declared his opposition today to any American embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs and raw materials to belligerent nations.

In an address at the fortieth national encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars, he said:

"The threat of closing access to all markets of foodstuffs and raw materials is a definite encouragement to those abroad who argue that their countries must be made economically self-sufficient so that in time of crisis they will not be deprived of essential goods.

"To advocate economic recovery through the encouragement of freer trade, the relaxation of tariff barriers and the elimination of excessive obstacles to exchange of goods, while in the next breath threatening to close our markets to all parties engaged in the hostilities constitutes such an apparent contradiction as to create legitimate doubts as to the sincerity of the American trade program."

The Ambassador, who has been in the United States since November, when he was called back by President Roosevelt for report and consultation following an anti-Semitic outbreak in Germany, also said it was illogical to place an embargo on arms shipments and at the same time to permit shipment of raw materials that went into the making of arms.

"You fail, I am sure," he said, "to see a distinction between the morality of shipping arms and munitions of war and the morality of shipping copper for fuses, steel for shells and cotton for explosives."

Mr. Wilson expressed opposition to the arms embargo, and pleaded for a return to international law, saying, "The broad rules of international law will be found the most useful, together with such purely domestic acts as will minimize our risk and maintain our economic structure, to preserve us at peace if the rest of the world is in conflict. Those rules provide that belligerents may purchase in the markets of neutrals, and not that they may purchase only certain commodities."

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told the veterans the failure of Congress to repeal the neutrality act, lifting the embargo on arms, was a "contributing factor" to the current European crisis.

The embargo on arms, he declared, was "very nearly equivalent to presenting Germany with an Atlantic fleet" and was "a direct move encouraging war."

Assailing the group in Congress which defeated President Roosevelt's "peace move" to repeal the embargo, Johnson said:

"It is going too far to say that this Republican bloc and this Democratic minority are responsible for the present crisis which threatens the peace of the world, but it cannot be denied that they share responsibility as a contributing factor.

"However honorable may have been their intentions, they have much to answer for. They played politics when peace was in the balance, and men may die as a result."

Contending that had President Roosevelt's suggestions been followed "the world might not have been in the grip of fear, as it is today," Johnson asserted:

"Unfortunately, our own law, miscalled the 'neutrality act,' but in reality a 'discrimination act,' worked to discriminate in favor of Germany and against other countries, by placing an export embargo upon arms. This, which was very nearly equivalent to presenting Germany with an Atlantic fleet, could only be an encouragement to Germany to produce the kind of crisis with which we struggle today."

National Commander Eugene I. Van Antwerp told the convention that "we might as well accept the fact they will try to force America to take part in another world war.

"We know from experience that belligerents have no respect for the rights of neutrals," he declared. "We know that force is our only defense against an invasion of our rights as a world power."

Calling upon the convention to "take a realistic view of matters," Van Antwerp asserted that while the American people do not want war, "they will tolerate nothing that threatens our peace and security."

Sounding the same theme, Mrs. Anna Mae Lochner, of St. Petersburg, Fla., national auxiliary president, urged support of policies "that will keep America at peace."

Jewish War Veterans Meet

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 28 (AP).—Harold Colee, of Jacksonville, president of the Florida Chamber of Commerce, told delegates to the forty-fourth annual encampment of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States today that persecution for a religious belief must be stopped "or the nations of the world will be again locked in a struggle that will destroy humanity."

"Each day the world may be plunged into war," Colee said in an address at the opening session, "and once it starts I fear that the work of centuries will be swept away. So lest we forget, let us renew our faith in America, in our respective states, in the soundness and fairness of business, in the religious institutions to which we belong and above all in the principle of tolerance, fair dealing and understanding man to man."

ROOSEVELT URGES PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Welcomes World Conference Of Catholic Students At Capital

Delegation Of 130 Europeans Present At Eighteenth Annual Session

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 28 — President Roosevelt tonight urged a world conference of Catholic students to "pray for peace . . . and have faith that despite all discouragements, councils of wisdom ultimately will prevail among nations."

Welcoming the eighteenth annual Pax Romana Congress here by letter, the President said it was heartening "in troublesome times like the present" to know that the congress would be held.

Advises Appeal To Reason

"We must pray for peace," he wrote. "We must work for peace and we must think in terms of peace, and have faith that despite all discouragements, councils of wisdom ultimately will prevail among nations so that every controversy will find its solution in the arbitrament of reason rather than in an appeal to arms."

Mr. Roosevelt said he wished Pax Romana and the Pan-American student conference meeting in conjunction with the congress success "in their efforts to promote peace, with all its attendant blessings."

Pope Sends Blessing

Earlier Pope Pius XII sent "a great and particular apostolic blessing" to the congress, which has as its motto, "the peace of Christ in the reign of Christ."

A delegation of 130 Europeans, including Poles, Germans, French and Italians, stood with Catholic students from South America, Canada, Asia and the United States to hear the Rev. Joseph Gremaud, of Fribourg, Switzerland, read in French a letter from Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, to Pax Romana, international student federation.

"The Holy Father believes that your activity can procure its best results in the domain of Christian education as well as in that which concerns Catholic action in university circles," the letter said.

Officials wired Pope Pius the congress' prayers "for his august person and for the peace of the world."

Leaders of the thirty-two French delegates arranged to ask the French Ambassador what they should do in event of war.

British Ambassador Sees Hope of Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Sir Ronald Lindsay, retiring British Ambassador, told reporters after a farewell visit to Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles today that "As long as war has not broken out there is still hope."

Sir Ronald said the European situation had not caused him to change his plan to sail for England Wednesday. He said he would see his successor, Lord Lothian, in New York Wednesday when Lord Lothian arrives from Great Britain.

German-Americans Send Plea to Hitler

BUFFALO, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Some 2,500 German-Americans ended a German day celebration here last night by sending messages to Herr Hitler and the Polish Government urging "they leave no stone unturned to keep peace in the world."

"Leaders must use every means at their disposal to avoid war," said Gustav Mueller, president of the United German Singing Societies, which sponsored the celebration.

Father Coughlin Calls Reds and Nazis Alike

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, commenting in his weekly broadcast on the German-Russian non-aggression pact, declared yesterday that "henceforth, we must treat Communism and Nazism alike."

"Two abominable systems have pledged their mutual support," he said. "Now the forces of anti-God and anti-Christ have consolidated. Well may a shocked world ask itself: 'What of the future of Christianity?' "

To America, Father Coughlin said, the consolidation of the forces of Communism and Nazism means that we no longer can be patient with communists and their fellow travelers; that we no longer can be patient with Nazis or the bundists."

CANADA TAKES OVER SHIPPING

Ottawa Government to Rule the Merchant Marine.

SETS UP A NAVAL CONTROL

Troops and Anti-aircraft Guns Arrive in Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 (Canadian Press)—The Canadian Government announced today it had assumed control of shipping and instituted a naval control service.

The action affects merchant vessels of Canadian registry and became effective Saturday night. The naval service will govern the sailing and routine of all such vessels. Retired naval officers who have volunteered will operate the service.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's peace appeal to Adolf Hitler was delivered to the German Fuehrer Saturday morning, the German Consul-General here, Dr. Erich Windels, reported, but thus far no reply has been received.

The Prime Minister sent a similar message to Premier Mussolini of Italy at the same time and yester-

day received a reply from Il Duce saying he would spare no effort to effect a just and peaceful settlement of the European crisis.

Nova Scotia Defenses Manned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28 (Canadian Press).—A special train bearing men and anti-aircraft equipment arrived today to strengthen the coastal defense. The strength of the force which arrived from a point in central Canada was not announced.

Meanwhile the authorities in Nova Scotia continued steps to protect vital sections of the province in the event of war. Key facilities throughout the province were under the eyes of soldiers. Forts guarding the entrance to Halifax harbor were manned and stocked with additional ammunition.

The military authorities announced that more men were needed to relieve the First Halifax Coast Brigade, which manned the port defenses. They said volunteer enlistments in accordance with the request of Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie were not heavy here, but they were expected to increase.

In the eastern part of the province volunteers guarded the big Sydney steel mills that produced shells during the great war and the Cape Breton airport. At the other end of Nova Scotia militiamen did guard duty at the Yarmouth airport.

Australia Bans Gold Export.

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A Government proclamation, published today, places a ban on the export of gold and currency notes from Australia and institutes strict control of oversea exchange transactions. The order limits sale or exchange by trading banks to £5,000 for each person a month for business purposes and restricts private remittances to £5 a month.

Canadian Volunteers Help Guard Canal Area Between Great Lakes

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 28 (Canadian Press)—Four hundred volunteers and soldiers patrolled the Welland Canal today as Canada put herself in a state of alertness during Europe's tension.

The Government announced it had assumed control of merchant vessels of Canadian registry to govern sailings and routine.

Following the calling Friday of 10,000 members of the non-permanent militia to voluntary service, guards were posted at vital locks, hydroelectric plants, docks and terminals, airports, arsenals and radio stations.

The $130,000,000 canal linking Lake Erie and Lake Ontario was closed to the public. Barbed wire was strung about the locks and machine guns posted at controlling points.

Ninety men were posted at the Sault Ste. Marie ship canals, which connect with the upper Great Lakes.

Floodlights played upon elevators at Goderich, where 3,000,000 bushels of grain are stored.

GODERICH, ONT., AUG. 28—(CANADIAN PRESS)—PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE MCCOY SAID TONIGHT HE HAD PREVENTED A DETROIT RESIDENT FROM SKETCHING THE HARBOR HERE AND DESTROYED THE PAPER ON WHICH HE WAS WORKING.

"THERE WAS PROBABLY NOTHING TO IT," THE CONSTABLE SAID. "BUT YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT IT MIGHT BE IN TIMES LIKE THESE."

MCCOY SAID A SEARCH OF THE MAN'S BELONGINGS WAS MADE AT A TOURIST HOME, BUT NO OTHER DRAWINGS WERE FOUND.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE MILITIA ARE GUARDING THE ARMORY HERE AND THE HARBOR ELEVATORS, CONTAINING 3,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN.

PRO-U. S. PREMIER TO GOVERN JAPAN

General Abe Constructs Ministry To Lead Nation Into Isolation Lines

Moves To Conciliate America, Stop Anti-British Campaign Are Expected

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Aug. 29—Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, a moderate called from three years' retirement, began today constructing a new government to carry out the isolationist policy to which Japan turned after Germany concluded her non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Emperor Hirohito last night called on the 64-year-old Abe (pronounced Ah-beh) to form a Cabinet to replace that of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma. The latter stepped down because of the empire's about-face from the old foreign policy—symbolized by the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Comintern pact—which he and his Ministers championed.

With Japan's attention centering on Soviet Russia for any possible major move against Manchoukuo or North China, Abe faces a difficult task in keeping clear of international complications which might threaten the Japanese campaign in China.

Friendly To U. S.

At the same time Abe, former inspector general of military education and once Acting War Minister, faced the task of maintaining a middle domestic course between extreme nationalists and liberals.

The latter favor friendship with the United States and Great Britain, a policy toward which Abe was reported authoritatively to be inclined.

Informed observers were of the opinion that immediate steps toward conciliation with the United States would be forthcoming. Growing concern has been manifest in military circles over Washington's abrogation of its trade treaty with Japan—a move which carried an implied threat of an arms embargo.

Shift On Britain Expected

These sources believed, however, that the anti-British campaign had gone too far for an immediate shift, although a gradual slackening in this drive was expected.

Predictions of such changes of policy were based on Japan's obvious apprehension lest Russia, taking advantage of her isolation from the present European crisis through the pact with Germany, might attempt to block Japan in the Far East.

The bespectacled gray-haired Abe began his efforts to build a Cabinet first by visiting Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the Privy Council and Minister Without Portfolio in the Hiranuma Cabinet. Konoye was expected to retain his Cabinet post.

Envoy May Enter Cabinet

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Britain, was mentioned as the most likely Foreign Minister. He is considered among the most westernized and moderate of Japanese diplomats. Informed observers believed he and Abe could offset any tendency of extreme militarists to seize control again of empire policy.

Since his retirement in 1936 — a sequel to the four-day army revolt of February 26-29 of that year for which all members of the Supreme War Council took responsibility and resigned—Abe has been living quietly with his youngest daughter in a modest home in a Tokyo suburb. He has seldom been seen in public.

The Tokyo newspaper *Nichi Nichi* quoted him as saying in an interview:

"Japan will have a troubled future, we can see, but we must face whatever comes without flinching."

GEN. ABE TRIES TO FORM A NEW TOKIO CABINET

One-time Acting Minister of War Gets Mandate From Emperor.

IS A MODERATE POLITICALLY

Government Resigned Over German Pact With Soviet—No Reappointments Likely.

TOKIO, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A retired army leader, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, today was designated by Emperor Hirohito to form a new Cabinet replacing that of Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, which resigned as a result of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

After receiving the imperial mandate Gen. Abe, considered a moderate politically, left the palace at 10 P. M. (10 A. M., New York time), to begin the task of building a new government.

The summons to Gen. Abe, former Acting War Minister, came shortly after Hiranuma's resignation was submitted while Japan kept her attention on Soviet Russia for any major move against Manchoukuo or North China.

Numerous consultations among key Cabinet Ministers led to the belief the new Cabinet would be formulated swiftly to lead the nation through what Japanese consider a critical period.

The emergence of Gen. Abe after three years retirement was sudden since he was not mentioned in initial Cabinet speculation during the current crisis. Newspapers had turned their attention to him, however, in the past two days reviewing the career of the sixty-four-year-old general who resigned from the Supreme War Council after the attempted military coup.

Official reports, meanwhile, said Italian Ambassador Giacinio Auriti had called on Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita with assurances that the German-Soviet pact would not alter Italian-Japanese friendship. Japanese sources said the anti-Comintern agreement, in which Japan, Germany and Italy have been linked, was not mentioned.

Gen. Abe (pronounced Ah-beh, without accent) was described authoritatively as favoring Japanese friendship with the United States and Great Britain. He is a follower of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, a pronounced liberal and advocate of friendship with the two Powers, who currently is in disfavor with the army extremists.

Once Favored Pact with Tokio.

Informed Japanese said Gen. Abe once belonged to a group which favored a Japanese-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact.

The appointment of an army man as Premier was not taken to mean necessarily that the Government would be a military one. Gen. Abe has been retired since 1936.

Baron Hiranuma told the Japanese press Japan's diplomatic about-face resulting from European events—principally the German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact—necessitated the Government's resignation.

House to Be Cleaned.

Domei, Japanese news agency, predicted that since the entire Cabinet took the responsibility for the old foreign policy (symbolized by the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Comintern pact), none of the present Government would be reappointed.

Many Japanese obviously were worried as to whether Russia, taking advantage of her isolation from the present European crisis through the pact with Germany, might attempt to hamper Japan on the Asiatic continent.

This might come, it was said, in an attempt to drive into Manchoukuo from the Outer Mongolian border—zone of sporadic hostilities for more than three months—or through Japanese-controlled Inner Mongolia into North China.

It was reasoned the U. S. S. R. has sufficient man power to occupy Japan's Manchoukuo forces and possibly necessitate re-enforcement at the expense of Japanese strength in China.

A long-range duel between gunners in Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japanese-protected Manchoukuo, near the confluence of the Khalka and Khorsten rivers, has persisted since the Japanese began a counter-attack last Thursday.

19 More Planes Downed.

The Japanese news agency reported the Japanese, on Sunday, shot down nineteen of forty aerial raiders from Outer Mongolia.

A Forengn Office spokesman declined to say whether the Government believed Russia was attempting to take advantage of her accord with Germany in Europe to spread border warfare in Asia.

Kurahei Yuasa, Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seal, left shortly after noon for Gotemba to consult Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the elder statesmen, on recommendations for a new Premier. He was expected to return to Tokio tonight.

30.24-2803

Gen. Abe was one of seven army leaders who resigned from the Supreme War Council after the attempted military coup of February 16, 1936. The seven accepted responsibility for conditions that made the military revolt possible.

Domei predicted Lieut.-Gen. Rensuké Isogai, chief of staff of the army in Manchoukuo, and Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, would become War and Navy Ministers, respectively.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to London, was expected to be named Foreign Minister to succeed Hachiro Arita, who bore the principal blame for Japan's diplomatic reversal.

AUG 29 1939

TOKYO-AUG-28

HIRANUMA TOLD THE PRESS THAT "WITH CONCLUSION OF THE NONAGGRESSION PACT A COMPLICATED AND QUEER SITUATION DEVELOPED IN EUROPE.

AUG 29 1939

"IN VIEW OF THIS THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO BREAK WITH THE FORMULA WHICH SO FAR HAD BEEN IN PREPARATION AND SET UP A NEW ONE BASED ON A NEW IDEA.

"THIS SIGNIFIES A CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WHEREUPON I SO FAR HAVE REPORTED TO THE THRONE.

"AS HEAD OF THE CABINET I FEEL MUCH RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT (THE REVERSAL) SO IT IS NOT THE TIME FOR ME TO REMAIN IN OFFICE."

THE EMPEROR GAVE HIRANUMA THE CUSTOMA

30.24-2803

COMMAND TO ATTEND TO ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS UNTIL A SUCCESSOR IS CHOSEN.

HIRANUMA'S CABINET FAILED TO ATTAIN THE AVERAGE LIFE OF JAPANESE CABINETS WHICH IS 18 MONTHS, QUIT AFTER REALIZING HIS LIFELONG AMBITION TO SERVE IN THE PREMIERSHIP. THE BARON WAS SUPPOSED TO BE READY TO ACCEPT RETIREMENT AFTER A BRILLIANT LEGAL CAREER.

AUG 29 1939

HIRANUMA HAD BEEN PREMIER SINCE LAST JAN. 5.

SECOND NEW LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP

LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN OFFERED ADOLF HITLER LATE TONIGHT PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION OF THE GERMAN-POLISH DISPUTE IN A MANNER THAT WOULD PROTECT POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE--OR THE ALTERNATIVE OF WAR.

A NOTE CONTAINING THESE PRINCIPLES WAS HANDED THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR BY BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON WHO FLEW DIRECT TO BERLIN FROM A BRITISH CABINET MEETING. IN AN HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES' TALK WITH THE FUEHRER, HENDERSON WAS SAID TO HAVE AMPLIFIED THE NOTE ERBALLY.

INFORMATION IN BERLIN WAS THAT NEITHER HITLER NOR HENDERSON "BANGED THE DOOR" ON FURTHER DISCUSSIONS AT THEIR MEETING.

WHILE STRICTEST SECRECY WAS MAINTAINED OVER THE ACTUAL CONTENTS THE BRITISH NOTE, IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY IN LONDON THAT

ONE THING IT CONTAINED WAS A FIRM WARNING THAT A GERMAN THREAT TO POLISH INDEPENDENCE WOULD FIND BRITAIN AND FRANCE "FIGHTING FROM THE FIRST DAY ON THE SIDE OF POLAND."

NAZI POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID HITLER WOULD "NOT BUDGE" FROM HIS DEMANDS FOR THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR "AND IF THE OTHERS WANT PEACE THEY WILL HAVE TO BRING IT."

AT THE SAME TIME, HITLER WAS REPRESENTED AS WILLING TO HAVE SOME FRIEND, SUCH AS PREMIER MUSSOLINI, MEDIATE IN THE QUARREL WHICH HAS RESULTED IN PLACING AN ESTIMATED TEN MILLION MEN--THE NUMBE KILLED IN THE WORLD WAR--UNDER ARMS.

"THE ONLY WAY NEGOTIATION IS POSSIBLE IS FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO PUT PRESSURE ON POLAND TO CEDE DANZIG AND THE CORRIDOR," THESE GERMAN SOURCES SAID.

AUG 29 1939

PARIS DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS ENVISAGED PROTRACTED DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES OVER THE ISSUE OF PEACE OR WAR UNLESS HITLER'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH MESSAGE SHOULD BE SOME "BRUTAL ACT."

FRANCE INCREASED HER PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR, CLOSING THE RHINE FRONTIER WITH GERMANY, ESTABLISHING CENSORSHIP, AND PROCEEDING WITH EVACUATION OF THICKLY-POPULATED AREAS.

FRENCH MOBILIZATION WAS HASTENED SO THAT APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 MEN WERE UNDER ARMS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

FRANCE ALSO SUSPENDED COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE WITH ROME, TURIN, MILAN, GENEVA AND ZURICH. STOCKHOLM PLANES MADE THEIR LAST TRIPS TODAY.

IN ENGLAND MORE THAN 1,000,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LONDON WENT THROU WHAT WAS CALLED A "REHEARSAL" EVACUATION. SOME SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE FACT THEY WERE REQUIRED TO TAKE A CHANGE OF CLOTHES AN GAS MASKS TO THE SCHOOLS.

BRITAIN ENFORCED SWEEPING DEFENSE REGULATIONS, CLOSING MILITARY AREAS, PUTTING NEW REGULATION ON PUBLIC UTILITIES AND RESTRICTING CIVI LIBERTIES.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, WHICH ASSUMED CONTROL OF MERCHANT SHIPPING SUNDAY, ADVISED COMMERCIAL VESSELS TO STAY OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BALTIC SEAS, BANNED USE OF WIRELESS, AND RESTRICTED NIGHT LIGHTIN ABOARD SHIPS IN THE TIDAL WATERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE BIG GERMAN LINER EUROPA, EN ROUTE HOME FROM THE UNITED STATES, SUDDENLY CANCELLED HER CUSTOMARY CALLS AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENG. AND CHERBOURG, FRANCE, AND SAILED STRAIGHT ON FOR GERMANY.

WARSAW REPORTED GERMAN OBSERVATION BALLOONS WERE ALOFT OVER THE GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER, AND NEW INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED ALONG THE B

THE NETHERLANDS MOBILIZED 400,000 TROOPS AND INCREASED ITS BANK RATE FROM TWO TO THREE PER CENT.

AUG 29 1939

IN GERMANY THE NEW FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM BEGAN, AND HOUSEWIVES, WITH THEIR FOOD CARDS, RUSHED TO BUY ALL THEY COULD OF MATERIALS NOT YET LIMITED.

PREMIER DALADIER CONFERRED AT THE WAR MINISTRY WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR JULES LUKASIEWICZ, AND PERSONS CLOSE TO THE PREMIER SAID HE WOULD SEND ANOTHER MESSAGE TO HITLER IN AN EFFORT TO PRESERVE PEACE. IT WOULD NOT ALTER FRANCE'S FIRM STAND IN POLAND'S BEHALF, THEY SAID.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT WAS SUMMONED INTO EMERGENCY SESSION

1939

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TOMORROW TO HEAR PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT ON THE WE END EXCHANGES WITH GERMANY'S CHANCELLOR.

WHILE THE NATURE OF THE BRITISH NOTE WAS CLOSELY GUARDED, A PERSON WHO SAW A COPY OF THE NOTE DELIVERED TO PARIS DESCRIBED IT AS "TECHNICAL AND JURIDICAL" AND CALLING FOR A FULL REPLY FROM HITLER.

FASCISTS IN ROME SAID THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS WILLING TO MEDIATE THE CONFLICT OVER GERMANY'S DEMANDS ON POLAND, BUT THE ITALIAN PRESS WARNED THAT THERE WAS AT THE MOMENT "NO BRIGHT HOPE" AND EXPRESSED "INCREASED DOUBT OF A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION."

POLAND PINNED HER HOPES TH5 2-4 .8&£5 ?3 -;3453$ 9, 5£3 POSSIBILITR OF MEDIATION THROUGH A DISINTERESTED V

POLAND PINNED HER HOPES THAT WAR MIGHT BE AVERTED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF MEDIATION THROUGH A DISINTERESTED THIRD PARTY AND PREPARED FOR A FEW MORE HOURS OF TNESE WAITING FOR THE DECISIONS IN LONDON AND BERLIN.

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AUG 29 1939

AMS BRITISH SIDEBAR

W DREW MIDDLETON

AUG 29 1939

WEST MILL, HERTFORDSHIRE, AUG. 28-(AP)-THIS IS ENGLAND, 40 MILES BUT 100 YEARS FROM LONDON.

THIS IS ENGLAND DROPPED IN THE MIDST OF A LUSH FARMING COUNTRY. THESE ARE THE ENGLISH, SOLID, UN-IMAGINATIVE FARMERS WHO HAVE FOUGHT ENGLAND'S BATTLES SINCE CRECY, HOLDING TO THE ENGLISH IDEA THAT NO ALIEN SUN SHALL SET ON THEIR FIELDS, NO ALIEN IDEAS DISTURB THEIR LIVES.

THE MAN ON THE STREET IN LONDON IS A WORRIED FELLOW.

THE MAN IN THE COUNTRY IS LESS WORRIED ON THE SURFACE FOR HE FEARS NO AIR RAIDS. UNDERNEATH HE IS PERHAPS MORE WORRIED ABOUT WHAT WAR WILL DO TO HIS IDEAS, HIS HOME, HIS GOVERNMENT.

IN THIS VILLAGE OF 400 THEY GATHER IN THE "PUB" EVENINGS JUST AS THEY DO IN LONDON. BUT THE TALK IS LESS SPIRITED AND PERHAPS MORE THOUGHTFUL.

"AYE, WE MAY FIND PEACE BY BARGAINING, BUT IT WON'T LAST," SAID ONE FARMER. "I DON'T LOOK FORWARD TO WHAT'LL HAPPEN THEN. I WAS OUT LAST TIME."

"BUT THINGS WILL BE GOOD FOR A WHILE. WHEAT PRICES'LL GO UP WHICH'LL HELP US. BUT THEN THEY'LL COME DOWN AGAIN HARD. MY BOYS'LL GO. CAN'T KEEP 'EM. THEY'RE LIKE COLTS WANTING TO RUN."

HE PAUSED AND SUCKED ON HIS PIPE.

AUG 29 1939

ANOTHER SPOKE.

"IT AIN'T LIKELY WE'LL GET ANYTHING OUT OF IT. PEOPLE LIKE US NEVER DO. BUT WE'LL FIGHT IT.

"WHAT WORRIES ME IS WHAT'S GOING TO HEPPEN TO US WHEN IT'S OVER. WE HARD HARD TIMES AFTER THE LAST ONE. HARD TIMES IN IT, BUT HARDER AFTERWARDS."

ANOTHER FARMER BEGAN. "IT AIN'T NO USE BARGAINING. GOD KNOWS I DON' WANT NO WAR. BUT THEM KIND. THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND. I DON'T WANT NO WAR. I HAVE FOUR SONS."

I WENT INTO THE STREET. IN THE CHURCHYARD THE VICAR WAS WALKING. WE STOOD AND TALKED.

I TOLD HIM WHAT THE MEN HAD SAID.

"THEY MEAN IT TOO," HE SAID SADLY. " I DON'T THINK THEY MIND GERMANY GETTING STRONGER. BUT THEY THINK HITLER BROKE HIS WORD WHEN HE TOOK CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. THEY'VE BEEN ANGRY EVER SINCE AND THEY DON'T COOL EASILY."

POSSPED

BY EDWIN SHANKE

BERLIN, AUG. 28-(AP)-TEARS FILLED HER EYES AND TRICKLED DOWN UPON THE STEEL FRAGMENT IN HER HAND.

MOVED BY THE TENSENESS OF THE WORLD SITUATION, THIS GERMAN WORLD WAR WIDOW WAS SHOWING SOME OF THE MEMENTOES OF THE LAST WAR--MEMENTOES WHICH SHE HAD FOUND IN THE GARDEN OF HER HOME IN WESTERN GERMANY, CLOSE TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

THERE WERE RUSY SHELL SPLINTERS WHICH HAD FALLEN TO THE GROUND; ABATTERED PART OF AN ENGLISH WARPLANE WHICH HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

TSHE IS A PROUD WOMAN, PROUD OF THE FIGHTING ABILITY OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER AND CONVINCED THEY DON'T COME ANY BETTER.

THE WAR TOOK HER HUSBAND. AND NOW, SHE KNOWS, IF WAR COMES AGAIN T CHANCES ARE FIFTY-FIFTY IT WILL TAKE HER "WAR BABY."

9 HE IS SOMEWHERE ON THE POLISH FRONT.

"IF I ONLY KNEW WHERE," SHE SAYS.

THE CHANGE WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE IN HER WITHIN THE LAST 24 HOURS IS REMARKABLE--AND SHE IS TYPICAL OF MILLIONS OF GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN TODAY.

IT IS A CHANGE ALL THE MORE REMARKABLE BECAUSE THE NAZI-INSPIRED RESS AND THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIO IS WORKING OVERTIME TO SHOW THAT THE "CALM OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS UNBREAKABLE."

IT REQUIRED GERMANY'S EXTENSIVE MOBILIZATION TO SHAKE HER FULL FAITH IN ANOTHER BLOODLESS VICTORY, IN WHICH THE POLES, AS THE CZECHS EFORE THEM, WOULD BOW BEFORE THE MIGHT GERMAN NATION.

NOW SHE, LIKE THE OTHERS, WATCHES TIGHTLIPPED. AROUND THE CORNER AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES ARE BEING COMMANDEERED. IN THE SCHOOL YARD, HUNDREDS OF HORSES ARE BEING EXAMINED AND ASSIGNED TO THE FRONT.

A POLICEMAN EXPLAINS: "?23 ,33$ 5£3 £94'3' ?3:-7'3 5£

A POLICEMAN EXPLAINS: "WE NEED THE HORSES BECAUSE THOSE LAZY POLES HAVEN'T GOT THE ROADS WE HAVE. THERE'S NOTHING BUT MUD AND SAN VER THERE."

AUG 29 1939

SHE NODS UNDERSTANDINGLY BECAUSE, SHE SAYS, "IN THE TWENTY YEARS SINCE THE WORLD WAR I'VE NEVER REALLY KNOWN WHAT PEACE MEANS."

SHE RUSHES PAST SIGNS READING "TO THE NEAREST AIR RAID SHELTER" TO THE GROCERY, TO THE MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS STORE, TO THE BUTCHER ND TO THE MARKET.

IN HER HAND SHE CRUSHES THE NEW RATIONING SLIP AND TRIES TO FIGURE OUT HOW SHE CAN BEST TAKE CARE OF HER FAMILY.

"SHE DOESN'T COME BACK WITH MUCH FROM THE STORE.

"IMAGINE! A THIMBLEFUL OF MILK," SHE EXCLAIMS.

SHE WATCHES SILENTLY AS CREWS OF MEN WITH ACETYLENE TORCHES CUT DOWN IRON FENCES.

1939

30.24-2807

30.24-2807

STEPS LIKE THESE HAVE AWAKENED THE GERMAN PEOPLE--ALMOST OVERNIGHT --TO THE DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR.

IT HAS MADE THEM NERVOUS AND IRRITABLE.

FRIENDS CALL ON FRIENDS, [illegible] G HI[illegible]ORT EACH OTHER, TO TALK OVER CHANCES OF WAR OR PEACE.

"WE WENT THROUGH ONE WORLD WAR AND HAVEN'T RECOVERED YET," ONE SAYS. "AND NOW WE FACE ANOTHER. GOD, I HOPE EVERYONE CAN GET TOGETHER AGAIN AS THEY DID LAST YEAR AND SETTLE IT OVER THE CONFERENCE TABLE."

"WELL, AT LEAST WE WON'T HAVE TO FIGHT THE WORLD." INTERPOSES ANOTHER. "HOW CAN THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH HELP THE POLES? I THINK REASON WILL PREVAIL IN LONDON AND PARIS AND THAT IF FORCE MUST BE USED IT WILL BE LOCALIZED AGAINST THE POLES."

AUG 29 1939

SOMEONE TURNS ON THE RADIO TO CATCH THE LAST-MINUTE NEWS. BUT ONLY MARTIAL MUSIC BLARES FORTH, AS IT HAS ALMOST CONSTANTLY FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS.

LONDON, AUG.28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE AMBASSADORS CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE LATE TODAY AT THE SAME TIME. THE FORMER, MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, WAS AT THE OFFICE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AND A HALF, THE LATTER, QUO TAI-CHI, ABOUT FORTY-FIVE MINUTES. #

LONDON, AUG. [illegible]-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL CABLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKIN[illegible]M TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS FOR A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION OF THE [illegible]IG PROBLEM. #

AUG 29 1939

LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-THREE SAILINGS FROM ENGLAND THIS WEEK WERE EXPECTED TO ACCOMMODATE MANY AMERICANS WHO WISHED TO LEAVE CRISIS-TOR EUROPE.

THE QUEEN MARY WILL SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND THE MANHATTAN FROM E HAVRE ON WEDNESDAY. ON THURSDAY THE MANHATTAN WILL LEAVE SOUTH-AMPTON AND [illegible]E AMERICAN TRADER WILL LEAVE FROM LONDON.

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LONDON, AUG.28-(AP)- THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, NOW EXERCISING EMERGENCY CONTROL OVER ALL SHIPPING, SAID TODAY THA BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS HAD BEEN ADVISED TO STAY OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BALTIC SEAS.

AUG 29 1939

SHIPPING WILL STOOP AT BOTH ENDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. BRITISH SHIPS ALREADY IN THAT SEA WILL CONTINUE THEIR VOYAGES BUT HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TO LEAVE ITALIAN PORTS. #

BOSTON, AUG 28-(AP)-CRUISE PASSENGERS RETURNING TODAY ABOARD THE CANADIAN LINER LADY DRAKE REPORTED H.M.S. YORK, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN SQUADRON, HAD SAILED FROM BERMUDA LAST FRIDAY FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION, PRESUMABLY ENGLAND.

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SYDNEY, AUG.28-(AP)- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS TODAY CAUSED POSTPONEMENT FOR ONE WEEK OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW SEASON'S WOOL SALES. #

AUG 29 1939

PARIS, AUG. 28--(AP)--PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN TODAY RECEIVED GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY WHO IS NOW RETIRED. #

AUG 29 1939

PARIS, AUG. 28 (AP)---THE RHINE FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY WAS CLOSED THIS MORNING AT STRASBOURG. THE ONLY PERSONS PERMITTED TO CROSS THE BRIDGE FROM STRASBOURG TO KEHL WERE GERMAN RESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER ZONE AND TOURISTS RETURNING TO GERMANY.

A FRENCH SPOKESMAN FLATLY CHALLENGED HITLER'S ASSERTION THAT THERE WERE 2,000,000 GERMANS IN POLAND, SAYING THAT NO OFFICIAL FIGURES OF ANY KIND GAVE MORE THAN 700,000 GERMANS IN POLAND.

FRANCE HAS NOW INCLUDED HER ENTIRE EMPIRE IN THE DEFENSE MEASURES BEING TAKEN ON THE CONTINENT.

BEFORE LEAVING FRANCE TODAY FOR INDO-CHINA, YOUNG EMPEROR BAO DAI OF ANNAM TELEGRAPHED MINISTER OF COLONIES GEORGES MANDEL HIS ASSURANCES OF ANNAMITE LOYALTY, DECLARING THAT "WHATEVER HAPPENS MY SUBJECTS AND I STAND AT FRANCE'S SIDE."

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 28--(AP)--- THE NETHERLANDS BANK RATE WAS ADVANCED TODAY FROM TWO TO THREE PER CENT. THE STEP WAS TAKEN TO CONSERVE THE GOLD RESERVES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BERLIN ABOUT AN HOUR LATER SIR GEORGE OGILVIE-FORBESN, COUNSELOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE EMBASSY WOULD ISSUE NO STATEMENT OR COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING THE MEETING.

"WE HAVE RECEIVED TELEPHONIC SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS BE MADE IN LONDON," SIR GEORGE SAID.

BALTIMORE, AUG 28-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS EMPLOYES PAINTED LARGE AMERICAN FLAGS ON THE BOW OF THE TRANSATLANTIC YANKEE CLIPPER TODAY, AND SAID OTHER FLAGS WOULD BE PAINTED ON THE WINGS BEFORE THE CLIPPER HOPS OFF WEDNESDAY FOR MARSEILLE.

OFFICIALS SAID OTHER SHIPS ON THE TRANSATLANTIC ROUTE ALSO WOULD BE FLAGGED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE TWO FLAGS ON THE YANKEE'S BOW WERE ABOUT FOUR BY FIVE FEET.

NIGHT LEAD POLISH (BUDGET)

BY ELMER W.PETERSON

WARSAW, AUG. 28-(AP)-POLAND, WITH ITS WESTERN FRONTIER FACING GERMAN BLOCKADED, SET HERSELF TONIGHT FOR MORE TENSE HOURS OF WAITING FOR PEACE OR WAR SIGNALS FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

INFORMED SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PINNED MOST OF ITS HOPES THAT WAR COULD BE AVERTED UPON THE POSSIBILITY THAT MEDIATION OF THE GERMAN DEMANDS FOR DANZIG AND POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) MIGHT BE ARRANGED THROUGH A THIRD PARTY.

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30.24-2809

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT ADOLF HITLER APPARENTLY HAD CLOSED THE WAY TO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND WARSAW, AND THAT ARBITRATION WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTABLE.

POLAND IS FIRM AGAINST GERMAN THREATS OF FORCE AND INSISTS THE NATION'S SOVEREIGNTY MUST BE RESPECTED, IT WAS ASSERTED.

THE POLISH MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SAID THE ENTIRE FRONTIER WAS NOW "HERMETICALLY SEALED" FROM THE GERMAN SIDE. HIGHWAY, RAILWAY AND AIR TRAFFIC WAS CUT OFF.

TENSION MOUNTED IN WARSAW. A NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS, INCLUDING AMERICANS LEFT THE CAPITAL.

AUG 29 1939

TRANS WERE CROWDED WITH POLISH FAMILIES LEAVING WARSAW FOR SAFER RESIDENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

POLAND WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE AT LEAST 1,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS.

POLISH SOURCES REPORTED THE GERMAN SCHOOL SHIP SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN ANCHORED IN DANZIG HARBOR HAD CHANGED ITS POSITION SO THAT ITS 11-INCH GUNS WERE TRAINED DIRECTLY UPON GDYNIA, POLAND'S SEAPORT OPPOSITE HE FREE CITY.

OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS ALIKE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THERE WOULD BE NO WEAKENING BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS GUARANTORS OF POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

NEWSPAPERS DECLARED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO "NEW MUNICH".

POLISH SOURCES REPORTED FRESH POLISH-NAZI INCIDENTS TODAY IN DANZIG INCLUDING ARRESTS OF TWO POLISH CUSTOMS INSPECTORS ON A CHARGE THAT THEY HAD TRIED TO DESTROY BARBED WIRE CONSTRUCTIONS. THE BEATING OF A NUMBER OF POLISH RAILWAYMEN BY DANZIG STORM TROOPERS WAS REPORTED ALSO.

AUG 29

MARKERS APPEARED ON BUILDINGS IN WARSAW POINTING THE WAY TO IMPROMPTU AIR RAID SHELTERS. THE DIGGING OF TRENCHES IN PUBLIC PARKS AND SQUARES WAS ACCELERATED.

AUG 29

POLISH TRAINS WERE JAMMED WITH VACATIONERS RETURNING NORTH FROM SUMMER RESORTS NEAR THE SLOVAK FRONTIER.

FOREIGN MINISTER BECK CONFERRED WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR HOWARD KENNARD. THE TURKISH, SPANISH AND LITHUANIAN ENVOYS ALSO CALLED ON THE FOREIGN MINISTER TODAY.

SANDBAGS, FOR THE FIRST TIME, WERE PLACED ON THE ROOFS AND AROUND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THE CAPITAL, AND SPECIAL FIRE PRECAUTIONS WERE PUT INTO EFFECT.

AUG 29 1939

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, AUG 28-(AP)-A CLOSE AND APPARENTLY CONTINUOUS EXCHANGE OF CRISIS INFORMATION BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS WA REVEALED TODAY BY SECRETARY HULL, WHILE THE CONTINUED SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION COMPELLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO DEFER A TRIP TO HYDE PARK.

AUG 29 1939

IN RESPONSE TO PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS, HULL SAID THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT HAD PURSUED ITS USUAL POLICY. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES HAVE SOUGHT AND RECEIVED IMPORTANT INFORMATION, HE SAID, AND HAVE BEEN QUERIED BY FOREIGN OFFICIALS FOR DATA ON WHAT AMERICA HAS BEEN DOING.

THE SECRETARY EMPHASIZED THAT THIS PROCEDURE IN NO WAY ENTAILED THE SEEKING OR GIVING OF AMERICAN ADVICE IN ADVANCE OF ACTION TAKEN BY OTHER POWERS, OR ANY IMPLICATION OF AMERICA'S PRIOR APPROVAL OR COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT ANY COURSE OF ACTION FOLLOWED.

THE UNITED STATES, HULL ASSERTED, HAS MADE KNOWN TO OTHER OUNTRIES THE THINGS IT HAS SAID AND DONE, AFTER IT HAS SAID AND DONE THEM, AND THE SAME WAS TRUE OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY COUNTRIES ABROAD.

IN ANSWER TO ONE QUESTION, THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THE NITED STATES HAD NOT SUGGESTED TO ANY LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES THAT THEY APPEAL TO EUROPEAN LEADERS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE. HE INTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WOULD HIGHLY APPROVE IF THEY SHOULD DO SO.

IN THAT CONNECTION, AURELIO MOSQUERO NARVAEZ, THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR, ADDRESSED A NOTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE APPEALS OF LAST WEEK.

"IN THIS GRAVE HOUR," HE SAID, "I ADHERE TO THE NEW URGENT APPEAL WHICH YOUR EXCELLENCY HAS MADE TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO SEEK THE NECESSARY SOLUTION OF THEIR DIFFERENCES BY PACIFIC MEANS. WHETHER THAT NOBLE INVITATION IS ACCEPTED OR NOT, YOUR EXCELLENCY WILL HAVE DESERVED THE APPLAUSE OF ALL MEN WHO ARE OBSERVING, WITH FEAR, THE APPROACH OF A NEW CATASTROPHE FOR CIVILIZATION."

BY PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT MR.ROOSEVELT HAD PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR HIS HUDSON RIVER HOME AT HYDE PARK TONIGHT, IF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION HAD EASED SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT HIS GOING. EARLY TODAY, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD STAY IN WASHINGTON. WHETHER FURTHER APPEALS FOR PEACE WOULD FOLLOW, NONE WOULD SAY. MR.ROOSEVELT WAS, OF COURSE, WATCHING THE SITUATION CLOSELY, AND IN PARTICULAR AWAITING WORD OF THE MEETING AT BERLIN BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

IF WAR SHOULD BREAK OUT, IT IS THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO INVOKE HE NEUTRALITY ACT AT ONCE, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO REVISE THAT ACT.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TODAY:

WILLIAM GREEN, AFL PRESIDENT, APPEALED TO GERMAN WORKINGMEN TO JOIN WORKERS OF OTHER LANDS IN PROTEST AGAINST THE THREAT OF WAR.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES LINES AND THE AMERICAN-SCANTIC LINE WERE ORDERED NOT TO STOP AT GERMAN PORTS FOR THE PRESENT. THE PURPOSE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WAS TO EXPEDITE THE TRANSPORTATION HOME OF AMERICAN CITIZENS NOW IN ENGLISH CHANNEL PORTS.

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HERBERT C.PELL, MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, VISITED THE PRESIDENT BRIEFLY. WHEN A REPORTER ASKED FOR HIS OPINION AS TO WHETHER THERE WOULD BE WAR OR PEACE IN EUROPE, HE REPLIED, "ANYONE WHO MAKES A GUESS IS A GAMBLER AND ANYONE WHO EXPRESSES AN OPINION IS A FOOL."

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AUG 29 1939

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON,AUG. 28-(AP)-IN CASE EUROPE GOES TO WAR AND THE NEUTRALITY ACT IS INVOKED, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL BE BOUND TO CLAP AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO BELLIGERENTS OF A SPECIFIC LIS OF ARMS.

AUG 29 1939

30.24-2811

30.24-2811

THE NEUTRALITY ACT GIVES THE PRESIDENT THE RIGHT TO ISSUE HIS OWN LIST OF THE ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR WHOSE EXPORT WILL BE PROHIBITED. BUT THE ACT ALSO STATES HE MUST INCLUDE IN THIS LIST THE WEAPONS CONTAINED IN HIS PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 10, 1936.

THAT PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED BY VIRTUE OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1935 WHICH EMPOWERED THE PRESIDENT TO DO SO. THE PRESIDENT CAN ADD TO IT BUT HE CANNOT SUBTRACT FROM IT.

AUG 29 1939

THE 1936 PROCLAMATION CONTAINS SIX CATEGORIES OF WEAPONS OF WAR, STARTING WITH RIFLES AND WORKING UP TO FLAME-THROWERS.

THE FIRST CATEGORY INCLUDES RIFLES AND CARBINES USING AMMUNITION IN EXCESS OF CALIBRE .22, AND BARRELS FOR SUCH WEAPONS; MACHINE GUNS, AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND PISTOLS; GUNS, HOWITZERS AND MORTARS; AMMUNITION FILLED AND UNFILLED PROJECTILES; GRENADES, BOMBS, TORPEDOES AND MINES, FILLED OR UNFILLED, AND TANKS.

CATEGORY TWO EMBRACES WARSHIPS OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS AND SUBMARINES.

CATEGORY THREE INCLUDES MILITARY AIRPLANES, ASSEMBLED OR DISMANTED, AND GUN MOUNTS, BOMB RACKS, TORPEDO CARRIERS AND RELEASE MECHANISMS.

CATEGORY FOUR COVERS REVOLVERS AND AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND THEIR AMMUNITION.

CATEGORY FIVE APPLIES TO CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AIRPLANE PARTS AND ENGINES.

CATEGORY SIX INCLUDES FLAME-THROWERS, MUSTARD GAS AND OTHER POISONOUS GASES.

SINCE THAT PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED, THE NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD, WHICH WAS SET UP BY THE NEUTRALITY ACT, HAS ISSUED A MUCH LONGER LIST. A WIDE VARIETY OF EXPLOSIVES IS ADDED.

THE PRESIDENT MAY ADD STILL MORE ARTICLES TO THE LIST HE WILL ISSUE AS HE PROCLAIMS THE NEUTRALITY ACT, OR HE MAY CUT DOWN THE LIST ALREADY ISSUED BY THE CONTROL BOARD. PERHAPS NEW TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS THAT MAY COME TO LIGHT DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF THE WAR WILL SUGGEST ADDITIONS.

HOWEVER, THE PRESIDENT IS EXPRESSLY FORBIDDEN BY THE NEUTRALITY ACT TO INCLUDE ANY RAW MATERIALS IN HIS LIST OR ANY ARTICLES NOT OF THE SAME GENERAL CHARACTER AS THOSE ENUMERATED IN HIS 1936 PROCLAMATION, THAT IS ARTICLES OF A DEFINITELY WARLIKE NATURE. BUT IT MAY BE THAT CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES WILL TRANSFORM SEEMINGLY INNOCENT RAW MATERIALS INTO MEANS OF DEADLY WARFARE. CONGRESS COULD ALWAYS VOTE AN AMENDMENT TO THE ACT AUTHORIZING ADDITIONS TO OR SUBTRACTIONS FROM THE LIST.

WHATEVER LIST THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS, ONE THING IS CERTAIN--- IT WILL NOT AGREE ONE HUNDRED PERCENT WITH THE CONTRABAND LISTS THAT WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE BELLIGERENTS. HISTORY, PARTICULARLY IN THE WORLD WAR, INDICATES THAT NATIONS BEGIN A WAR WITH SHORT CONTRABAND LISTS AND GRADUALLY AUGMENT THEM TO EMBRACE PRACTICALLY EVERY ARTICLE OF EXPORT. SUCH WAS THE CASE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. SHE BEGAN THE WAR WITH A CONTRABAND LIST LIMITED PRETTY WELL TO WAR MATERIALS, THEN EXPANDED IT TO INCLUDE RAW MATERIALS CAPABLE OF TRANSFORMATION INTO WAR MATERIALS AND FINALLY ENDED UP

BY INCLUDING FOOD-STUFFS AND HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES THAT NORMALLY WOULD BE DESTINED SOLELY FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, ON THE GROUND THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ASSUMED CONTROL OVER ALL FOODSTUFFS, AND THE PRESUMPTION WAS THAT IMPORTS OF FOODS WOULD BE CONSIGNED TO THE ARMY.

DESPITE THE NEUTRALITY ACT, IT IS GENERALLY FELT THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY FACE IN A NEW WAR MANY OF THE PROBLEMS OF NEUTRALITY IT FACED IN THE LAST. IT MAY BE THAT AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING WAR MATERIALS TO BELLIGERENTS WILL BE STOPPED BY WARSHIPS AND THEIR CARGOES CONFISCATED. THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE A DIFFICULT TIME MAKING AN ARGUMENT ABOUT IT BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT WILSON ACQUIESCED IN A LENGTHY CONTRABAND LIST, AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WORLD WAR, IN WHICH MOST RAW MATERIALS WERE INCLUDED. BUT WE MAY SEE ONCE AGAIN THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SUBJECT OF CONTRABAND.

AUG 29 1939

WASHINGTON, AUG. 28-(AP)-A MESSAGE FROM AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE, SENT VIA THE USS CRUISER TRENTON BECAUSE OF CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS IN FRANCE, SAID TODAY THAT A PARTIAL BLACK-OUT OF FRENCH COASTAL CITIES HAD BEEN ORDERED FOR TONIGHT.

THE MESSAGE WAS SIGNED BY ROY P. PORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN PARIS. IT ADDED THAT WOMEN WERE REPLACING MEN IN CIVIL POSITIONS AS THOUSANDS OF RESERVISTS FLOCKED TOWARD THE FRONTIERS.

THE NAVY SAID THE TRENTON, WHICH HAS BEEN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WAS ENROUTE TO MONOCO.

THE DISPATCH, RELAYED TO THE WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS, SAID:

"SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE CUT COMPLETELY REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARIS OTHER DEPARTMENTS BY OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP. TELEPHONES FORBIDDEN OUTSIDE ALPES-MARITIMES DEPARTMENT. TELEGRAMS MUST BE SUBMITTED OFFICIALS FOR APPROVAL.

AUG 29 1939

ENGLAND PUTS ISSUE OF WAR UP TO REICH

Premier Cheered in Commons as He Calls England Prepared to Fight for Warsaw —Fleet Ready for Action.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared firmly amid tremendous cheers in the House of Commons today that "we shall hold fast to the lines which we have laid down" and "we are ready for any eventuality."

In a speech of sixteen minutes delivered in a serious but at times almost challenging voice, he asserted that Britain's policy—to stand by Poland against attack—remained unchanged and the issue of peace or war now lay solely with Adolf Hitler.

He was almost apologetic for some of the defense measures affecting private citizens, but said sharply in an obvious reference to Germany that "at any rate we have not had to begin here by issuing ration cards."

The Prime Minister announced that the whole of the British fleet was now ready to take up its position in the event of war and described at length measures taken to ensure that Britain's great naval strength would be prepared.

He withheld the details of the momentous exchange between Herr Hitler and the British Government, but said "we have made it plain that our obligations to Poland will be carried out."

"At this moment the position is that we are awaiting Hitler's reply."

Negotiation Still Possible.

The way for negotiation was still open to Germany, he said, both on the German-Polish issues and general problems which would find a place in a lasting agreement.

But "the first requisite, if there is to be any chance of useful discussion, is that tension created by frontier clashes and reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be eliminated," he said.

On the nature of Herr Hitler's reply, Mr. Chamberlain

1939

30.24-2813

30.24-2813

asserted, "depends whether further time should be given for exploration of the situation and for the operation of the many forces which are working for peace."

"The issues of peace or war are still undecided," he added; "we still will hope and work for peace."

The Prime Minister began his speech by telling the House of Commons that "I cannot say that the danger of war has receded since the House met last Thursday."

House Adjourns to Tuesday.

After hearing Mr. Chamberlain's statement and speeches in which Opposition leaders approved the policy of standing unitedly with Poland against attack, the House adjourned at 3:40 P. M. (10:40 A. M., New York time) to meet again next Tuesday, September 5, or earlier if necessary.

The cheering coming from all sides of the House gave evidence of the political unity behind the Prime Minister's policy of firmness.

An alleged verbatim quotation of the British note to Adolf Hitler published in London today, Mr. Chamberlain said, "is an invention from beginning to end."

"Our final answer," Mr. Chamberlain said, "was handed to Herr Hitler last night by Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson."

Relates Diplomatic Maneuvers.

Relating briefly a part of the diplomatic maneuvers on which the eyes of the world have been anxiously centered, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"On (Friday) the day after the House adjourned we received information that Hitler had asked the British Ambassador in Berlin to call on him that day.

"In the course of the afternoon, we are told that Hitler had suggested that it would be a good thing if the Ambassador flew home to give extended account of his conversation with Hitler."

"On Saturday Sir Nevile Henderson arrived by plane from Berlin and we understood from him that in Berlin it was not considered to be necessary that he should go back the same day, as the German Government was anxious that we should give careful study to the communication he had to make to us.

"The Cabinet devoted the whole of Saturday and Sunday to very careful, exhaustive and thorough consideration of the document brought by Sir Nevile and of the reply they proposed to send back."

The Prime Minister said Herr Hitler left the British Government in "no doubt as to his views of the urgency of settling the German-Polish question."

Can't Reveal Notes Yet.

He added that he would be glad if he could disclose the fullest information as to the contents of the communications exchanged with Hitler but said that "in a situation of such extreme delicacy, when issues so grave hang precariously in the balance, it is not in the public interest to publish them,"

Britain, he said would "naturally welcome" an opportunity of discussing with Germany the issues of a settlement that would find a place in a lasting agreement. But, he made clear, the outcome hinges entirely upon the manner in which the immediate differences between Poland and Germany could be handled. These differences, he declared, the Government "more than once" had said "should be capable of solution by peaceful means."

"The first requisite, if there is to be any chance of useful discussion, is that tension created by frontier clashes and reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be diminished," he said.

Hopes For Wider Agreement.

"The whole of our fighting fleet is ready at a moment's notice to take war dispositions," he said. "Air defense has been placed in a state of instant readiness," but he added:

"The British Government would hope that if an equitable settlement of Polish-German differences could be reached by free negotiation, that this might lead on to a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and the world at large."

Britain now is waiting for Hitler's reply, he said, and "on the nature of that reply depends whether further time should be given for exploration of the situation and for the operation of the many forces which are working for peace."

Lauding "the remarkable calm" of the British people, Mr. Chamberlain noted that a period of waiting often is very trying. The explanation of British calm, he said, was "First, that none has any doubt as to where our duty lies," and "secondly, we are ready for any eventuality."

Halifax Still Sees Hope.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, addressing the House of Lords, expressed similar convictions, saying "the position remains one of great anxiety and danger but hope must not be finally abandoned; there is still hope that reason may prevail."

"Some of the measures which we have had to take," Mr. Chamberlain said, "such as those in connection with requisitioning necessarily must cause some degree of inconvenience to the public, but I am confident that the people of the country generally recognize that the nation's needs must now be paramount. At any rate we have not had to begin here by issuing ration cards."

Recounting Britain's preparedness in broad outline, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the nation is ready on every front—for war, if war should come.

"The issues of peace or war are still undecided," he said. "We still hope and work for peace. We will abate no jot of our resolution to hold fast to the line we have laid down for ourselves," he concluded amid cheers.

Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor Opposition, said: "On these issues, we are adamant and immovable. The door is still ajar. I hope it will remain ajar until it closes against the angel of death and the menace of aggression. No nation in Europe would make war except one."

Urges Evacuation of London.

Mr. Greenwood urged immediate evacuation of London and other populous centers, saying:

"Suppose the storm broke on Saturday? It might be two, three or four days before evacuation could take place to the extent visualized. Unless we evacuate now, the responsibility for the deaths which are caused will lie on that side of the House (the Government) and not upon us."

"Rehearsals are not enough," he declared.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, speaking for the Liberal Opposition, said:

"At this moment, I agree with his Majesty's Government that they should have the solid support of all peace loving people in this country. The last word rests with Herr Hitler."

Mr. Greenwood said "Poland will not have to follow to the the grave those nations that were the victims of aggressors." He said the choice of war or peace was Herr Hitler's, asserting:

"I quote as an illustration of that President Roosevelt's appeal to Poland and Germany. To that appeal there was a magnificent response by Poland, showing every sincerity in their desire to avoid the worst and to come to a solution of their difficulties by peaceful means. Herr Hitler has not replied. On his shoulders lies the responsibility for the making of war."

To Fight from First Day.

In Britain's message, it was said authoritatively, Germany was told a German threat to Polish independence would "find Britain and France fighting from the first day on the side of Poland."

Other angles were kept secret, but in circles close to the Government the impression was that the note restated British policy in terms that left Herr Hitler these alternatives:

Agree to negotiate the German-Polish quarrel in a peaceful atmosphere, with Poland's sovereignty respected, at the same time joining Britain and other Powers for general political and economic adjustments; or,

In case of an attempt to settle claims by fore, face the combined forces of Britain, France and Poland.

In the light of events, particular significance was attached to an editorial in the Times, often a mirror of Government views, suggesting exchanges of population as a means of settling Europe's racial and boundary problems.

"If the treatment of German minorities in Poland, about which the Reich propagandists are eloquently mendacious this autumn, were a real grievance," said the Times, "then it would be a simple matter to move them into Germany.

"This distance for the transferred populations to be moved would be small and the change of climate negligible—Herr Hitler has proposed an infinitely more drastic change for his Italianized Tyrolese.

"Moreover it should be possible to exchange places and homes with the Polish minority in Germany, which also for the most part lives near the common frontier.

"Exchange of populations is a method of making political and racial boundaries coincide, which has been most successfully adopted in other parts of Europe. It would permanently remove this source of grievance.

"But perhaps that very consideration must make the solution unwelcome to a regime which has thriven on grievances and needed one or two crises a year to keep its hold on the country."

The British Foreign Office made "a most solemn appeal" to all newspapers and news agencies today to refrain from printing "rumors which are not substantiated in official quarters." An official spokesman said the appeal had "the full assent" of the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile political circles scanned closely the news from various European capitals for a hint on the trend of the crisis.

Late-night interviews by Premier Hubert Pierlot of neutral Belgium with representatives of Italy, France, Germany, Poland and Hungary caused speculation as to whether this diplomatic activity could be connected with King Leopold's recent peace appeal.

Fascists in Rome said that Premier Mussolini was willing to act as mediator over Germany's demands on Poland. Nazi political circles asserted Hitler would "not budge" from his demands for Danzig and Pororze, but it was hinted in Berlin he would be willing to have some friend, like Premier Mussolini, mediate.

Many Frontiers Closed.

Germany, France, Britain and Poland continued their preparations for "eventualities" through emergency military and civil defense measures. Italy was estimated to have 1,500,00 under arms.

Travel facilities between the Powers immediately concerned in the European quarrel virtually were cut. Many frontiers were closed. Shipping was under strict regulation.

The neutral countries, too, took precautions to guard their boundaries. Tourists continued their exodus. Big cities like London and Paris sped up evacuation arrangements and precautions against air raids.

More than 10,000,000 men—the number in the world war—were estimated to be under arms.

Summons Comes After Long Conferences Between Chamberlain And Halifax—British Move Not "A Jot" From Support Of Poland

Führer's Message Is Believed Not To Have Closed Door To Negotiation—Prime Minister Says Issue Of War Or Peace Is Still Undecided

AUG 30 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Aug. 30 — The British Cabinet was called this morning to study a communication from Adolf Hitler which Prime Minister Chamberlain had indicated might turn the "precarious balance" between peace and war.

The Führer's answer to a statement of the British position, described by the Prime Minister as not moving "a jot" from support of Poland, was received here late last night amid much activity at No. 10 Downing Street.

Chamberlain And Halifax Study Reply

There, at the Prime Minister's residence, Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, studied the German reply until early this morning.

Then, leaving the Foreign Office about 2.30 A. M. (8.30 P. M., E.S.T., Tuesday), Halifax announced a Cabinet meeting had been called for later in the morning. He did not give the hour.

There was no immediate comment on Hitler's message.

BRITISH CABINET CALLED TODAY TO ACT ON LATEST STATEMENT FROM HITLER

Says Issue Is Still Undecided

The Prime Minister yesterday told the House of Commons the issue of peace or war was still undecided, and that upon Hitler's answer "depends whether further time will be given to the exploration of the situation and for the operation of many forces which are working for peace."

Informed sources in Berlin said the Führer's message did not close the door to negotiation.

Among the officials who called at Chamberlain's residence while Lord Halifax and the Prime Minister scrutinized the reply was Sir Horace Wilson, one of Chamberlain's "brain trusters," who figured in last September's crisis negotiations with Hitler.

Chamberlain and his Foreign Minister were in conference an hour and forty minutes.

Officials Carry Documents

From shortly before midnight until Halifax left Chamberlain's home an hour later officials were crossing and recrossing the street between the residence and the Foreign Office carrying papers and documents.

During this period Sir Robert Vansittart, diplomatic adviser to the Government, hurried to the Foreign Office and remained for a brief time. There also were R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Under Secretary of State.

Frontier tension must be diminished, Chamberlain told Commons yesterday, as "the first prerequisite" for peaceful negotiation of the quarrel arising out of Germany's demands for Danzig, the Polish Corridor to the Baltic Sea and other concessions from Poland.

Downing Street Closed

Earlier in the evening police broke up a parade of Fascist sympathizers in Downing street and closed the street to the public, driving large crowds to the ends of the short street where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain lives at No. 10.

The marchers carried banners with such slogans as "Britain's youth shall not be massacred." When they began to shout, "We want peace" and "Hail Mosley" (Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader), about one hundred policemen broke up the procession.

Several persons have been detained during the past week for creating disturbances in the crowds that have eagerly watched the movements of statesmen and cheered Chamberlain and Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, whenever they saw them.

Keeps Message Secret

Chamberlain disclosed but little of the diplomatic exchanges that have been flying back and forth between London and Berlin because of the "extreme delicacy" of the situation, in which grave issues "hang precariously in the balance." He said:

"At this moment the position is that we are waiting for the reply of Herr Hitler to our communication (delivered to Hitler by Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson last night in response to the Führer's communication opening the exchange).

"On the nature of that reply depends whether further time will be given to the exploration of the situation and for the operation of many forces which are working for peace."

Chamberlain's sixteen-minute address informed the crowded House that there had been little change in the situation since the House met last Thursday, despite the flurry of diplomatic maneuvers, and that the danger of war had not "in any way receded."

Lists "Main Points"

The "main points" of the discussions with Hitler, he indicated, were these:

Hitler left "no doubt as to the urgency of settling Polish-German questions" but "was concerned to impress upon his Majesty's Government his wish for an Anglo-German understanding of a complete and lasting character."

Britain "would naturally welcome an opportunity of discussing with Germany the several issues" looking toward a "permanent agreement."

"Everything turns upon the manner in which the immediate differences between Germany and Poland can be handled and the nature of the proposals which might be made for any settlement."

"We have made it plain that our obligations to Poland, cast into formal shape by the agreement signed on August 25, will be carried out."

Britain has repeated that German-Polish differences should be capable of solution by peaceful means and "an equitable settlement . . . reached by free negotiation . . . might in turn lead on to wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and the world at large."

First, however, "tension created by frontier clashes and reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be diminished."

Lauds British Unity

Lauding British unity, determination and confidence, Chamberlain said the people's "remarkable calm" during the tense period of waiting for Hitler's decision was due to two things:

"First . . . none of us has any doubt as to where our duty lies."

"Second, . . . we are ready for any eventuality."

In proof of this readiness, the Prime Minister announced the whole British fleet is "now ready at a moment's notice to take up the dispositions (battle stations) which would be necessary in war."

Reviewing in broad outline other measures for "active defense," Chamberlain said air-raid defenses "are in a state of instant readiness."

Evacuation Plans Ready

"Plans for the evacuation of school children and young children, expectant mothers and blind persons from certain congested areas have been evolved," he said, noting yesterday's rehearsals for evacuation of London's school children.

Speaking almost apologetically for the "inconvenience to the public" of necessary Government requisitioning, he nevertheless added, in a caustic reference to Germany, that "at any rate we have not had to begin here by issuing rationing cards."

Chamberlain spoke in measured tones, slow, calm and determined, although he showed signs of strain and occasionally his voice faltered.

He was loudly cheered and many ministers rose when he repeated Britain's determination to stand by Poland.

"Of Great Anxiety"

Foreign Minister Lord Halifax addressed the House of Lords along the same lines, saying "the position remains one of great anxiety and danger, but hope must not be finally abandoned; there is still hope that reason may prevail."

The Opposition spokesmen, Arthur Greenwood for Labor, and Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Liberals, joined Chamberlain in declaring a united front.

In contrast to Chamberlain's deliberate demeanor, Greenwood banged the bench and demanded immediate evacuation of women and children from London, asserting the Government would be responsible for loss of life if an outbreak of hostilities came suddenly.

"Rehearsals are not enough," he shouted.

Cites Roosevelt Plea

Greenwood cited President Roosevelt's peace appeal and the "magnificent response" by Poland as contrasted with Hitler's failure to reply, and said:

"On his (Hitler's) shoulders lies the responsibility for the making of war."

"The last word rests with Herr Hitler," said Sinclair. "We cannot go on from one crisis to another."

As the Prime Minister left Downing Street for an audience with King George, the crowd cheered and a man shouted, "[illegible] bless him, God bless old Cham[illegible]."

Parliament [illegible]ned until next Tuesday, or e[illegible] f necessary.

FUEHRER GIVES NOTE TO LONDON'S ENVOY

Ambassador Henderson Spends 25 Minutes With Nazi Chief, Who Then Sees Italian—Berlin Optimistic.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler tonight handed to the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, the German answer to the British statement of its position toward negotiation of the German-Polish crisis.

The British statement was in reply to a preliminary note from Herr Hitler, stating his demands upon Poland which were said to include the return to Germany of Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

Herr Hitler received the British Ambassador at 7:15 P. M. (2:15 P. M., New York time) in his study at the Chancellery. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Dr. Paul Schmidt, as interpreter, also were present.

Interview Lasts 25 Minutes.

Sir Nevile remained at the Chancellery twenty-five minutes.

It was reported that Herr Hitler, in addition to handing the Ambassador the formal note, made some oral comment.

Immediately after Sir Nevile left the Chancellery Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Germany, visited Herr Hitler. They conferred about fifteen minutes.

Optimism had spread through Berlin this afternoon after entirely unofficial and unverified reports were heard that the British were willing to consider "conciliatory and far-reaching" solutions of both the Polish-German issue and European problems generally.

Purported specific details of these reports drew strenuous denials from the London Foreign Office.

Official quarters in Berlin merely said: "Watch the British Parliament. All we can say now is that a tremendous last-minute effort is being made on either side to keep the peace."

Earlier, the airplane of Sir Nevile had flown to London, bearing a member of the British Foreign Office staff who came here last night with Sir Nevile.

The Ambassador himself remained in Berlin.

[London dispatches stated that the plane used to carry the British note to Herr Hitler returned late today to its British hangar carrying three passengers in addition to the crew. One of the trio appeared to be an Englishman, the other two Germans, the dispatches said. Baggage bore the name of Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes, counselor of the British embassy in Berlin. However, it later was established that despite the marking of the baggage Sir George still was in Berlin and therefore not one of the passengers.

The airport was cleared and all information about the plane was refused.]

The note from the British Government, which Sir Nevile brought with him last night from London, was reported to be such that negotiations between London and Berlin might continue.

Herr Hitler, during his conversation of one hour and twenty minutes last night, gave the British Ambassador an oral indication of what his answer would be. Sir Nevile telephoned to London soon after leaving the chancellery.

Optimists here saw a further silver lining in the war clouds today when it became known that several foreign air lines had resumed regular service with Germany and that the German Lufthansa again flies to a number of countries, including England.

One informant said that he knew the Swiss and the Swedish air lines again were flying to Germany and that Germany had resumed service to Istanbul and Rome. He saw in this a sign that the international tension had lessened somewhat.

Plane Service Operating.

Inquiry at the Lufthansa, the German Airways Corporation, proved he was right. In addition, the Lufthansa officials said, the Hungarian and the Dutch lines are running regularly into Germany.

The Lufthansa's foreign service today was: Berlin-Amsterdam-London; Berlin-Munich-Venice-Rome; Berlin - Koenigsberg - Kaunas, and Berlin - Vienna - Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul.

Meanwhile the dispatch of German troop trains east ard continued, more reservists were called up, the requisitioning of motor vehicles went on, as did the rapid change of all life in Germany from a peacetime to a wartime basis.

Red crosses, indicating the location of first aid stations, appeared in Berlin streets yesterday, heightening the war atmosphere. The Air Ministry printed instructions as to what to do in case of an air raid—a lesson taught long ago to many Berliners—and ordered that the placards be hung in a conspicuous place in every home.

30.24-2815

BRITISH PLANE SAID TO CARRY NAZI MESSAGE

Berlin Avers Chamberlain Cabinet's Proposals Are Conciliatory.

OUTLINE OF NOTE ISSUED

Germans Say They Get Corridor and Danzig, but Their Story Is Not Confirmed Elsewhere.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet's proposals for settling the European crisis were said by well-informed sources to have been so "conciliatory and far-reaching" that Adolf Hitler was able to dispatch his answer to London by a special British airplane which left Templehof Airdrome today shortly after noon (7 A. M. Eastern daylight time).

[An official in the British Foreign Office described as "fantastic" and "a 100 per cent lie" reports from Berlin sources that the British note to Germany represented virtual agreement with all of Herr Hitler's demands.]

The British plan, these sources said, was:

1. Cession of Danzig and the corridor to Germany, but

2. Gdynia remains in Polish hands with a corridor through the present so-called corridor, which would link the seaport of Gdynia with Poland;

3. Settlement of Germany's colonial demands by the return of certain territories to the Reich, and

4. Suggestions that an all-round European appeasement plan be set on foot.

Stress Peace Efforts.

Asked whether these were the precise British proposals, official quarters merely replied:

"Watch the British Parliament All we can say now is that a tremendous last-minute effort is being made on either side to keep the peace."

The airplane which was believed to be carrying the German Chancellor's reply to London bore a member of the British Foreign Office who flew here last night with Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador. It should be in London while Parliament is sitting this afternoon.

Supporting the report that the British plan was "very conciliatory" was a sudden wave of optimism that swept through various German Ministries in position to know the facts.

For publication, however, Wilhelmstrasse circles said "there is no easing of the tension, but every effort is being made to find a solution."

Hitler's Minimum Demands.

Herr Hitler's minimum demands" on Poland previously announced were:

1. Return of Danzig and the entire Corridor (Pomorze) to the Reich.

2. An end to "terrorist conditions" which the Germans allege exist on the Polish side of the German-Polish frontier.

If the British plan as reported today is correct, Herr Hitler would get everything he asked for but would have to accept that Gdynia, at the very tip of the present Corridor, would remain Polish and that Poland be given a Corridor to reach that port.

Herr Hitler last night gave the British Ambassador an oral indication of what his answer would be. Sir Nevile telephoned that to London early this morning.

Der Fuehrer and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop worked on the written reply this morning and presumably completed it just before noon.

Further Negotiation Seen.

Herr Hitler, who is now in the open with a public demand for Danzig, the Polish Corridor and other concessions from Poland, received Sir Nevile for a profound and possibly history-making conference in the palatial Chancellery in the Wilhelmsstrasse shortly before midnight.

Anxious observers who were grasping at straws were saying today that the meeting between the tall, lean Ambassador and the energetic Reichsfuehrer was "not altogether useless." There were hints that neither side had turned down the possibility of further negotiation.

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The Lufthansa's foreign service today was: Berlin-Amsterdam-London; Berlin-Munich-Venice-Rome; Berlin - Koenigsberg - Kaunas, and Berlin - Vienna - Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul.

Meanwhile the dispatch of German troop trains eastward continued, more reservists were called up, the requisitioning of motor vehicles went on, as did the rapid change of all life in Germany from a peacetime to a wartime basis.

It has been said in Nazi political circles that Hitler is determined not to yield in his demand for Danzig and the entire Polish Corridor.

The seriousness of the meeting between Herr Hitler and Sir Nevile deeply impressed the crowd which stood outside the Chancellery last night. There was no cheering either for Hitler or the Ambassador as Sir Nevile's big black limousine passed.

One reason for sir Nevile's haste to see Herr Hitler, it was reliably reported, was a desire by the Chamberlain Government to get Hitler's reaction to the communication submitted by London before the meeting of the British Parliament this afternoon.

The fact that the Ambassador and Herr Hitler, who brought his Foreign Minister to last night's meeting, talked for an hour and twenty minutes stimulated hope in some quarters.

"Had they disagreed on all points they wouldn't have talked so long," many observers said.

"It doesn't take long to say 'No,' but negotiations take time."

Germany Regards Britain's Position As 'Conciliatory'

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Aug. 29—Adolf Hitler's answer to the British formula to prevent war over Poland was handed to British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson in the Reich's chancellery tonight.

The Ambassador, who brought the British proposals from London yesterday, remained with Hitler twenty-five minutes.

It was reported in informed quarters that, in addition to handing over the German note which the Führer and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop drafted carefully today, Hitler explained Germany's attitude orally at some length.

Way Open For Negotiations

What the German reply was to British proposals remained a profound official secret, but hints from informed quarters and the more optimistic attitude of everyone in the German chancellery and Foreign Office indicated that the way was open for further negotiation.

It was reliably reported that the British communication was, from the German point of view, "conciliatory and far-reaching," and that the German view now was that the Reich had everything to gain by continuing the discussions.

Immediate Report Expected

Henderson left the chancellery, presumably to make an immediate report to London.

Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain earlier in the day had been given Hitler's general and informally stated views in a note which the Führer dispatched to London by plane before the final draft of the Reich's reply had been formulated.

Immediately after seeing Henderson tonight Hitler called for the Italian Ambassador to Germany, Bernardo Attolico, who remained in the chancellery fifteen minutes.

It was presumed that the Führer's Axis partner, Benito Mussolini, was being informed of each step of the negotiations.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Friedrich Wilhelm Gaus, Under Secretary of State, and other advisers of the Führer were closeted with Hitler from late forenoon into the evening while the reply was being drafted.

Under strict agreement between London and Berlin, officials said, "absolute discretion" would be maintained as to the contents of both the British note of last night and the German reply.

This much, however, was divulged: That the Hitler response would not close the door to further negotiations.

The Poles, however, are not in on these negotiations as far as Berlin is concerned.

The Polish Ambassador in Berlin is not in contact with the German Government nor is the German Embassy in Warsaw in contact with the Polish Government, it was officially stated.

Not Making Stand Known

If, therefore, the Poles are agreeable to the plan of crisis solution on which Chamberlain is working, they are not making their position known directly to the German Government.

Pessimists among political observers believed in fact, that the Poles might yet form a stumbling block to the joint efforts of Chamberlain and Hitler.

The official view here tonight was that "it is to be hoped that reason may yet prevail."

By "reason," however, every commentator means the acceptance of the German viewpoint.

More Than Original Issue

That the Hitler reply will include more than the mere questions at issue with Poland was indicated by the emphasis which commentators laid—with every air of approval—upon Chamberlain's reference to "a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and the world at large."

One unusually well-informed source also called attention to the demands put forward by Hitler to Premier Edouard Daladier of France as an example of "building bridges for the Poles."

These demands were the return of Danzig and the Corridor, and the cessation of "Macedonian conditions" on the German-Polish border.

Hitler "Reasonable"

Hitler, this source said, had been "especially reasonable" in his letter to Daladier so that a resort to arms might not be necessary.

Earlier, German demands were reported to have included the return of Polish Silesia and the reduction of an emasculated Poland to the virtual status of a protectorate.

While these negotiations were going on, mobilization measures in Germany continued unabated.

One authorized commentator called attention to Chamberlain's statement that the British fleet was ready to take up war positions at any moment.

"Keeping Up Readiness"

"Naturally we, too, are keeping up our readiness to act if need be," he said.

The railroads still were jammed with soldiers.

All the restrictive measures regarding food, textiles, gasoline, soap and other objects of daily need were in full force.

The press continued to call attention to the smiling faces of the citizens as they accustomed themselves to the warlike measures.

mobile traffic was ordered in Italy beginning next Sunday to conserve gasoline supplies for war use. Exemptions may be granted by the military authorities in cases of special necessity.

Restaurants were ordered to serve only one meat or fish course beginning tomorrow.

Dim blue civil air-raid lights were on in a few Rome streets, but most of the city was illuminated brightly.

A million and a half men were under arms, but no more military uniforms than usual were seen on Rome's streets, because the greater part of those in service were at the frontiers, military reservations, or special training camps.

Officials expressed pride that the country was retaining such composure, but said it must not be taken as an indication Italy was unprepared.

Unlike the people, they tended toward pessimism.

Meanwhile it was understood that Premier Mussolini is still in close touch with Hitler. Informed persons said that Il Duce was advising Der Fuehrer to be a little more conciliatory.

The Princess of Piedmont spent the day awarding prizes to workmen and students at Aosta, close to the French frontier.

The fact that Great Britain's Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson talked an hour and twenty minutes with Herr Hitler when he delivered the British reply in Berlin was taken as a good sign in Italy. It was reasoned that meant there still was something to talk about.

The Papal Secretary of State, Luigi Cardinal Maglione, returned to the Vatican today, interrupting his vacation. He received the French Ambassador to the Holy See, Charles Roux.

Mgr. Amleto Cicogagni, apostolic delegate to the United States, returned to Rome from Spain, where he visited his brother.

Normalcy Marks Italy Today

Fewer War Preparations Under Way in Rome Than in Other Capitals.

ROME, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Italy felt that today would be a decisive one in Europe's history, but retained the serenity she has shown throughout this crisis.

Watching Berlin for the answer to the great question—peace or war—Italians also looked to Premier Mussolini to step in at the last moment and save peace, in the event the negotiations between the British Government and Adolf Hitler broke down.

An informed source said that Signor Mussolini had been informed by the Italian embassy at Berlin early today of the contents of the latest British note and had sent Chancellor Hitler a message with his comments upon it.

As reports of war preparation came in from other countries, life went on normally here in almost every respect. The people displayed optimism which astounded the few remaining foreigners. It was not because the Italians were uninformed, for the controlled press reported events with unusual objectivity and stressed the situations seriousness.

Other countries closed frontiers and cut off communications, but Italy maintained open frontiers and normal telephone and telegraph service, except with those countries which cut them off.

No Rush to Buy Up Food.

Railways operated normally. Food shops had their normal supplies. There was no rush to stock up victuals. Theaters were open. Cafes were as busy as ever.

However, a ban on civilian auto-

1939

ITALIANS HEAR DUCE IS ACTING AS GO-BETWEEN

Urge Führer To Accept Terms, London Envoy Reported To Have Urged

Rome Pushes Preparations For War; City Dwellers Urged To Leave

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 29—A British effort to influence Adolf Hitler further toward a peaceable settlement of the European crisis through the offices of Premier Mussolini was reported in diplomatic circles tonight.

Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, had a half-hour talk with Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano this afternoon. Neither the British nor the Italians would say what was discussed, but both indicated that Mussolini was acting as an active go-between.

It was believed that Sir Percy had suggested that the Italian Premier, since he openly shares a desire to avert war, use his powers of persuasion on Hitler to provide London with an acceptable reply to the British Government's proposals.

War Preparations Go On

While Hitler's reply was being drafted, according to all indications, with the moderating advice of il Duce, Italian preparations for possible war went ahead.

The first appeal for Italians to move out of big cities appeared as an air-raid precaution and to facilitate food distribution in the event of a conflict.

Food control, without rationing such as that in Germany, was begun in Libya, the Italian territory in North Africa which adjoins French-controlled Tunisia. Libya probably would be the scene of fighting in time of war.

Civilians were required to fill out forms, distributed by the police, to show what service they could perform behind the lines.

Signs Extinguished

Electric signs were extinguished in Rome tonight and some stores were lighted with dim blue lamps which already had appeared in the streets and in public conveyances as a defense against air attack.

It was the first complete blackout since the crisis began.

"The moment" permits "no prophecies and much less optimism," wrote Virginio Gayda, leading editor of the Fascist press, who usually is well informed on Government policy.

The afternoon papers generally carried the exhortation to "all who have no absolute necessity for remaining in the large cities, all people—women, children, invalids—not to await the classical twelfth hour for abandoning city homes for quieter regions."

In Touch With Hitler

Premier Mussolini was said to be in close touch with Adolf Hitler.

The Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, presumably had sent from Berlin a full report on the British note conveying the British attitude toward demands upon Poland by Hitler and upon Hitler's reply.

While without great optimism, Gayda declared that "Italy still hopes that her labor for a return to common sense and honesty" might yet prevail.

Civilian automobile traffic, already thinned by a new high gasoline tax, is to be prohibited beginning Sunday to save gasoline.

Today was the last day restaurants were allowed to serve more than one meat or fish dish to each customer.

Mass Meeting Rumored

There were vague rumors that a gigantic national mass meeting, like that which preceded Italy's advance into Ethiopia, would be called when the verdict of war or peace was known.

Italian railroad service within the country remained normal, but the Italian Ala Littorio Airline suspended its service to Marseille.

American authorities said 200 Americans would sail from Genoa Thursday for home on the liner President Monroe. Twenty of these will go from Rome and thirty from Naples.

IN LIBYA GOVERNOR GENERAL ITALO BALBO SET UP AN AGENCY TO SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND TO CONTROL PRICES. THE AGENCY WAS INSTRUCTED TO DEVOTE SPECIAL VIGILANCE TO FLOUR, SUGAR, RICE, CHEESE, COFFEE AND MEAT, TOMATO PASTE, OLIVE OIL, AND BUTTER.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLING ASSOCIATION MEETING IN MILAN DECIDED TO CALL OFF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AFTER A MAJORITY OF THE COMPETITORS HAD BEEN RECALLED TO THEIR COUNTRIES FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

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MEDIATION OFFER MADE BY LEOPOLD AND WILHELMINA

France and Britain Both Ready to Accept Proffer of Good Offices.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—King Leopold III of the Belgians and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands have offered their good offices with a view to mediating the European crisis.

The Belgian Foreign Office officially confirmed that the availability of the sovereigns had been made known to the Powers chiefly concerned, presumably through diplomatic channels.

No hint was given as to how such overtures were received in Germany and Poland, the principal parties to the dispute.

France and Britain Accept.

PARIS, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—French officials announced tonight that France and Britain had notified King Leopold of Belgium that both nations were willing to accept his offer of mediation in the German-Polish crisis.

The proposal of mediation in search of a peaceful settlement of the strife between Germany and Poland was reported to have been advanced during conversations at Brussels last night between Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot and Ambassadors of the major Powers.

Chamberlain Cheers French.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons was welcomed in French quarters as showing a firm stand by Britain paralleling the position adopted by France.

Meanwhile France expected to find out today whether Herr Hitler would negotiate his claims on Poland.

French sources said that France's general mobilization order was ready if needed. The nation already has called up fight reservist classes. Requisitioning of all forms of transportation proceeded smoothly.

Civilians last night pasted black paper over windows and put in blue light bulbs, as they did a year ago in the Sudeten crisis that ended in the Munich peace conference. Frenchmen of all walks of life said today however, that there was no question of another Munich. Impartial observers could not detect the slightest crack in this French resolution.

Daladier Sees Blum.

Foreign Minister Bonnet received United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt for what the American embassy said was a visit to obtain information.

Premier Daladier at his office in the War Ministry received many callers, among them former Socialist Premier Leon Blum, who talked over plans for forming a Nationalist Union Government in event of war. Socialists were said to be ready to back such a Government since they have broken with their former Communist allies.

Police armed with the Government's order to suppress communist newspapers, other organs and printed matter considered subversive cracked down on distributors of communist tracts. A number of raids were made, resulting in several arrests and seizure of much communist literature.

French sources said that Premier Daladier and Herr Hitler "did not talk the same language" in their exchange of letters over the Polish dispute. The French, therefore, awaited keenly the language contained in the note Sir Nevile Henderson took to Berlin.

Many believed the note was designed to set the German-Polish issue in as clear and unambiguous manner as possible. They also suggested the note was framed so as leave a "peace door" open.

Speculate on Italy's Role.

Some French leaders continued to speculate on Italy's role. Some still suggested that Premier Benito Mussolini might offer himself as a mediator as he did a year ago. But none of them are banking very strongly on it, for the reason that they could not see how Herr Hitler could change front following his letter to M. Daladier.

France's firmness appeared to increase. The nation showed great calm and much detachment.

Charles Morice, writing in Le Petit Parisien, summed up the French attitude as:

"Frenchmen have had enough. They are ready for the supreme sacrifice. There is no hate for the German people. But enough of these menaces. The moment has come to repeat the famous words 'they shall not pass.'"

Government censorship was in operation.

Careful husbanding of economic power was well under way. The Official Journal, published this morning, carried a decree forbidding exports of sugar, cereals, vegetable oils, gasoline, rubber goods, nickel and metal products, and so forth.

Effective today, export licenses which have not been executed were annulled.

President Observes Birthday.

President Albert Lebrun quietly observed his sixty-eighth birthday, after talking with Gen. Maxime Weygand yesterday. Gen. Weygand, seventy-two-year-old former Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, has been in retirement, but there were reports he might be entrusted with an important diplomatic mission somewhere abroad.

Political exiles continue to offer their services to the French army, as the German-French frontier was closed and most international air lines suspended. Newspapers began printing rules on how civilians should spend their nights. The first rule was to "have your gas mask ready" in case of an air attack. Those manning anti-aircraft defenses hoped to be able to give twenty minutes advance warning with sirens.

In Paris the Government again suggested to civilians that they leave the capital now. Brilliant electrical signs were ordered extinguished, but cafe and night club trade was undiminished.

The French press reported France was in better financial position than Germany to withstand the strain of war, citing Germany's gold holdings as about 3,000,000,000 francs (approximately $72,000,000) compared with France's 97,000,000,000 ($2,328,000,000).

Many teachers returned to Paris today from interrupted vacations to aid in the removal of children.

Stores reported increased sale of candles, flashlights, canned goods and soap.

The national committee on price surveillance appealed to merchants and manufacturers to guard price stability for the common welfare.

Precious stained glass windows of Sainte Chapelle and Basilica Saint-Denis were removed to safety. The animals of Vincennes zoo were transferred.

Foreigners were advised to carry full identification papers at all times to facilitate police examinations.

AUG 30 1939

SOVIET DELAYING APPROVAL OF PACT WITH DER FUEHRER

Ratification of Treaty With Germany Not Due Before September 1.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia cautiously delayed formal ratification of her non-aggression pact with Germany today and watched the grave movement of the European situation.

Most observers thought a speech by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, expected to precede ratification, was being delayed because of the possible outbreak of a "capitalistic war."

The Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament, today pushed consideration of the pact farther into the background, deciding that the second item on its agenda—changes in the military service law—would not be considered until August 31 at a joint sitting of both chambers.

The non-aggression pact was the third item on the agenda and no date for its consideration was announced. It was understood, however, that ratification would not come before September 1, at the earliest.

Approval was given today to an agricultural tax bill. Deputies declared that the tax law would play an important part in the further consolidation of collective farms.

Foreign observers did not doubt that Russia would ratify the treaty with Germany, but they expected Europe's coming events would decide the tone of Premier Molotov's speech.

If there is peace, the Soviet Union

1939

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is expected to claim credit for it. If it's war, she expects to remain neutral. In any event, Mr. Molotov is believed waiting to seize the most effective propaganda angle.

German circles in Moscow professed no concern over the delay, pointing out that under the articles of the pact it became effective when Foreign Ministers Molotov and Joachim von Ribbentrop initialed the agreement. Ratification, said the Germans, was only an unimportant formality.

Soviet newspapers reported with obvious satisfaction the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, asserting Russia's agreement with Germany was having a tremendous effect upon Japanese policy.

from the western borders and moved eastward to reinforce Soviet frontiers.

The Grand Council decided that the second item on its agenda, changes in the military service law, would not be considered until Thursday, for which day a joint session of the two houses was called.

Pact Is Third Item

Ratification of the non-aggression pact is the third item on the agenda. Most observers thought action was being delayed until the European situation had further clarified.

The council assembled yesterday.

Tomorrow is "Soviet Free Day," or day of rest, and consequently the council will not meet.

plan for systematic and gradual exchange of minority populations.

With sea traffic out of Gdynia, Poland's only seaport, imperiled and communication with other ports cut off by a German blockade of railways linking Poland with the outside world, through transportation was at a virtual standstill. The only rail lines still open were through Baltic countries, Soviet Russia, Rumania and Hungary, requiring extremely long and roundabout routings.

Airplane service continued from Warsaw to Copenhagen and Warsaw to Budapest, with bookings so heavy that the service had been doubled in both directions.

With trade between the United

tion's determination to resist any attack upon its independence. From official sources came reports German soldiers occupied that part of Slovakia bordering on Hungary in the south.

German armed forces were said to have been concentrated not only on the Polish northern, western and southern frontiers, but also on part of the southeastern frontier.

The Government increased restrictions involving currency ship-

was in retaliation for the "treatment of the Polish consul at Marienwerder in East Prussia."

It was charged here that German police occupied the Polish consul's office there for three days and then removed him to Koenigsberg with his entire staff.

A meeting of the directors of the Bank of Poland was called today for Friday to consider changes in the bank's statutes.

Polish newspapers said devaluation of the zloty might be discussed as an emergency measure. [The zloty is currently quoted in New York at 18.82 cents.]

During the recent Anglo-Polish financial talks it was reported that Great Britain had suggested that Poland devalue the zloty and join the sterling bloc.

Denmark And Lithuania Assured By Germany

Reich Informs Them Their Neutrality Will Be Respected In Event Of War

Berlin, Aug. 29 (AP).—Germany today assured Denmark and Lithuania that in the event of a European war the Reich would respect their neutrality. Assurances to this effect were given to the Danish and Lithuanian ministers by Ernst von Weizsaecker, State Secretary in the German Foreign Office.

Similar assurances have been given a number of other small states bordering on Germany.

ularly into Germany.

The Lufthansa's foreign service today was:

Berlin-Amsterdam-London,
Berlin-Munich-Venice-Rome,
Berlin-Koenigsberg-Kaunas, and
Berlin-Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul.

Reich 'Confiscates' Crops, Meat and Dairy Produce

All Subject to State Control; Air Raid Shelters Decreed

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—An official announcement decreed today "confiscation" of the entire harvest, as well as of dairy products and meat, excepting stores already in possession of the Army, the Labor service and the armed "protective services."

This places disposal of the products under the control of a special department of the Agriculture Board. Delivery under contracts is invalidated. Owners of the confiscated products may be forced at any time to deliver them to the ministry. Companies processing such products also must deliver them upon order, together with waste and by-products.

Announcements posted late in the day ordered the erection of provisional air-raid protection rooms in all houses not already equipped with such refuges. A police order left it to the "well known ingenuity" of the Berlin population to find the necessary building materials. Shortage of materials was no excuse, the people were told.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Optimists saw a silver lining in the war clouds today when it became known that several foreign air lines had resumed regular service with Germany and that the German Lufthansa again flies to a number of countries, including Britain.

One informant said he knew that the Swiss and the Swedish air lines again were flying to Germany and that Germany had resumed its service to Istanbul and Rome.

He saw in this a sign that the international tension had lessened somewhat.

Inquiry at Lufthansa offices proved he was right.

In addition, the Lufthansa officials said, the Hungarian and the Netherlands lines are running reg-

Closing of Swiss Border Reported

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Berne said today the Swiss Federal Council had ordered the partial closing of Switzerland's frontiers.

Irish Discuss Defense And Air Raid Precaution

Cabinet Considers Measures As Government Hopes To Remain Neutral

Dublin, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Irish Cabinet discussed defense and air raid precaution measures at a meeting tonight.

One Government official said, "We believe we can be neutral, but we cannot guarantee whether we will be allowed to remain neutral and we cannot allow ourselves to be caught unprepared."

The City Council, whose appeal for volunteers for air-raid precaution service has received only about 400 replies so far, issued another urgent call.

Alsacian Paper Suppressed

Strasbourg, Aug. 29 (AP)—The newspaper E. L. Z., which advocated the separation of the former German province of Alsace from France, was ordered today to cease publication "until further notice."

Aircraft Export Banned

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Board of Trade today issued an order prohibiting the export of aircraft or aircraft engines from the United Kingdom.

AIR LINES RESUME GERMAN SERVICE

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Several foreign air lines today resumed regular service with Germany and

RUSSIA AGAIN PUTS OFF PACT RATIFICATION

Nazi Accord Not Expected To Be Approved Till Friday At Earliest

Soviet Will Strengthen Forces In West Because Of Tension

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 29—Soviet Russia today further deferred the ratification of the new non-aggression pact with Germany and at the same time decided to strengthen garrisons on the western frontier.

The Soviet Grand Council, or Parliament, was not expected to ratify the non-aggression pact until Friday at the earliest as a result of delays in going through its agenda.

Meanwhile Tass, official news agency, announced that the high command would strengthen the western garrisons because of tension in eastern Europe.

Deny Men Were Moved East

The announcement was made in denying what the agency said were foreign reports that 200,000 or 300,000 Soviet troops had been withdrawn

7 Poles Killed by Explosion

2 Germans Arrested After Blast in Station—Nazis Accused of Terrorism.

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Poles blamed Germans for a new series of subversive acts in this war-threatened country today while the press unanimously branded as lies Adolf Hitler's declarations that his countrymen are the victims of terrorism in Poland.

Seven persons were reported killed in an explosion which wrecked the railroad station at Tarnow, in southern Poland. Police arrested two Germans.

Herbert Frendel of Breslau, Germany, a university student, was arrested at Katowice after allegedly confessing he left three bags containing bombs in a room at Biala, Silesia, which later exploded.

A time bomb was found on the railroad track between Klaj and Krakow before it exploded.

Warsaw's morning newspapers devoted front pages to statements and editorial comments charging Germany's allegations of mistreatment of Germans in Poland merely were attempts to stir up hatred of Poland among the German people and to justify German aggression.

All newspapers carried comprehensive official surveys of conditions under which Poles live in Germany and Germans live in Poland as evidence of what Poles claim is the actual situation in both countries.

For Population Exchange.

The semi-official Gazetta Polska, discussing the minority question, suggested the working out of a

States and Po[illegible] momentarily paralyzed, T. C[illegible]ith of Sioux City, Iowa, and Jules Smith, of Fort Worth, Tex., of the United States commercial attache's office, planned to leave today for Tallinn, Estonia, to await developments. They will be accompanied by Jerome Straka, Milwaukee, Wis., business man.

The United States normally sells goods valued at $30,000,000 annually to Poland, and Poland annually exports goods valued at $15,000,000 to the United States.

The number of Americans remaining in Poland was reduced further last night when four American women left by the midnight train for Riga. They were Mrs. William Cramp, Mrs. C. Burke Elbrick, Mrs. M. Williams Blake and Mrs. G. Tomlin Bailey, wives of American embassy and consulate-general officials.

To assist in identification of children in an emergency, the Ministry of Interior ordered those under 7 years of age today to wear tags with their names, addresses and parents' names.

Trench digging went on with hundreds of new volunteers turning up with spades and shovels.

Nation's Nerve Unshaken.

Reports that German troops continue their "encirclement" of Poland failed today to shake the na-

ments. It prohibited the import of paper zlotys and restricted incoming travelers to 40 zlotys. (A zloty is worth about 19 cents.) Previous restrictions against exporting zlotys were left in force, but the amount permitted to be taken into Danzig was reduced from 500 to 20 monthly. This order was a retaliation against Danzig's prohibition of the transfer of funds to Poland.

Ready for Discussion

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman tonight said that "Poland, like Britain and France, is ready for peaceful settlement, but any aggression will be resisted by all possible means."

It was officially stated, however, that the present situation must be considered "as very grave," because the Polish government has information that "the mobilization and concentration" of German troops is now completed and this "presents too serious a situation to remain without consequences."

The official Polish news agency reported tonight that eleven Germans of the German minority and two German citizens had been arrested at Lodz charged with belonging to subversive organizations. The Germans were arrested following a search of their premises which revealed, the agency said, thirty-four pounds of dynamite and eight pounds of nitro-glycerine in cans labeled as food.

The agency said the Greek captain of the Greek steamship Johannis Carras, which arrived at Gdynia today with a load of scrap iron from Philadelphia, reported the vessel had been stopped and searched in the Kiel Canal. The Polish report said "German soldiers and armed Hitlerites" stopped and searched the vessel and threatened the captain in an attempt to prevent him from taking the cargo to Gdynia. The ship was allowed to proceed after several hours' delay.

A late development was the announced arrest of two German consuls, one at Lwow in Southeast Poland and the other at Teschen in Southwest Poland. Both were brought to Warsaw and delivered to the German Embassy.

It was officially stated that this

Switzerland Decrees "A State Of Alert"

Army Takes Control Of All Railroad, Telephone And Telegraph Service

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Swiss army tonight took over control of all railroad, telephone and telegraph service as Switzerland decreed "a state of alert."

The army also took over administration of hospitals.

The Swiss Federal Council called an extraordinary meeting of Parliament for tomorrow to vote the council full powers in case of war.

The Government's measures were designed to prepare the country for defense of its neutrality.

SWISS IN W[illegible] MOVE

Parliament Wil[illegible]ote Full Powers to C[illegible]ncil.

BERNE, Aug. 29 [illegible]. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council, or Cabinet, today called an extraordinary meeting of Parliament for tomorrow to vote the council full powers in case of war, discuss general elections and express confidence in the Government.

The Government meanwhile has taken military measures designed to prepare the republic for defense of its neutrality.

Soldiers were posted around all public buildings and legations. Restrictions were placed on travel across the frontiers.

Flying over frontiers was banned except for Swiss air force planes or commercial air liners authorized by the air force.

1939

the German Lufthansa again was flying to a number of countries, including England.

Swiss and Swedish air lines were flying to Germany and Germany resumed service to Istanbul and Rome. In addition, Lufthansa officials said, the Hungarian and the Dutch lines are running regularly into Germany.

GERMAN MARTIAL LAW IN SLOVAKIA

Country Told It Must Feed 'Protecting' Nazi Army.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—German martial law was proclaimed in nominally independent Slovakia today by Premier Josef Tiso. Notices signed by the Premier appeared on the streets, stating:

All difficulties between Slovak citizens and German troops are to be tried in German military courts.

Slovaks must furnish the food supply of the German Army, "here to protect our young State against the threatening Polish danger."

Slovak stores must accept German currency from soldiers at the rate of one mark for ten Slovak crowns.

A similar rate was enforced last March when Adolf Hitler guaranteed Slovakia's independence and Germans began occupying military zones. It represented a 50 per cent devaluation of the crown.

French Troops Assembled on Italy's Border

Reservists Fill Garrisons on Riviera, but People Show No Sign of Alarm

CANNES, France, via U. S. S. Trenton to Washington, Aug. 29 (AP).—Thousands of French reservists have assembled in makeshift garrisons throughout the territory facing the Italian frontier—awaiting word from Paris as to whether there will be war or peace.

Telephone communications were closed to the interior, newspapers and telegrams were subjected to government censorship, and the mobilized men knew little more than the average citizen today. On the whole, however, life was not much upset. The requisitioning of automobiles, horses and mules progressed, accompanied by a reduction of the amount of gasoline supplied to private cars and taxis. Government officials emphasized that the measures lacked emergency characteristics, and food was still plentiful.

Troops were lined along the highways between Cannes and the Italian frontier. Senegalese sharpshooters and anti-aircraft squads watched coast roads and bridges. Defense measures continued in a desultory way. Of the 50,000 residents of the Cannes region, only 256 claimed gas masks. At Nice, Cannes, Antibes and Villefranche, trenches were being dug, but few expected to use them.

Eastward toward Italy moved tanks, armored cars and artillery, but authoritative reports said Italians were showing few signs of border defense.

Downing St. Closed Off, Police Guard Entrances

Large Crowds Are Driven Away From No. 10 Vicinity

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Approximately 100 policemen closed Downing Street to the public tonight driving large crowds to the ends of the short street where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain lives at No. 10. Mounted police stood guard at the entrances to the street.

There was no immediate explanation, but the move was regarded as a precaution to safeguard the seventy-year-old Prime Minister. Several persons have been detained during the last week for creating disturbances in the crowds that have eagerly watched the movements of statesmen and cheered Chamberlain and Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador, whenever they saw them.

Scandinavians to Confer

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland will discuss here tomorrow questions affecting the neutrality policy of their countries in relation to the international crisis. The conference, originally scheduled to open today, was postponed late last night.

SET FOUR PORTS FOR EVACUATION

British to Take Americans Outside of London.

SITES NOT IN MILITARY AREA

2000 in Paris Are Attempting to Get Early Passage Home.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Detailed plans for the speedy evacuation of Americans in war time through four British evacuation sectors were announced today at the United States embassy here.

At the same time, embassy officials announced the Swedish-American liner Drottingholm would touch at Glasgow September 5 to take more than 1,000 American passengers to Gottingen and thence to New York, and that other agencies were obtaining ships to transport stranded Americans home.

The evacuation plans, which have been formulated since the crisis last September, provide for moving out of London to four sectors tourists and American residents who wish to return home.

Buses and railroads will be used to get the Americans to the sectors, the exact locations of which were not disclosed. The embassy did say, however, one would be in southern England, another in central England, the third in Scotland and a fourth in Ireland.

They emphasized no sector is near any military objective, naval or air base or store of petrol.

Embassy Obtains Hotel.

At these ports Americans will be accommodated until they can be removed by United States ships. At one point a hotel has been obtained by the embassy; at another refugees will be lodged in a dance hall, and at a third a sanitarium will be converted into a hotel.

'We will have to beat the gun in evacuating people from London," one official said. "There won't be any room for them once they start evacuating the school children and others. So we will try and get them out a little before war starts—if it starts."

The embassy believes there are 5,000 Americans working in London. "Most of them can take care of themselves," the official said. "The tourists are our chief concern. They do not know their way around England, whereas the others do. Most of the latter have cars, and that will make it easier. They can proceed to the evacuation sectors themselves."

Will Dole Out Gasoline.

The embassy has stores of gasoline which will be doled out to American automobile owners in emergency cases. Special identification cards will be given Americans, about 4,000 of whom have registered with the embassy.

Negotiations are under way, the embassy announced, for the hiring of two small cruise liners, the Stella Polaris and the Meteor, both Norwegian, as transports home for stranded Americans.

Cunard-White Star Line is trying to obtain the use of the Angorra, owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Van Dyck of the Lamport and Holt Line. These two ships would be used to carry persons stranded by the possible cancellation of regular Cunard-White Star ships.

600 Register in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—More than 600 American tourists, stranded in Scotland by the cancellation of trans-Atlantic passenger sailings, jammed the American consulate here today in their efforts to arrange for transportation home.

The Consul-General, Leslie A. Davis, is getting some of them out on small, slow freighters. But the average freighter cannot carry more than thirty passengers, even when cots and mattresses have been spread in the dining saloon and narrow companionways.

The visitors, from virtually every section of the country, have return tickets, but some are running low on ready cash. The cancellation of ship sailings has meant enforced residence at hotels that was not figured on in the carefully planned "European tour" budgets.

Some Americans who have been residents of Glasgow for many years are registering for evacuation—just in case.

"Some of my countrymen have gone to Norway to try to get passage home from there and others have crossed to Ireland," Mr. Davis said.

2000 Register in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—United States embassy officials estimated today they had received more than 2,000 registrations of Americans unable to get passage home.

Americans jammed the embassy corridors. Volunteers helped the regular embassy staff in taking care of applicants for passage. Hundreds had steamship tickets for the near future, but cancellations of many west-bound sailings voided them.

All sailings of the Hamburg-American Line, the Italian Line, the Brittanic Scythia and Aurania of the Cunard White Star Line and the Duchess of Bedford of the Canadian Pacific were canceled.

Long Lines at Ship Office.

Pan American Airways said westbound flights of trans-Atlantic Clippers were booked until mid-September. Long lines of people waited before shipping offices.

The liner Manhattan of the United States Lines canceled her Hamburg call and sails at midnight tomorrow with extra cots aboard.

The Europa, which failed to call at Cherbourg and Southampton yesterday and proceeded direct to Bremen, carried approximately forty Americans and British to Germany.

Many American college boys and girls swarmed Paris cafes, dined, danced, and apparently enjoyed their enforced stay. The reduction in the number of taxis did not bother them. Whenever they got one they crowded in, eight or ten strong.

Advised to Return Home.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The American Minister at The Hague, in concert with the United States envoys at London, Paris and Berlin, has advised Americans to return home now rather than risk possible difficulties in the event of a European war.

Other foreign diplomats here have not specifically directed their nationals to leave.

The Netherlands Government has not ordered the departure of foreigners, but it has been suggested to foreigners traveling through this country that they should continue their journeys rather than stop in the Netherlands.

Liner Champlain Sails

HAVRE, France, Aug. 29 (AP).—The French liner Champlain left Havre for New York today carrying more than 1,000 passengers, most of whom were Americans.

home, spent their time today waiting for their ships to come in.

With about 4,000 Americans registered with the embassy in London, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy put the finishing touches to evacuation plans if the confusion of war suddenly breaks upon England.

Negotiations were under way for two small cruise liners as transports for stranded Americans.

Bookings Difficult

In Scotland, where many Americans found bookings difficult, 125 delegates to the International Genetical Congress hoped negotiations for a Dutch steamer would be successful.

About one hundred more Americans in Edinburgh headed for the north of Scotland to wait until they could find ships to take them home.

In England four evacuation sectors in unnamed towns were selected for the assembly of Americans to be evacuated, and hotels, vacated dance halls and sanatoriums were arranged to house the refugees until they would be able to find ships.

Sectors Are "Safe"

The evacuation sectors were said to be "safe" in that they were not close to any military objectives.

The embassy also stored gasoline to be doled out to American automobile owners in an emergency, and special identification cards were given to those registering.

The embassy said about 5,000 Americans were working in London but that its concern chiefly was with tourists who were less familiar with the country.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry S. Morgenthau and his son left Bergen, Norway, tonight on a special Coast Guard cutter sent by President Roosevelt, but Postmaster General James A. Farley dined with President Douglas Hyde of Ireland and made no move to leave before his scheduled sailing Friday. He is accompanied by his two daughters.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, was in London.

Freighter To Evacuate Americans From Genoa

San Francisco, Aug. 29 (AP)—Joseph R. Sheehan, president of the American President Ship Line, said today he had issued orders to outfit the freighter President Monroe as a passenger craft for evacuation of 200 Americans from Genoa, Italy, tomorrow or Thursday.

The President Monroe now is in the Mediterranean. It will sail for New York.

Asks Aid For Americans Stranded In Scotland

Washington, Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Connally (Dem., Texas) urged the State Department today to instruct the American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, to aid a party from Houston, Texas, which included Miss Genevieve Morrow, to obtain passage home.

Miss Morrow, daughter of Dwight Morrow, of Houston, and her party were stranded when the steamship on which they had passage canceled the trip.

The department assured the Senator the consul would extend every possible aid.

U. S. TRAVELERS ACUTE PROBLEM

State Department Staff Is Doubled for Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—One of the most acute problems before the State Department and its representatives abroad is evacuation of the thousands of Americans who have been traveling or living in Europe. The department's welfare-and-whereabouts office has increased its staff from four to eight to handle stacks of telegraphic inquiries about citizens caught in the crisis.

The State Department is not yet advancing money to Americans abroad, although it said last week this was part of its plan to aid stranded Americans. It has an emergency fund of $50,000.

If the need arises, the department is prepared to accept promissory notes from Americans abroad who are not able to get money elsewhere to pay their transportation.

Ambassador Picks Havens For Americans In England

Evacuation Sectors Selected For Assembly Of Stranded Tourists; 4,000 Register In London

[By the Associated Press.]

London, Aug. 29—Americans warned by consulates and embassies to go

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back home. More care will be taken this time, however, in securing the notes than was taken at the time of the world war.

Most of the notes were paid, but at one time the Government published a list of unpaid ones. Many addresses given by signers were of vacant lots, warehouses and the like.

Officials are gratified, however, by the "will to repay" that followed loans at the time of the evacuation from China in 1937. One woman is paying the State Department in occasional $1 installments.

er Hitler coup would have peace and yet give Germany just what it wanted.

World War Now Recalled.

But the pink marmalade, milk, butter and textile certificates which excited housewives waved about as they stormed the shops, awakened in many the fear this crisis may be more serious than anything modern Germany yet has faced.

Old timers remembered the world war—when flour was black, when

Money Loses Power in Reich

$100 Won't Buy Two Pieces of Shaving Soap or Three Dresses in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A hundred dollar bill, or 1,000 marks, could not buy two sticks of shaving soap, a dozen handkerchiefs or three dresses in Berlin today. And without a letter, stamped and sealed by a Nazi authority, the richest man in Berlin couldn't buy a pair of shoes.

Many Germans, most of whom are fairly prosperous these days, learned with a jolt yesterday that money is useless when a Government, as determined and efficient as the Reich, decides to clamp down a wartime rationing system.

A man could buy one, but not two sticks of shaving soap. But to get even that one he would have to give up a little ticket, which would not be duplicated for five months.

Any woman with two dresses couldn't buy a third.

Wardrobes Are Limited.

In a situation approximating wartime conditions, Nazi authorities held, two dresses are enough for a woman.

Many things went wrong yesterday as Berlin introduced the rationing system.

The rolls weren't delivered.

The milk didn't come until noon.

Worried merchants tried to figure out the regulations. They attempted to make deliveries despite the fact that motorcycles had been requisitioned and thousands of drivers summoned for service. They tried to pacify customers who thought they ought to have more tea.

The sudden application of the rationing system was an unexpected blow which drove home with a bang the realization war may be very near.

Previously Germans by and large had believed with confidence anoth-

automobiles ran without tires, when an egg was just a pre-war memory and when even in the smartest apartment houses the hot water was available only on Saturdays.

Many of these citizens with long memories were alarmed about the future. As a consequence, there was a rush to buy such articles as still may be had in unlimited quantities.

So there was a brisk market for

almost everything. In many stores, the crushes looked like bargain day scrambles.

Begin Trading Commodities

Disciplined as always, the German population submitted to the new system with resignation—and just a little grumbling. There was a little cooperative buying by families, one woman who needed more soap than the law allows getting some from her neighbor in exchange for a little tea.

But there seemed to be comparatively little disposition to cheat.

Among the most unhappy men were those who last week put off buying shoes.

But they were no more unfortunate than those who neglected to

get the old pair resoled. One has to have a permit for half soles.

Anthony Eden Says German Challenge Will Be Met

Former British Foreign Secretary Gives Broadcast Message To United States

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Aug. 30—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, in a broadcast to the United States early today, declared "the British people could not accept a compromise solution" of the present crisis "which merely postponed until six months hence another world crisis of a similar character."

"We are all of us convinced," he said, "that the issues with which we are confronted can admit of no patchwork compromise. We are in an era of fateful decision. Alas, no solution of the present situation can be acceptable unless it decisively strengthens the peace front, unless it manifests beyond doubt that this time the attempt to extract concessions by force has failed.

"Challenge Will Be Met"

"This time the conception of good faith in international dealing, of respect for the rights of people, events small or great, is going to prevail. We pray that the victory will be peaceful, but whether peaceful or not, the challenge will be met. For too long Europe has lived under the threat of the current crisis."

Eden spoken from 12.45 until 1 A. M. (6.45 until 7 P. M., Tuesday, E.S.T.) in one of a series of talks arranged for United States' listeners.

Pact With Russia "Error"

In negotiating the non-aggression pact with Russia, Eden said, "The German Government has been guilty of an extraordinary psychological error." It was considered, he added, that "the Western powers would be so thunderstruck that they would at once go back upon their pledge to Poland."

On the contrary, he asserted, it was the friends and political allies of Germany who were dumbfounded.

AIR RAID WARNINGS EXPLAINED IN PARIS

Residents Urged to Put On Gas Masks at First Sound of Shell

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—The government tonight told citizens remaining in Paris what signals to listen for as a warning in case of air raids.

Sirens screaming for four minutes with blasts of twenty seconds, interrupted by ten-second periods of silence, mean enemy planes on the way. At the end of the alert there will be signals by three-minute continuous blasts.

A special signal for gas attacks is to be sounded by patrolling detector cars with an intermittent and piercing note. The end of the gas alert will be signaled by the same note sounded continuously.

The public was warned, however, not to wait for the gas attack signal, but to don gas masks immediately they hear the explosion of a shell.

The French Ambassador to Moscow, Paul Emile Naggiar, arrived in Paris, where he was summoned "on leave" after conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact. He is to confer with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet tomorrow.

President Albert Lebrun celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday in the Elysée Palace. He received congratulations from King George of Great Britain, King Leopold of the Belgians and King Carol of Rumania.

GANDHI PRAYS FOR PEACE

Wishes Hitler Would Respond to Roosevelt's Appeal

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 29 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi expressed the wish today that Chancellor Hitler would "respond to President Roosevelt's wise appeal" for peace.

Praying daily for God to save the world from the horrors of war, the Indian leader in a statement said:

"I personally would not purchase my own country's freedom by violence even if such a thing were possible.

"My faith in the wise saying that what is gained by the sword will be lost by the sword is imperishable."

Four Ships Detained

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 29—The Collector of the Port of New York tonight ordered the German liner Bremen, the Normandie of the French line and the British Aquitania and Transylvania to remain at their Hudson river piers "pending a search by customs officers satisfactory to me."

The big German ship already had been subjected to a day-long search and held many hours beyond her scheduled 6 A. M. (E.S.T.) sailing time—a detention which a North German Lloyd Line official said had prompted the German Embassy in Washington to protest to the State Department.

[Editor's Note—It was said at the German Embassy last night that no protest had been made on the detention of the Bremen.]

To Search Bremen Afresh

Collector Harry Durning said the search of the Bremen will start afresh in the morning and that the other ships will be searched simultaneously. Delay in the sailing of the Normandie, scheduled to leave at 9 A. M., and the Aquitania, due to leave at 11 A. M., was likely. The Transylvania was scheduled to leave at 4 P. M.

The collector said he hoped to complete the search before tomorrow night and that one hundred customs men were at work on the Bremen alone. The search, he added, was "absolutely made for arms and nothing else."

Today's search of the Bremen, he said, disclosed no guns—nothing subject to seizure except a camera and an ikon, a Russian religious image, which he stated were not declared on the ship's manifest.

The examination was so minute that the Federal Steamboat Inspection Service required the liner to put out her lifeboats to demonstrate the quality of her safety preparations.

Durning's orders to the four ships were contained in telegrams to their captains:

"Pending search by customs officers satisfactory to me clearance will not be granted."

Officials of the German line, who said they were advised that Durning was "not fully satisfied with today's search," expressed amazement in view of the all-day scouring of the ship by dozens of customs men.

Drechsel Makes Protest

It was Capt. William Drechsel, marine superintendent of the North German Lloyd Line, who said the German Embassy was protesting to the State Department. Earlier, he denounced the enforced delay as "a very unfriendly act" by the United States.

Drechsel said he first had called the matter to the Germany Embassy's attention last night after customs officials had shown no inclination to allow hurried clearance of the vessel.

He added that all during the day he had sought without success to obtain an authoritative explanation of the Government's holding the Bremen in port, throwing up his hands and saying:

"I couldn't even guess the reason. No one will tell me."

Watch Kept For Kuhn

Watch also was kept on the Bremen to make certain that Fritz Kuhn, leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, did not find sanctuary aboard the vessel. The move to detain Kuhn was motivated by the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives which has the Bund leader under subpoena.

There was no independent evidence here that he planned to flee and Kuhn himself, reached late in the day by telephone, thus volunteered:

"Yes; so Mr. Dies (the committee chairman) is worrying about me—he thinks I'm running away on the Bremen. Well, I wouldn't run away for a thousand Dies. I like it here very much. I wouldn't feel at home on the Bremen or any other ship."

Routine, Officials Say

All the activity that resulted in keeping the Bremen tied up at the pier—visits from men representing both the customs and steamboat inspection services—was characterized here officially as routine.

While these minute and leisurely examinations were going forward, nineteen of the persons brought in yesterday by the Bremen were detained at Ellis Island by immigration authorities.

This, too, was described by Byron H. Uhl, district superintendent of immigration, as "nothing unusual." He went on to explain in generalities that every arriving ship brought passengers whose eligibility to disembark was questionable.

Coast Guard Search Asked For German Freighter

Philadelphia, Aug. 29 (AP)—Customs officials here announced tonight they had asked the Coast Guard to search for the German freighter Wiegand along the Middle Atlantic seaboard and question two mysterious passengers who went aboard at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The ship left Philadelphia Saturday for Norfolk, Va. She was due there today, but customs officials said they understood she had not been sighted and may have heeded the German Government order to all ships to return home.

William R. Egan, Philadelphia pilot who took the vessel down the Delaware river, said the passengers—a man and a woman—came aboard after Capt. Johann Germannf received a message by short-wave radio.

"Something Illegal" Suspected

"It seems apparent there was something illegal about it," one customs official said. "We feel the mysterious pasesngers were fleeing this country."

Pilot Egan said he learned about the radio message only when the captain came to him—near Wilmington, Del.—and said he had orders to turn around and return up the river.

The ship, a North German Lloyd Line freighter of 5,869 tons, anchored off Marcus Hook—a few miles below Chester, Pa.—Sunday before dawn. A few minutes later the two passengers came aboard, and the vessel lifted anchor.

Pilot Egan left the freighter at Delawater Breakwater.

GEN. ABE FORMS TOKIO CABINET

He Also Takes Portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

HATA NEW WAR MINISTER

Admiral Yoshida Gets Navy Post —Isolationist Policy Likely

TOKIO, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Nobuyuki Abe today announced the line-up of his new Cabinet, ex-

pected to give Japan an isolationist foreign policy, and disclosed that he would retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio himself for the time being.

The new War Minister will be Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander of Japanese forces in central China most of last year and more recently chief military aide de camp to Emperor Hirohito. The navy portfolio goes to Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of he combined fleet.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to London, had been generally expected to become Foreign Minister, but the sixty-four-year-old retired General heading the new Government deferred any such appointment.

The new Cabinet takes over from that of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma which resigned because of the setback to its policies suffered when Germany concluded her non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, Japan's old enemy. The old Cabinet had been committed to close ties with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Two Envoys Due to Go.

With the formation of the Abe Cabinet authoritative informants said it was most likely the Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin, Toshio Shiratori and Major-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, respectively, would be replaced. These men, ardent advocates of an outright military alliance with Germany and Italy, frequently had acted on their own responsibility to promote such a tie.

At its final meeting today the outgoing Cabinet heard a report on the international situation by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, while War Minister Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki discussed hostilities on the common border of Japanese-protected Manchoukuo and Soviet-ized Outer Mongolia.

After five days of hard fighting along the Khalka River, which Manchoukuo calls part of her western border, Mongol forces apparently still held positions on the east bank.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that Japanese planes heavily bombed the Mongol positions simultaneously with an artillery duel and land maneuvers. Intermittent fighting has persisted there more than three months.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 29—The man who commanded Japanese forces in central China most of last year, Gen. Shunroku Hata, was named Minister of War today as the new Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, filled the key posts of his Cabinet.

The new Government was expected to pursue a moderate course in international affairs, but to push ahead vigorously with the undeclared war in China.

The 64-year-old Premier, who emerged from retirement, surrounded himself with political veterans for the task of restoring domestic unity while avoiding international pitfalls.

Number Of Posts Reduced

Apparently at the word of the army, General Abe reduced the number of Cabinet posts from fifteen to ten through consolidation of minor ministries.

He announced that he himself for the present would retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio in the new Government, which succeeds that of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

The Hiranuma Government, which maintained close ties with the Rome-Berlin Axis, resigned as a result of the signing of the Berlin-Moscow non-aggression pact.

The new Government is expected to pursue an isolationist policy. In line with this, authoritative circles believed that the Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin, Toshio Shiratori and Maj. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, who had advocated outright military alliance with the Axis, would be replaced.

The Ambassador to the United States, Kensuke Horinouchi, was expected to remain at his post.

Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, commander in chief of the combined fleet, was named Navy Minister. Kazuo Aoki, president of the Cabinet planning board, was appointed Finance Minister. He remains at the head of the planning board.

Like General Abe himself, none of the new Ministers has important political connections. Most of the civilians have been civil servants for most of their careers.

The New Cabinet

The new Cabinet:

Premier and Foreign Minister—General Abe.

War—General Hata, recently chief army aide de camp to Emperor Hirohito.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Yoshida.

Finance—Kazuo Aoki.

Home Affairs and Public Welfare (two portfolios)—Naoshi Ohara, former Justice Minister.

Justice—Dr. Chogoro Miyagi, chief procurator of the Nagoya Court of Appeals.

Commerce and Agriculture (two portfolios)—Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo (retired), an ex-Minister of Commerce.

Overseas Affairs—Yasuo Kanemitsu.

Communications and Railways (two portfolios)—Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, former Overseas Minister.

Education—Kakichi Kawarada, former Home Minister.

War Policy Evident

With General Hata and Vice-Admiral Yoshida as Ministers of War and Navy, the Cabinet's two military posts are held by veterans of China warfare. General Hata brings the experience of his central China command, and Admiral Yoshida, as commander of the second squadron, directed the Chinese coastal blockade.

Their presence emphasized repeated statements that Japan intends to make the China warfare her primary concern.

Guards Placed On All Ships in Panama Canal

Governor Puts Troops on Vessels to Avoid Any 'Rash Act' During Crisis

BALBOA, C. Z., Aug. 29 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, Governor of the Panama Canal, ordered military guards placed today aboard every vessel passing through the canal as an "extraordinary precaution."

"There is no apparent threat to the safety of the canal or ships using it," Gen. Ridley emphasized, but added: "Because of the impending possibility of war, and in view of the international character of the canal, it seems wise to institute some of the precautions appropriate to the neutral status of the United States and to eliminate the possibility that anybody in this period of excitement might commit some rash or foolish act which could inflict damage."

The precautions, he said, would continue "as long as the international situation endures."

It was understood that guards at the canal locks would be reinforced, although there was no official confirmation. Gen. Ridley's statement did not say how many guards would board ships entering the canal, but authoritative sources said the number would vary according to the size of each vessel.

Troops of the 14th infantry began boarding ships at the Atlantic entrance of the canal today and troops of the 33d infantry boarded those at the Pacific entrance.

Begin to Bolster Canal Forces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The War Department began a program to strengthen the defense of the Panama Canal today which eventually will add 272 officers and 7,360 enlisted men to the Canal Zone forces.

Congress provided $27,000,000 for the purpose.

The first troop movement will begin Sept. 2, when eight officers and 225 enlisted men from the 63d Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, at Fort MacArthur, Calif., will leave San Pedro, Calif.

Eight officers and 226 men from the Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and fourteen officers and 408 men from the 62d Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, Fort Totten, N. Y., will sail from Brooklyn on Sept. 13.

The department said steps would be taken immediately to restore these garrisons to their normal strength.

The air corps force will be strengthened by thirty-one additional pursuit planes, which will be flown to Panama in the near future, the department said. Air corps personnel in Panama will be increased by twenty-six officers and 170 enlisted men.

CANAL ZONE GUNS CALLED OBSOLETE

Senator Clark Says Some Were Made Before War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Coincidental with the disclosure that more United States troops would be sent to Panama at once, Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, declared today that there is an amazing lack of modern military equipment in the Canal Zone.

"They are using anti-aircraft range finders that were made during the world war," said Senator Clark on his return from a trip to the canal.

"Some of the coast defense guns were made before the war. They sent some new guns down recently, but red tape will hold up the delivery of necessary ammunition until October."

Before that time the first units of 7,360 additional enlisted men will reach Panama. The War Department said late yesterday that 225 enlisted men and eight officers of the Sixty-third Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft section, would sail Saturday from Fort McArthur, Cal.

Increasing the Canal Zone garrison to 24,000 men is one of the objectives of the national defense program, which is going steadily forward while officials are watching developments in the critical European situation.

Dachshund Is No Nazi, Dog Lover Points Out

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—"The Times" published today a letter from D. L. Murray, of Brighton, asking caricaturists and humorous writers to quit making the dachshund the symbol of the German nation.

"Absurd as it may seem," he said, "the prevalence of this idea in the popular imagination has produced real risk of thoughtless acts of cruelty being committed against harmless little animals which are English by birth and often by generations of breeding."

Crowd Greets Queen On Return to London

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth returned to London today from Balmoral to join King George. A crowd at Euston station cheered her arrival.

The King broke off his holiday in Balmoral earlier because of the international situation. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose are staying on in Scotland.

FUN DESPITE CRISIS

London Press Finds Folly Amid War Preparations.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The London press, catching its breath during a lull in crisis developments, took a little time out today to poke fun at the situation.

The Daily Express printed a column of "The Cockney's Crisis Humor," incidents resulting from war preparations and discussions. The Daily Mail published a cartoon showing a steel-helmeted civilian wooing his girl friend on a park bench under a moon masked like London's traffic lights.

The News Chronicle used a picture snapped of a holidaying motorist who had placarded his automobile, "Half a Mo' Hitler. Let's Have Our Holidays First."

German Ship Camouflaged

Arica, Chile, Aug. 29 (AP).—The German cargo vessel Duesseldorf, partially camouflaged, arrived here from Europe today.

Germans Resent Charge Of Shooting Seagulls

Declare In Broadcast That Poles Have Spread Lies Over The Radio

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—In short-wave broadcasts directed at North America tonight, Germany accused Poland of broadcasting "lies" about Germany, the National Broadcasting Company said. In a program from Station DJB, Berlin, NBC said announcements to this effect were made in German:

"The Poles have gone so far, it is alleged, to report that Germans in Berlin have been observed shooting seagulls in their frantic search for ever-diminishing food. . . .

"The Poles, it is said, claim that Germany is making preparations to send swarms of infected rats across the border in order to spread pestilence among the Poles. . . It is a well-known fact that even rats refuse to board a sinking ship."

Polish Terror 'Evidence' Claimed by Nazis in U. S.

Embassy Replies to Denial by Warsaw Envoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Germany Embassy issued a statement tonight that it had a "wealth of documentary evidence" to support stories of violence against Germans in Poland.

The statement was in reply to one issued by the Polish Embassy yesterday in which it was charged that the Germans were spreading "completely false stories" for the "sole purpose of misguiding foreign opinion and governments.

The German Embassy said: "With reference to a statement released to the press by the Polish Embassy here, according to which German stories relating to atrocities committed in Poland against members of the German minority 'are completely unfounded,' the German Embassy feels obliged to emphasize that it possesses in its files a wealth of documentary evidence which reveals the accurate truth of such acts of violence as denied by the Polish government."

Paderewski Praises U. S. for Peace Effort

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 29 (AP).—Jan Paderewski, celebrated Polish pianist, has cabled President Roosevelt in appreciation of his efforts to keep the peace of Europe.

"Once more your noble effort to maintain the peace testifies to the high ideals which animate the great American nation," Paderewski wrote. "It is impossible to foresee what fate holds for humanity nevertheless, your message will live in history."

HITLER EATS LESS

Strikes Soup and Dessert From Own Bill of Fare.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, in keeping with his Government's emergency measures, has put himself and the staff of his Wilhelmstrasse chancellery on a strict one-course meal basis.

Men in close contact with the chancellery said the Fuehrer instructed his cook to strike soup and dessert from bill of fare for the time being.

The chancellery staff — office workers, secretaries, typists, members of the S. S. bodyguard and chauffeurs of adjutants—regularly eat their midday meal at the casino of the chancellery.

Henceforth, every one having meals at the casino must present his food ticket to the kitchen attendants for them to clip off the coupons for such things as coffee, milk, meat and fats.

Coffee, rare in every household, also is scarce at the chancellery, informants said.

FISH OPTIMISTIC FOR SETTLEMENT

Praises Roosevelt Pleas—Suggests a Plebiscite.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York said today that he was "certain a peaceful solution could still be found" to the European crisis.

Mr. Fish said that he was thoroughly in accord with President Roosevelt's appeal to Italy, Poland and Germany, although "I do not often agree with the President," but that he felt the effect of the message to Herr Hitler had been lost on the German people because there is no United States Ambassador now in Berlin.

Asked about his prediction that war might start in Europe on August 20, Mr. Fish flicked the ques-

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tion aside. He said, however, that the prediction had been made "after talks with high German officials, including Von Ribbentrop and three French Cabinet members."

"Personally I don't see why the differences between Poland and Germany over territory taken from Germany by the Versailles Treaty could not be definitely settled by a plebiscite under fair conditions," Mr. Fish said. "One thing that has appalled me is the fact that the psychology of war has been carried to such a degree that any discussion of peaceful methods is considered unpatriotic.

"I am for peace first, last and always. Anything that works for peace gets my whole hearted support."

MEMORIES OF 1914 REVIVED IN PARIS

Night Clubs Take On Airs of Earlier War Days.

PARIS, Aug. 29 (A. P.). — The Paris of night clubs, cafes and boulevards turned back today to the days of the world war—at least sentimentally.

For Americans who lived in Paris in world war days, there were many things reminiscent of 1914-1918.

Outside a smart boulevard hotel last night, a grizzled old war veteran, with a peg-leg and a hook on one hand, capitalized on the crisis by digging up an ancient barrel-organ on which he ground out a collection of world war tunes.

They included "The Madelon," as well as the national anthems of the allies—"The Marseillaise," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

"It had the Italian royal anthem on it, too," he said, "but I took that off considering the situation."

There was a little cluster of curious Frenchmen around another historical spot in Paris—the wall of a building now owned by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which carries the general mobilization poster of 1914 behind a grilled ironwork frame.

"Let Hitler get tough," said a Frenchman, "and we will slap him in the face with one of these."

Paris's cafes were gay. Orchestras blazed away with songs of the world war — lilting songs about what the poilu said to the sergeant, and what—with um-da-da's for the cuss words—the sergeant replied.

Many Frenchmen who sat listening to such songs were veterans of the last war, and all applauded lustily.

NO HOPE FOR OLD DEBT

Washington Thinks War Will Doom $14,473,478,027.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.). —Treasury officials believe a new European war probably would push farther into the background any possibility of collecting the $14,473,478,027 owed this Government as a result of the last war.

Only Finland, which has only an $8,233,157 share of the obligation, has been paying up regularly in peacetime.

England owes $5,497,069,379 in principal and accrued interest; France, $4,180,628,819; Italy, $2,024,150,441; Germany, $1,241,103,030, and Poland, $263,166,398.

Most of the war debts were loans made to the Allies during the world war, but many more millions were loaned for relief and reconstruction purposes afterward. The German debt includes a large sum assessed for the expense of maintaining the American Army of Occupation in the Reich immediately after the war.

Other debts are: Armenia, $23,803,104; Belgium, $453,324,480; Estonia, $21,029,440; Greece, $34,295,967; Hungary, $2,388,730; Latvia, $8,668,365; Lithuania, $7,760,608; Rumania, $63,999,476; Russia, $390,298,848, and Yugoslavia, $61,779,062.

EXPERTS GUESS COURSE OF WAR

See No Way for Land Aid to Be Sent to Poland.

BLOCKADE MAJOR ELEMENT

Early Food Rationing by Germany Regarded as Significant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.). —American military experts expressed the opinion today that Britain and France could not send land forces to the direct assistance of Poland in case of war.

Some of them said they believed the start of a European conflict would be featured on the part of the Western democracies by a period of feeling out the other fellow.

Although calling any predictions the equivalent of looking into a crystal globe, experts here have figured out a prospective campaign about as follows:

1. War comes.

2. Germany attacks Poland and defends herself in the west behind the Siegfried or Limes Line.

3. The Poles make their stand behind the Vistula River, which flows south from Danzig.

Naval Blockade Forecast.

4. Britain and France institute a naval blockade of Germany, hoping to starve the country as they did in 1914-1918. Germany's institution of food rationing even before war starts has impressed some officials here, for the Reich waited a long time after the start of the world war before doing that.

5. France mans the Maginot Line, but does not break through the Siegfried Line. An overwhelming force, in the opinion of military men, might be needed for a successful attack on the Siegfried Line.

6. Britain sends some planes to France, perhaps a small land force, but keeps the majority of her forces at home. Both Britain and France may send bombers over Germany to encourage the Poles.

7. Germany may try out her planes against the British fleet in an attempt to break the blockade.

8. Britain and France look around to see how the situation lines up before embarking on a definite campaign.

9. Italy may or may not come in on the side of Germany. Opinion here is about equally divided.

Elimination of Italy.

10. If Italy does not come in Britain and France respect her neutrality. The idea that the two Western Powers would seek to strike at Germany's rear by going across northern Italy and up over the Brenner Pass is considered untenable in military circles here. There is no point, experts say, in forcing Italy into the war on the side of Germany.

11. If Italy does come in, France strikes in northwestern Italy to paralyze the country's industry, eliminate Italy as quickly as possible—if possible.

There are various other uncertainties. Will Russia mobilize on the Polish border, thus immobilizing a large portion of the Polish Army? What will the smaller States like Hungary, Rumania and Turkey do? What they do might change the whole picture.

POUND RECOVERS, CLIMBS TO $4.39

London Gold Bargain Ignored Because of Shipping Problem

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The pound appreciated slightly in terms of dollars today as it sought its own level for the fourth day since the Exchange Equalization Fund's support was withdrawn from the long-standing pegged rate of $4.68⅛.

After opening at $4.24 against the overnight close of $4.25½, the rate slowly widened to reach $4.39 at one time.

The gold price was adjusted in accordance with the sterling-dollar rate, being fixed at 157 shillings (about $33.36 at last night's rate) an ounce, a fall of four shillings (about 85 cents) on yesterday's price.

[At the same time, the British pound rallied to $4.39 in the New York currency market, up 9 cents overnight.

[There were no gold engagements in London for shipment to New York, despite the huge profit indicated with the British gold price at $33.36, against the Treasury's buying price of $35 an ounce. American banks refused to risk buying and holding gold in London until shipping facilities are available.

[The London gold price was fixed on a supply and demand basis solely. It bore no relation to the sterling-dollar rate and thus arbitrage transactions were extremely difficult.

Yesterday there were no dealings in foreign securities involved in the emergency Government regulations preventing their transfer without Treasury approval. Today a few quotations were available for foreign bonds which might conceivably be traded in internally among British residents.

Britain And France Reported Negotiating Huge Wheat Purchase

New York, Aug. 29 (AP)—The *Wall Street Journal* said today it was reported in authoritative quarters that one of the largest individual wheat purchases in the history of the grain trade was being negotiated in Argentina by the British and French governments.

The two countries were said to be seeking to purchase virtually the entire exportable surplus available in Argentina, "in an obvious move not only to accumulate war stocks, but also to mop up visible supplies which might otherwise fall into the hands of the German Government."

Partially Confirmed

Buenos Aires, Aug. 29 (AP)—British sources said today they believed their Government was negotiating for the purchase of large supplies of wheat in Argentina.

These authorities said it was likely such purchases would be made on an option basis, rather than outright, due to the shortage of ships available for transporting grain to England.

Cesar Urien, Sub Secretary of Agriculture, said reports that Great Britain was negotiating for Argentina's whole wheat crop surplus were "inaccurate," but that he lacked details on the actual status of wheat sales in progress.

British officials indicated that any negotiations would be directly between London and the Argentine wheat board.

On the other hand, private sources in the grain trade characterized as "fantastic" New York reports that Britain and France sought to purchase the entire Argentine wheat surplus of more than 3,000,000 tons.

Canadian Wheat Order By England Reported

Large Quantity Of Grain, Perhaps As Much As 2,000,000 Bushels, Mentioned

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 29 (Canadian Press)—The Winnipeg *Free Press* said today the British Government was reported in grain circles to have contracted for large quantities of Canadian wheat, perhaps as much as 2,000,000 bushels.

"Negotiations for the Canadian grades are believed to have been placed through the Canadian Wheat Board," the newspaper said.

"In some quarters it was believed that 2,000,000 bushels had been worked on Tuesday, but if United Kingdom buying of Canadian wheat is on the same scale as the purchases from Argentina, Canadian sales would reach 10,000,000 bushels.

CANADA PREPARES FOR POSSIBLE WAR

Dominion Gets Ready to Guard Vital Points.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (Canadian Press).—The Canadian Government has taken steps to make certain the Dominion is not caught napping if Europe and the British Empire are plunged into war.

There was confidence in the capital today that the security of the Canadian people and their property would be protected. The central government yesterday announced it had placed merchant shipping of Canadian registry under control of an organization of former naval officers.

The Dominion has about 17,000 men of its defense forces of the sea, the air and the land on duty to guard the sea coasts, all lines of communication and transportation and the heavy industries. Under an act passed in 1914 the Government could take decisive steps to meet any contingency until Parliament could be called together.

Small detachments of soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded vital factories, airports, radio stations, bridges, canals, harbors and armories.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Attorney-General Gordon Conant of Ontario arrived at noon by plane from Toronto. They were to confer with Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec concerning plans for the protection of key industries and power plants in Ontario.

Offers of military and special guard duty deluged militia headquarters.

Italy Seizes Newspaper Carrying War Headline

ROME, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, which appeared with the enormous word "War" across its front page followed by a small question mark, was confiscated by authorities today.

Italians thought that the newspaper erred in trying to excite its readers.

Italian Reporter Beaten in France.

ROME, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A communique said today that an Italian Fascist returning from France was beaten by a gang at Mentone, France, last night as he was boarding the train for San Remo. The Italian, Giovanni Vanzino, a member of the directorate of the Italian Fascist group in Paris, was reported seriously injured.

Britain Appeals to Press to Silence Mere Rumors

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The British Foreign Office made "a most solemn appeal" to all newspapers and news agencies today to refrain from printing "rumors which are not substantiated in official quarters."

An official spokesman said the appeal had "the full assent" of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax.

Martial Law in Slovakia.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—German martial law was proclaimed in nominally independent Slovakia today by Premier Josef Tiso. Slovaks must furnish the food supply of the German Army.

Swiss in War Preparations.

BERNE, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council or Cabinet, today called an extraordinary meeting of Parliament for tomorrow to vote the Council full powers in case of war, discuss general elections and express confidence in the Government.

Polish Zloty May Be Devalued.

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A meeting of the directors of the Bank of Poland was called today for Friday to consider changes in the bank's statutes. Polish newspapers said devaluation of the zloty (about 19 cents) might be discussed as an emergency measure.

Blue Lights in Vatican City.

ROME, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Blue lights were installed in Vatican City's principal courtyard today as an air raid precaution.

Chamberlain's Address

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's remarks to the House of Commons today follows:

Since the House met on Thursday there has been little change in the main features of the situation.

The catastrophe as I said then is not yet upon us. I cannot say that the danger of it has yet in any way receded.

In these circumstances it might perhaps seem it was unnecessary to ask the House to meet again before the day which had been fixed, but in times like this, we have felt that it was right that the House should be kept informed—as far as possible, continuously informed—of all the developments of the situation as they take place.

That will continue to be the principle which will guide us for further meetings of this House. There is one thing I would like to say at this moment with regard to the press. I think it is necessary once more to urge the press to exercise the utmost restraint, at a time when it is quite possible for a few thoughtless words in a paper not perhaps of particular importance to wreck the whole of the efforts which are being made by the Government to obtain a satisfactory solution. I have heard that an account purporting to be a verbatim description of the communication of the British Government to Herr Hitler was telegraphed to another country last night or this morning. Such an account could only be an invention from beginning to end.

Relates Henderson's Trips.

In the course of the afternoon we were told by telephone that Sir Nevile Henderson had had an interview lasting about one hour and a half with Herr Hitler and that he was sending us an account of that interview; that Herr Hitler had suggested to him that it would be a good thing if he were to fly over to this country the next morning in order to give us a verbal and more extended account of the conversation.

We received a record of the interview with our ambassador on Friday evening, and it was not completely deciphered until after midnight. I myself did not see the whole of it until Saturday morning. On Saturday Sir Nevile Henderson arrived by airplane from Berlin shortly before lunch.

We understood from him that in Berlin it was not considered to be necessary that he should go back the same day as the German Government were anxious that we should give careful study to the communication he would make to us.

Accordingly we devoted the whole of Saturday and Sunday morning to a very careful, exhaustive and thorough consideration of the document which was brought to us and of the reply which we proposed to send back, and our final answer was taken by the Ambassador yesterday afternoon when he flew back to Berlin and delivered it to the Chancellor last night.

No Change in Policy.

I should be glad if I could disclose to the House the fullest information as to the contents of the communication exchanged with Herr Hitler but the honorable members will understand that in a situation of such extreme delicacy and when issues so grave hang precariously in the balance it is not in the public interest to publish these communications or comment on them in detail.

Indeed, I think it is unfortunate that journalists, in the exercise of their profession, should take such responsibilities upon themselves, responsibilities affecting not only themselves but the inhabitants of the whole world.

I hope it will not be necessary this afternoon to have any long debate. I will attempt to give the House an account of the events of the last few days but of course there has been no change in the policy of the Government.

Therefore there does not appear to be any necessity for any lengthy discussion. On the day after the House adjourned, that is on Friday, we received information in the course of the morning that the German Chancellor had asked the British Ambassador in Berlin to call upon him at 1:30 that day.

I am, however, able to indicate, in quite general terms some of the main points with which they deal.

Herr Hitler was concerned to impress upon his Majesty's Government his wish for an Anglo-German understanding of a complete and lasting character. On the other hand he left his Majesty's Government in no doubt as to the urgency of settling Polish-German questions.

Seeks Wide Settlement.

His Majesty's Government have also frequently stated their desire to see the realization of such an Anglo-German understanding and, as soon as circumstances permit, they would naturally welcome an opportunity of discussing with Germany the several issues, a settlement of which would have to find a place in any permanent agreement.

But everything turns upon the manner in which the immediate differences between Germany and Poland can be handled and the nature of the proposals which might be made for any settlement, for we have made it plain that our obligations to Poland, cast into formal shape by the agreement signed on August 25 [Friday last], will be carried out.

But as the House will remember his Majesty's Government said more than once publicly that German-Polish differences should be capable of solution by peaceful means. Meanwhile the first prerequisite, if there is to be any chance of useful discussion, is that the tension created by frontier clashes and by reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be diminished.

His Majesty's Government accordingly hope that both governments will use their best endeavor to prevent the occurrence of such incidents, the circulation of exaggerated reports, and all other activities that result in dangerous inflammation of opinion.

His Majesty's Government would hope that if an equitable settlement of Polish-German differences could be reached by free negotiation, this might in turn lead on to a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and of the world at large.

At this moment the position is that we are waiting for the reply of Herr Hitler to our communication. On the nature of that reply depends whether further time will be given to the exploration of the situation and for the operation of many forces which are working for peace.

Waiting Period Trying.

A waiting period of that kind is often very trying. Nothing, I think, can be more remarkable than the calm which characterizes the attitude of the whole British people. It seems to me that there are two explanations for that happening. The first is that none of us have any doubt as to where our duty lies.

There is no difference of opinion among us. There is no weakening of our determination and the second is our confidence that we are ready for any eventuality.

The House might like to know one or two particulars of the preparations which have been made. Obviously there are many things which I could not very well say here because they could not be confined to those I see around me. What I say, therefore, must be in somewhat general terms.

Some of the measures which we have to take, such as those in connection with requisitioning, necessarily must cause some degree of inconvenience to the public. I am confident that the people of the country generally recognize that the nation's need must now be paramount and that they will submit willingly or even cheerfully to any inconveniences or hardships that may be involved.

At any rate, we have not had to begin here by issuing rationing cards.

To deal first with the active defense of the country, the air defense of Great Britain has been placed in a state of instant readiness. The ground anti-aircraft defenses have been deployed and are manned by the territorial anti-aircraft units.

The regular squadrons of the Royal Air Force have been brought up to war strength by the addition of the necessary reservists including a proportion of the voluntary reserve.

The fighter and general reconnoissance squadrons of the auxiliary air force have been called up and are standing ready and the balloon barrage is in position.

Fighting Fleet Ready.

The observer corps are at their posts. And indeed the whole warning system is ready night and day to be brought into instant operation. The coast defense units are ready and are manned by the coast defense units of the Territorial army.

Arrangements have also been made for protection by national defense companies and by militia and by units of the Territorial army, of a large number of important points whose safety is essential for the national war effort.

As for the navy, the House will remember that in July last it was announced that the reserve fleet would be called up at the beginning of August in order to take part in combined fleet and air exercises.

For that purpose a number of reservists were called up under the provisions of the reserve and auxiliary forces act and as a result the navy was in an advanced state of preparedness when the present crisis arose and the whole of our fighting fleet is now ready at a moment's notice to take up the disposition which would be necessary in war.

A number of other measures have been taken in the last week to increase the strength of our naval praeparedness. Naval officers in charge of various commercial ports have been appointed and have taken up their duties, and naval port and base defenses have been put in an advanced state of preparedness.

The Admiralty has also assumed control of merchant shipping acting under the powers conferred upon them by the emergency powers act. Appropriate instructions have already been issued to merchant ships in various routes, to units of the forces and a considerable number of movements have been carried out both at home and overseas. These arrangements form part of a prearranged plan to insure a greater state of readiness and a number of units could be moved to war stations before the outbreak of war.

Evacuation Plans.

The regional commissioners and their staffs are at their war stations. The main responsibility of the organization for civil defense measures rests with the local authorities and instructions have been sent to the local authorities to take preparatory steps so that action could be taken at the shortest notice.

Plans for the evacuation of school children, mothers and young children, expectant mothers and blind persons from certain contested areas have been evolved. Rehearsals of the arrangements for the evacuation of school children were carried out yesterday and nearly a week ago the local authorities were warned to make arrangements for the extinction of public lights and to prepare the necessary aids to have the lighting extinguished.

Arrangements have also been completed for the calling up at short notice of the personnel of the air-raid precaution services and duty officers will be available. The necessary preliminary steps have been taken to prepare hospitals for the reception of casualties.

I have given these instances of the steps which have been taken over and above the measures which have already been put in operation. Complete surveys have been carried out over the whole range of our defense preparations.

Preparatory measures have been taken in order to insure that precautionary measures, if and when necessary, could be readily given effect to as rapidly as possible.

The issue of peace or war is still undecided. We still hope and will work for peace, but we will not abate any jot of our resolution to hold fast to the lines which we have laid down for ourselves.

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP (LONDON DATELINE MAY BE REMOVED AND THE EXCHANGES.

FOLLOWING USED AS AN UNDATED)

LONDON, AUG. 29—(AP)—BEHIND THE SCENES OF A EUROPEAN STAGE SET FOR WAR, GERMAN FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SOUGHT A WAY OUT TONIGHT IN FURTHER SECRET DIPLOMATIC

30.24-2823

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HITLER HANDED HIS LATEST COMMUNICATION TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON TONIGHT AFTER CHAMBERLAIN HAD WARNED, BEFORE A CHEERING HOUSE OF COMMONS, THAT BRITAIN WAS READY TO FIGHT FOR POLAND OR TO ENTER "FREE" NEGOTIATION IN AN ATMOSPHERE CLEARED OF THE CURRENT TENSION.

MEANTIME, KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS AND QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS OFFERED TO EXERT THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO MEDIATE THE CRISIS.

FRANCE ACCEPTED THE MEDIATION OFFER BUT PARIS OFFICIALS TOOK SO LITTLE HOPE FROM IT AND HITLER'S REPLY TO BRITAIN THAT THEY CALLED THE SITUATION "SIMPLY STATIONARY."

WELCOMING CHAMBERLAIN'S "FIRM STAND," FRANCE CONTINUED HER WAR PREPARATIONS.

AUG 30 1939

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IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY IN WARSAW THAT THE SITUATION WAS SO "GRAVE" AS A RESULT OF THE COMPLETION OF GERMAN "MOBILIZATION AND CONCENTRATION" ON POLAND'S BORDERS THAT GENERAL MOBILIZATION IN POLAND APPEARED LIKELY TONIGHT.

HITLER'S MESSAGE WAS AN ANSWER TO THE BRITISH STATEMENT OF HER POSITION WHICH WAS SENT IN REPLY TO THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR DANZIG, THE POLISH CORRIDOR TO THE BALTIC SEA, AND OTHER CONCESSIONS.

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AN INFORMED GERMAN SOURCE SAID HITLER'S REPLY WOULD LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATION AND THAT, WITHOUT WAITING FOR DRAFTING OF THE FORMAL REPLY, HITLER HAD SENT A PERSONAL LETTER TO CHAMBERLAIN BY PLANE THIS AFTERNOON. THE PLANE ARRIVED IN LONDON AFTER THE SHORT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT HAD ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY, UNLESS DEVELOPMENTS NECESSITATE A RECALL EARLIER.

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THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID THE DETENTION OF THE GERMAN LINER BREMEN IN NEW YORK, AS WELL AS THE VESSELS OF OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS IN AMERICAN PORTS, WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY COULD BE ARMED FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS ORDERED MILITARY GUARDS POSTED ON ALL SHIPS PASSING THROUGH THE CANAL AS "AN EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTION APPROPRIATE TO THE NEUTRAL STATUS OF THE UNITED STATES" AND TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY OF "SOME FOOLISH OR RASH ACT WHICH COULD INFLICT DAMAGE."

IN THE FAR EAST, GENERAL SHUNROKU HATA, WHO COMMANDED JAPANESE FORCES IN CENTRAL CHINA MOST OF LAST YEAR, BECAME MINISTER OF WAR IN THE NEW CABINET OF GENERAL NOBUYUKI ABE, WHO RETAINED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY PORTFOLIO IN ADDITION TO THE PREMIERSHIP.

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THE PARTY, NUMBERING 125, WAS TOLD THAT THE STEAMER JOHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT MAY HAVE ROOM FOR THEM IF IT SAILS FROM SOUTHAMPTON THURSDAY.

THERE ARE ABOUT 100 OTHER AMERICANS IN EDINBURGH WHO PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND UNTIL TRANSPORTATION HOME WAS ARRANGED.

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1939

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NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY H.TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, AUG.29-(AP)-FRANCE TONIGHT ACCEPTED AN OFFER FROM KING LEOPOLD 111 OF THE BELGIANS TO MEDIATE THE EUROPEAN CRISIS JOINTLY WITH QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS.

HOWEVER, LITTLE HOPE WAS HELD FOR THE MEDIATION OFFER, WHICH WOULD NEED ADOLF HITLER'S ASSENT, AND FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID EUROPE'S CRITICAL SITUATION WAS "SIMPLY STATIONARY."

THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS OF PEACE WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HANG ON HITLER'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH NOTE, DELIVERED TONIGHT TO AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON IN BERLIN. THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER ANSWERED WITHIN 24 HOURS WAS SEEN BY THE FRENCH AS KEEPING THE SITUATION ABOUT WHERE IT WAS BEFORE.

AUG 30 1939

THE FRENCH REPLY TO KING LEOPOLD WAS SENT TO BRUSSELS TONIGHT AND WHEN QUEEN WILHELMINA'S OFFER ARRIVES IT TOO WILL RECEIVE A FAVORABLE REPLY. BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS OFFERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT ALSO TO BRITAIN, GERMANY, POLAND AND ITALY.

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY PARIS DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THERE WERE TWO ESSENTIAL PARTS TO THE BRITISH NOTE, A COPY OF WHICH WAS SENT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. ONE CONCERNED GERMANY'S "URGENT" DEMANDS FOR SETTLEMENT OF HER CLAIMS TO DANZIG, THE POLISH CORRIDOR AND OTHER CONCESSIONS FROM POLAND. THE SECOND CONCERNED GERMAN-BRITISH RELATIONS IN GENERAL.

LNDON WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE TO HAVE TOLD BERLIN OF BRITISH WILLINGNESS TO DO ALL IN HER POWER TO MAKE POSSIBLE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY, BUT DECLARED FLATLY BRITAIN WOULD HONOR HER GUARANTEES TO FIGHT FOR POLAND.

A8

IF SUCH NEGOTIATIONS WERE CARRIED TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION, BRITAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE INDICATED SHE FAVORED GENERAL NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING COLONIAL RAW MATERIALS, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER UNDERLYING PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE AGGRAVATED THE POLISH-GERMAN QUARREL.

PREMIER DALADIER HAD A LONG CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL FRENCH ARMED FORCES. HE ALSO WAS CLOSETED WITH SOCIALIST LEON BLUM, FORMER PREMIER, AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS. AS A RESULT THE SENATE ARMY, AIR AND FINANCE COMMITTEES WERE CALLED TO MEET WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. A MEETING OF THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WAS SET FOR FRIDAY.

IN A CONFERENCE WITH UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C.BULLITT, FOREIGN MINISTER BONNET GAVE AN UP-TO-DATE RESUME OF DEVELOPMENTS.

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AUG 30 1939

C33 (AGENCIES OUT)

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BY HENRY) XXX OF DEVELOPMENTS.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, PAUL EMILE NAGGIAR, ARRIVED IN PARIS WHERE HE WAS SUMONED "ON LEAVE" AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE SOVIET-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT. HE IS TO CONFER WITH BONNET TOMORROW.

WHILE DIPLOMATS CONFERRED, PARIS CONTINUED PREPARATIONS. RES-

1939

TAURANTS, CAFES AND OTHER PLACES WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD IN THE SURROUNDING SUBURBS WERE ORDERED TO CLOSE AT 11 P.M.

THE CAPITAL REMAINED CALM, HOWEVER, AMID THE WORST WAR SCARE SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

THE BOURSE, USUAL BAROMETER OF THE FRENCH ATTITUDE WHICH IN THE PAST FEW DAYS HAS REGISTERED SEVERAL DROPS, WAS FIRM TODAY. FRENCH GOVERNMENT BONDS ROSE AN AVERAGE OF TWO TO THREE PER CENT.

POLICE ARMED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S DECREE BANNING THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER L'HUMANITE AND ITS ALLY CE SOIR CRACKED DOWN ON GROUPS OF COMMUNISTS THEY FOUND PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS CALLING FOR SECRET MEETINGS.

CAFES WHERE THE COMMUNISTS MET WERE CLOSED. DISTRIBUTORS OF THE PAMPHLETS WERE JAILED. IN ONE PRINT SHOP ALONE POLICE SEIZED 3,000 POSTERS APPARENTLY INTENDED TO BE POSTED AT NIGHT AND 90,000 TRACTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN CELEBRATED HIS 68TH BIRTHDAY IN THE ELYSEE PALACE AND RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS FROM KING GEORGE AND THE KINGS OF BELGIUM AND RUMANIA.

R727PED

AUG 30 1939

56

THIRD NIGHT LEAD POLISH

AUG 30 1939

WARSAW, AUG. 29-(AP)-POLES TONIGHT RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM THE ADDRESS OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AGAIN AFFIRMING BRITISH DETERMINATION TO STAND BY PLEDGES TO POLAND.

"ONCE MORE we have PROOF THAT BRITAIN, LIKE POLAND AND FRANCE, IS READY TO SETTLE ALL DISPUTES PEACEFULLY, BUT THAT ALL THESE STATES ARE FIRMLY DECIDED TO REMOVE THE DANGER OF FUTURE ACQUISITIONS," A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED.

REPORTS HAD SPREAD THAT GENERAL MOBILIZATION WAS LIKELY, BUT RESPONSIBLE POLISH OFFICIALS LATE TONIGHT DENIED SUCH ACTION WAS CONTEMPLATED.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES TOOK A "VERY SERIOUS VIEW" OF THE CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN TROOPS IN SLOVAKIA, HOWEVER.

THIS CONCENTRATION, IT WAS STATED, HAS GREATLY INCREASED PREVAILING TENSION.

POLAND IT WAS SAID IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES HAS ALWAYS HAD FRIENDLY FEELINGS TOWARDS SLOVAKIA, BUT HAS NOW WARNED THE SLOVAK NATION "NOT TO PERMIT ITSELF TO BE DECEIVED" BY ITS OWN GOVERNMENT.

THERE WAS HIGH INDIGNATION OVER A BOMB EXPLOSION IN TARNOW WHICH TOOK 17 LIVES WITH 30 INJURED VERY SERIOUSLY.

THE TWO MEN ARRESTED WERE ESTABLISHED TO BE GERMAN CITIZENS. TWO OTHERS WERE ARRESTED.

A FOREIGN XXX THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD

WE710PED

AUG 30 1939

A67

WARSAW--FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD POLISH XXX WERE ARRESTED.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT INFORMED QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS AND KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS THAT IT WOULD CONSIDER THEIR OFFER TOWARDS MEDIATION OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

POLAND'S REPLY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NO FINAL ANSWER COULD BE

30.24-2827

30.24-2827

MADE TO ANY MEDIATION PROPOSAL PENDING DETERMINATION OF GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

A FOREIGN XXXX PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

WE8PED

B4

EDITORS - TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAPH, WARSAW, FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD POLISH X X X ON THE NORTH.

WHILE POLES BLAMED A NEW SERIES OF SUBVERSIVE ACTS ON GERMANS, REPORTS RECEIVED HERE SAID 17 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 38 INJURED SERIOUSLY LAST NIGHT IN A TIME-BOMB EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE RAILROAD STATION AT TARNOW, IN SOUTHERN POLAND.

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TWO GERMANS WERE ARRESTED AT TARNOW. A THIRD WAS SEIZED AT KATOWICE, THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED, AND CONFESSED RESPONSIBILITY FOR TWO SUITCASES FILLED WITH BOMBS, WHICH EXPLODED IN A GERMAN HOME AT BIALA, SILESIA.

OTHER REPORTS SAID POLISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORCED BACK A GERMAN AIRPLANE FLYING OVER POLISH TERRITORY ON THE SLOVAK FRONTIER.

RATIONING OF GASOLINE WAS INTRODUCED IN POLAND FOR PRIVATE CARS. THE LIMIT WAS FIXED AT FIVE QUARTS DAILY FOR EACH CAR.

WITH TENSION, ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF.

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A126

PARIS, AUG. 30-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, SHOWING THE STRAIN OF DAYS OF CEASELESS FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR POSSIBLE WAR, SAID EARLY TODAY "WE WILL KNOW TODAY WHERE WE STAND."

THE PREMIER REFERRED TO ADOLF HITLER'S NOTE DISPATCHED TO LONDON LAST NIGHT IN REPLY TO THE BRITISH COMMUNICATION SETTING FORTH BRITISH-FRENCH DETERMINATION TO STAND BY POLAND IN HER DISPUTE WITH GERMANY.

"THIS HITLER --," HE MUSED, AS HE EMERGED FROM WAR MINISTRY CONFERENCES. THEN, SMILING, HE ADDED, "WHAT A TORRENT. HIS REPLY TO BRITAIN IS AS VOLUMINOUS AS THE NOTE SENT TO HIM."

THE PREMIER THEN WENT HOME TO GET SOME MUCH-NEEDED REST.

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A111

PARIS, AUG. 29-(AP)-AMERICANS LUCKY ENOUGH TO HOLD PASSAGE ON THE UNITED STATES LINER MANHATTAN, WHICH SAILS TOMORROW, HAD A LAST FLING TONIGHT BEFORE HEADING FOR HOME.

THEY JAMMED CAFES AND JOINED GENERALLY IN THE SUBDUED NIGHT LIFE OF A PARIS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER POSSIBLE WAR.

NOT SO JUBILANT WERE HUNDREDS OF FOOTSORE COMPATRIOTS WHO FACED ANOTHER DAY OF SEARCHING FOR RESERVATIONS.

THE MOST PERTURBED AMERICAN IN TOWN WAS A MAN WHOSE ASSETS CLOSED UP ON HIM OVER NIGHT. HE HAS $380 INVESTED IN A PASSAGE IN AN ITALIAN SHIP WHICH DIDN'T SAIL, HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TIED UP IN GERMAN TRAVELER'S MARKS--BUT NOT ENOUGH CASH TO BUY PASSAGE ON ANOTHER BOAT.

WHY DOESN'T HE CABLE HOME FOR MONEY? HE DID TRY--AND FOUND HIS MESSAGE STYMIED BY COMMUNICATIONS DIFFICULTIES.

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AUG 30 1939

AUG 30 1939

1939

B68

(AGENCIES OUT)

KX

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AMERICANS XXX IN LONDON.

A GROUP OF TEXAS GIRLS IN GLASGOW SAID THEY HAD OBTAINED BOOKINGS FOR FRIDAY ON THE ATHENIA WHICH WILL GO TO MONTREAL.

MISS JERRY WYNNE OF (LAKESIDE DRIVE) DALLAS COMMENTED THAT "WE HOPE NO HITCHES HOLD US UP. BY THE TIME WE REACH TEXAS ABOUT SEPTEMBER 13 WE WILL HAVE MISSED QUITE A BIT OF SCHOOLING."

MISS MARY UNDERWOOD OF ATHENS, TEXAS, SAID, "SCOTLAND IS GRAND--BUT ENOUGH IS ENOUGH WITH THIS WAR SCARE HANGING OVER EVERYBODY'S HEAD."

MISS ALICE NEWMAN OF ARKANSAS CITY SAID SHE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE AMERICA AGAIN."

JG903PED

A70

LEAD DOWNING STREET

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-MOUNTED POLICEMEN BROKE UP A PARADE OF FASCIST SYMPATHIZERS IN DOWNING STREET TONIGHT AND CLOSED THE STREET TO THE PUBLIC, DRIVING CROWDS OF SPECTATORS TO THE ENDS OF THE SHORT STREET WHERE PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN LIVES AT NO. 10.

THE MARCHERS CARRIED BANNERS WITH SUCH SLOGANS AS "BRITAIN'S YOUTH SHALL NOT BE MASSACRED." WHEN THEY BEGAN TO SHOUT "WE WANT PEACE" AND "HAIL MOSLEY" (SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BRITISH FASCIST LEADER), ABOUT 100 POLICEMEN BROKE UP THE PROCESSION.

SEVERAL PERSONS ETC 4TH GRAF

WE805PED

A69

FIRST LEAD-WITH BERLIN

LONDON, AUG. 29-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX CROSSED DOWNING STREET FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE RESIDENCE OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AT 11:05 P.M. (5:05 P.M. EST) TONIGHT, RAISING IMMEDIATE SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER HE HAD RECEIVED ADOLF HITLER'S REPLY TO BRITAIN'S STATEMENT BY TELEPHONE FROM BERLIN.

AN EARLY MEETING OF THE CABINET TO CONSIDER THE FUEHRER'S ANSWER WAS EXPECTED.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART, PERMANENT ADVISER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, HASTENED INTO THE FOREIGN OFFICE QUARTERS. HE DEPARTED AFTER A SHORT STAY WITHOUT GOING TO CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIDENCE.

(NO PICKUP)

WE803PED

A185

--93--

SEPARATE

LONDON, AUG.29-(AP)-THE PLANE USED BY SIR NEVILE HENDERSON TO CARRY THE BRITISH NOTE TO ADOLF HITLER RETURNED LATE TODAY TO ITS LONDON HANGAR CARRYING THREE PASSENGERS IN ADDITION TO THE CREW.

ONE OF THE TRIO APPEARED TO BE AN ENGLISHMAN, THE OTHER TWO GERMANS. BAGGAGE BORE THE NAME OF SIR GEORGE OGILVIE-FORBES, COUNSELLOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

THE AIRPORT WAS CLEARED AND ALL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLANE WAS REFUSED.

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AUG 30 1939

30.24-2829

30.24-2829

APL248

PARIS, AUG.29-(AP)-PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER LATE THIS EVENING CALLED GENERALISSIMO GUSTAVE GAMELIN INTO HIS OFFICE AT THE WAR MINISTRY FOR THEIR SECOND CONFERENCE TODAY.

WITH GAMELIN WAS GENERAL LOUIS COLSON, CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

E113PES 29/8/39

APL244

DUBLIN, AUG.29-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TONIGHT PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA OF EIRE STILL WAS PLANNING TO SAIL TO THE UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 23.

DE VALERA WILL BE HOST TOMORROW NIGHT AT DINNER TO POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO IS VACATIONING IN IRELAND.

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A8

TOKYO, AUG. 30-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE ARMY PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN 14 OF 30 ATTACKING MONGOL PLANES OVER THE BORDER BETWEEN SOVIET OUTER MONGOLIA AND MANCHOUKUO IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE BOR.

NO JAPANESE PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ENCOUNTER, DOMEI SAID. ITS DISPATCH WAS NOT DATED.

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A244

--95--

MOSCOW, AUG.29-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND HAD DECIDED TO STRENGTHEN THE GARRISONS ON THE SOVIET UNION'S WESTERN FRONTIER.

TENSION IN EASTERN EUROPE WAS GIVEN AS THE REASON FOR THE MILITARY DECISION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN DENYING WHAT THE AGENCY SAID WERE FOREIGN REPORTS THAT 200,000 OR 300,000 SOVIET TROOPS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THE WESTERN BORDERS AND MOVED TO EASTWARD TO REINFORCE SOVIET FRONTIERS.

AUG 30 1939

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AL38

BULLETIN

FLEET SEPARATE

AUG 30 1939

LONDON, AUG.29-(AP)-THE WHOLE OF THE BRITISH FLEET IS READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE TO TAKE UP ITS POSITION IN EVENT OF WAR, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

QQ1020AED

AMSTERDAM, AUG.29-(AP)-DUTCH GRAIN DEALERS SAID THE EUROPEAN CRISIS HAD CAUSED A CURTAILMENT OF FUTURES TRANSACTIONS ON THE ROTTERDAM MARKET BECAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY BUT SPOT OFFERINGS WERE BEING DISPOSED OF NORMALLY.

AUG 30 1939

FUTURES DEALINGS WILL BE RESUMED ON A NORMAL SCALE AS SOON AS THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK BECOMES CLEARER.

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1939

A57WX EUROPEAN, UNAMN
NGHT LEAD EUROPEAN (WITH BUDGET)

WASHINGTON,AUG.28-(AP)-IN EMPHATIC TONES, PRESIDENT ROOSE-
ELT TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT THE SENATE'S FAILURE TO ENACT
HIS NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS WAS A
FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE GRAVITY OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE ASSERTED THAT THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING AND
SEARCHING THE GERMAN LUXURY LINER, THE BREMEN, WAS TO MAKE CERTAIN
SHE COULD NOT BE EQUIPPED AT SEA FOR OFFENSIVE WAR PURPOSES.
HE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, WOULD BE LIABLE TO CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE
INFLICTED IF THAT HAPPENED. HE ADDED THAT THE SAME TREATMENT
WOULD BE GIVEN THE MERCHANT SHIPS OF ALL THE POTENTIAL EUROPEAN
BELLIGERENTS.

AUG 30 1939

DISPATCHES ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN SITUATION POURED ACROSS
THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS DURING THE DAY.
IN FACT, SECRETARY HULL CONFESSED TO NEWSMEN THAT THEY HAD BE-
COME SO VOLUMINOUS HE FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP PACE WITH THEM.
MANY OFFICIALS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT, AT LEAST, EUROPEAN
IPLOMACY WAS KEEPING THE DISPUTE IN THE TALKING STAGE.

IN THE MEANTIME, TWO STEPS OF A MILITARY NATURE WERE AN-
NOUNCED BY THIS GOVERNMENT, BOTH HAVING TO DO WITH THE DEFENSE OF
THE PANAMA CANAL. IN SOME QUARTERS IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT SHOULD
WAR COME SUPPORTERS OF ONE SIDE MIGHT CONCEIVABLY SEEK TO DAMAGE THE
CANAL TO HANDICAP THE MOVEMENTS OF THE OTHER SIDE'S MERCHANT SHIP-
PING. THE PURPOSE WAS TO SAFEGUARD THE BIG DITCH FROM HARM FROM
ANY QUARTER.

SO, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT MILITARY GUARDS WOULD BE PLACED ON
BOARD ALL VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE CANAL AND THAT THE MILITARY
PERSONNEL IN THE CANAL ZONE WOULD BE INCREASED BY 272 OFFICERS
AND 7,360 ENLISTED MEN. TROOPS WILL BEGIN MOVING TOWARD THE
CANAL ZONE, SEPT. 2, IT WAS SAID.

MR.ROOSEVELT'S NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION WAS INTENDED TO REPEAL
THE PRESENT EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT OF WAR SUPPLIES TO BELLIGER-
ENTS, THUS OPENING AMERICAN MARKETS TO ALL NATIONS INVOLVED IN
AR, PROVIDED THEY PAID CASH AND TOOK TITLE TO THEIR PURCHASES
BEFORE SHIPMENT. IN THE EVENT OF A EUROPEAN WAR, SUCH A SYS-
TEM WOULD, IT IS CONCEDED, OPERATE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF GREAT
BRITAIN BECAUSE THE BRITISH FLEET WOULD CONTROL THE SEAS. IN
HAT WAY, THE PLAN WAS ALSO INTENDED TO ACT AS A DETERRENT UPON
ANY WARLIKE ACTION BY HITLER OR MUSSOLINI.

A58WX

WHEN A REPORTER ASKED TODAY WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE SENATE'S
OSTPONEMENT OF ACTION ON THIS LEGISLATION CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRES-
ENT CRISIS, MR.ROOSEVELT REPLIED THAT A GREAT MANY PEOPLE FELT
THAT TO BE THE CASE. HE EMPHASIZED, AS HE HAS DONE BEFORE,
THAT THE POSTPONEMENT DECISION WAS REACHED AND ENFORCED BY A SOLID
REPUBLICAN MINORITY AND A MINORITY OF THE SENATE'S DEMOCRATIC
MEMBERSHIP.

UNDOUBTEDLY, HE CONTINUED, NOTICE OF THE POSTPONEMENT WAS
TAKEN IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD AND OPINION RUNS FROM
THE CONCLUSION THAT IT WAS A MINOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO A BELIEF
THAT IT WAS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR. HE ADDED THAT HE THOUGHT

1939

30.24-2831

30.24-2831

EVERYBODY CONSIDERED THAT IT WAS A FACTOR IN SOME DEGREE.

"DO YOU THINK IT WAS A FACTOR?" HE WAS ASKED.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIED THAT HE DID, AND ASSERTED THERE WAS NO ESCAPING THAT FACT BECAUSE THE SENATE'S ACTION WAS NOTED IN ALL THE CAPITALS INVOLVED.

DURING THE DAY SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH), MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TOLD REPORTERS THAT IF EUROPE WENT TO WAR CONGRESS WOULD "ACT IMPULSIVELY AND THROW THE EXISTING NEUTRALITY ACT OUT THE WINDOW."

ON THE OTHER HAND SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID HE HAD SEEN NO INDICATIONS THAT SENATORS WHO OPPOSED THE ROOSEVELT FOREIGN POLICY IN THE LAST SESSION WOULD CHANGE THEIR POSITION AT THE NEXT SESSION.

BRIDGES ADDED:

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE SHOULD BE ANY REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW WHEN INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS ARE SUCH AS THEY ARE AT RESENT, AND I PARTICULARLY WOULD NOT WANT TO REPEAL THE LAW AS LONG AS MR.ROOSEVELT IS PRESIDENT.

"I HAVEN'T ANY CONFIDENCE IN THE WAY THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN HANDLING THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. HIS POLICY HAS BEEN ONE OF CONSTANT MEDDLING."

LT-VX624PES

A3WX

WASHINGTON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN X X X CONSTANT MEDDLING."

AS TO THE DETENTION AND SEARCH OF THE BREMEN, THE PRESIDENT SAID IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAD TO PROTECT ITSELF AGAINST POSSIBLE FUTURE DAMAGE CLAIMS. HE REFERRED TO THE FAMOUS CASE OF THE SHIP ALABAMA WHICH WAS BUILT IN ENGLAND, LEFT THAT COUNTRY UNARMED, WAS ARMED AT SEA, AND BECAME A WAR VESSEL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, COLLECTED SOME $15,000,000 FROM ENGLAND AS A RESULT.

NOT ONLY THE BREMEN, BUT THE NORMANDIE (FRENCH) AND OTHER VESSELS OF NATIONS WHICH MIGHT BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO SUCH INSPECTION, MR.ROOSEVELT EMPHASIZED. HE SAID THE SEARCH APPLIED ONLY TO POSSIBILITIES OF THE VESSELS BEING ARMED FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES. DEFENSIVE WEAPONS, HE SAID, DID NOT MATTER.

MR.ROOSEVELT ALSO MENTIONED INSTANCES IN THE WORLD WAR, SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE ALABAMA, IN WHICH TRADING VESSELS IN EFFECT BECAME CRUISERS.

THERE WOULD BE, HE SAID, A POTENTIAL LIABILITY IF THE UNITED STATES ALLOWED ANY SHIP OF ANY NATION LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN WAR TO LEAVE HERE EQUIPPED TO ARM THEMSELVES AT SEA. THE SEARCH, HE CONTINUED, WAS INTENDED TO REVEAL WHETHER THERE WAS A PROBABILITY THAT THAT WOULD HAPPEN, THAT IS, APPARENTLY, TO DETERMINE AMONG OTHER THINGS WHETHER THE VESSEL WAS EQUIPPED WITH EMPLACEMENTS FOR GUNS. MR.ROOSEVELT SUMMED IT UP WITH A STATEMENT THAT SO FAR AS THIS COUNTRY WAS CONCERNED, IT WAS A MATTER OF PRECAUTION. HE HAD NOT HEARD, HE ADDED, THE RESULT OF THE SEARCH OF THE BREMEN.

LT703PES

1939

A116WX

WASHINGTON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN X X X OF THE BREMEN.

IN A RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT (MBS), SENATOR BRIDGES MADE FURTHER CRITICISM OF THE ROOSEVELT FOREIGN POLICY.

"MANIFESTLY," HE SAID, "WHAT INFLUENCE WE MIGHT HAVE HAD TO BRING GERMANY AND POLAND TOGETHER AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE HAS BEEN DEPRECIATED, IF NOT ENTIRELY LOST, BECAUSE OF THE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF OUR GOVERNMENT AGAINST GERMANY."

LT931PES..

A115WX

WASHINGTON, AUG. 29-(AP)-COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES TODAY PLACED THE TOTAL BRITISH AND FRENCH INVESTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AT $2,800,000,000 TO $3,000,000,000, CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN IN 1914.

THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INVESTMENTS HAS AROUSED INTEREST DURING THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CRISIS BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MIGHT BE LIQUIDATED TO FINANCE PURCHASES IN THIS COUNTRY IF WAR SHOULD BREAK OUT ABROAD.

THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE ESTIMATED THAT STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER LONG-TERM HOLDINGS OF THE TWO NATIONS AGGREGATED $2,050,000,000. IT ADDED THAT DOLLAR BALANCES AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS REPORTED TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON MAY 31 TOTALED $850,000,000.

TOTAL BRITISH INVESTMENTS WERE REPORTED BETWEEN $2,300,000,000 TO $2,400,000,000, COMPARED WITH PRIVATE ESTIMATES OF ABOUT $4,250,000,000 IN 1914. THE FRENCH TOTAL WAS PLACED AT $500,000,000 TO $600,000,000, COMPARED WITH SLIGHTLY MORE THAN $400,000,000 IN 1914.

THE BUREAU SAID IT HAD MADE NO ATTEMPT TO ESTIMATE THE "LIQUIDITY" OF THE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS HERE. IT NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT $700,000,000 OF THE BRITISH TOTAL WAS INVESTED IN BRITISH-CONTROLLED AMERICAN ENTERPRISES AND THAT THESE "DIRECT" INVESTMENTS "ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE LIQUIDATED IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

AUG 30 1939

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B75

MP (ASKED) MIGRA PTS

NEW ROADS, LA., AUG. 29-(AP)-A RETIRED NAVAL COMMANDER, TURNED SUGAR PLANTER, TODAY CAME FORWARD WITH A PLAN AND $5,000 TO START A CONTRIBUTION TO BUY THE POLISH CORRIDOR AND DANZIG AS A GIFT FOR CHANCELLOR HITLER AND THEREBY AVERT WAR.

"THIS OFFER MAY SOUND SCREWBALL," LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALLAN R. WURTELE, U.S.N. RETIRED, SAID. "BUT IT ISN'T HALF AS SCREWBALL AS A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR INTO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE DRAGGED."

WURTELE, WHO ALSO OWNS A FACTORY IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., INSTRUCTED HIS BANK THERE THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., TO TURN OVER $5,000 TO "ANY RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION" FORMED TO BUY THE CORRIDOR AND DANZIG.

"IN AMERICA THIS LAND, POOR AND CAPABLE OF GROWING A LITTLE HAY AND SOME IRISH POTATOES, WOULD BE WORTH ABOUT $10 AN ACRE," HE TOLD HIS BANK. "IT IS ESTIMATED THE LAND COULD BE BOUGHT FOR NOT MUCH IN EXCESS OF $70,000,000.

1939

30.24-2833

30.24-2833

"APPARENTLY THE WORLD IS ABOUT TO SPEND 5,000,000 HUMAN LIVES AND $100,000,000,000 TOWARDS CHAOS AND COMPLETE BREAKDOWN OF ALL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OVER THIS INSIGNIFICANT PIECE OF DIRT."

WURTELE HELD THAT IF WAR COMES THE UNITED STATES WILL BE CALLED UPON TO CONTRIBUTE MILLIONS TO RELIEVE SUFFERING AND STARVATION AND REBUILD RUINED EUROPEAN CITIES, AND THE FUND HE PROPOSES WOULD BE GOOD INVESTMENT INSURANCE AGAINST THAT.

JG928PED AUG 30 1939

BSWX (KX FOLO)

V(ANS IN)

KX FOR LOS ANGELES (ASKED)

WASHINGTON,AUG.29-(AP)-LORD LOTHIAN, ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON LATE TODAY TO TAKE OVER HIS NEW POST AS AMBASSADOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN, TOLD REPORTERS HIS COUNTRY WAS DETERMINED TO RESIST ANY EFFORT TO "REMAKE THE MAP OF EUROPE BY VIOLENCE."

THE SIX-FOOT ENGLISHMAN, IN A JOLLY WOOD, CARRIED AN UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT WHEN HE ARRIVED BY TRAIN IN THE MIDST OF A WASHINGTON DIZZLE. HE WAS GREETED BY STATE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIALS.

K211AES NM

PRONUNCIATIONS OF SOME OF THE POLISH TOWNS NOW PROMINENT IN THE NEWS FOLLOWS:

AUG-29-

GDYNIA---GUH-DEEN-YA, ACCENT ON SECOND SYLLABLE

BYDGOSZEZ---BID-GOSHCH, ACCENT ON FIRST SYLLABLE.

LWOW---L-VOOF, ACCENT ON LAST SYLLABLE.

KATOWICE---KA-TO-VEE-TSE, ACCENT ON FIRST SYLLABLE.

CTC 830P

A100

UNDATED ARMAMENTS

AUG 30 1939

W THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EUROPE IS POISED FOR WAR WITH THE GREATEST ARMAMENT THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN. THE WORLD FOR MORE THAN A YEAR HAS BEEN BUILDING ARMS AT THE RATE OF A BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH, AND MOST OF THIS HAS BEEN SPENT BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

FOLLOWING ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES ON THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR STRENGTHS OF THE LEADING EUROPEAN POWERS:

COUNTRY	MEN UNDER ARMS	NAVAL TONNAGE	AIR STRENGTH	
			FIRST LINE PLANES	PRODUCTION RATE-X
GREAT BRITAIN	600,000 TO 700,000	2,079,863	3,000 TO 4,000	2,000
FRANCE	3,000,000	815,531	3,000	1,000
POLAND	1,000,000	16,500	1,000	NO ESTIMATE
GERMANY	2,000,000 TO 2,500,000	541,023	5,000 TO 8,000	2,000
ITALY	1,300,000	717,920	5,000	1,000

1939

RUSSIA	2,000,000	290,589	8,000	1,000

X-NUMBER OF PLANES PER MONTH. PRODUCTION RATE IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN AIR STRENGTH BECAUSE OF HUGE LOSSES DURING CONFLICT. SOME EXPERTS EXPECT AS MUCH AS 100 PER CENT A MONTH.

WE940PED

A74 (NYC OUT)

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

AUG 30 1939

NEW YORK,AUG.29--CANADA'S PEACE-APPEAL TO GERMANY, POLAND AND ITALY IS A POTENT REMINDER THAT THE DIN OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS HAS BEEN SO GREAT AS TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE VITAL QUESTION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE DOMINIONS TOWARDS GOING TO WAR AGAIN FOR MOTHER ENGLAND.

ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING IT MIGHT BE--HOW STRONG ARE THE BONDS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE THESE DAYS?

NO MORE STIRRING HISTORY EVER HAS BEEN WRITTEN THAN THAT MADE BY THE CANADIANS IN THE MUD AND BLOOD OF PASSCHENDAELE IN THE WORLD WAR.

THERE WERE FIGHTERS FOR YOU! ONE NEVER WILL FORGET HOW CANADIAN CONTINGENTS, AS THEY TOOK UP NEW POSITIONS ON THE FRONT ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH TOMMIES, USED TO PULL THEIR TUNICS OFF AND ENGAGE IN PUGILISTIC COMBAT WITH THEIR ENGLISH COLLEAGUES. HAVING SETTLED THE MATTER OF WHO WAS WHO IN THE FISTIC FIELD, THEY GOT BACK TO THE BUSINESS OF WAR.

TIME WON'T ENDURE LONG ENOUGH TO WIPE OUT THE STORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STAND AT GALLIPOLI.

THESE DOMINIONS AND THE OTHER ARMS OF THE GREAT EMPIRE DID MEMORABLE SERVICE, NOT ONLY ON THE BATTLEFIELD BUT IN SUPPLYING THE SINEWS OF WAR. IT WOULD BE A GRAVE BLOW TO ENGLAND WERE THEY TO WITHHOLD THEIR SUPPORT NOW.

HOWEVER, AS THINGS NOW SHAPE UP, BRITAIN EXPECTS THAT THE YOUNG MEN OF THE FAMILY WILL BE THERE, IF AND WHEN THE ROLL IS CALLED. SOME OF THEM--NOTABLY AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND--ALREADY HAVE GIVEN NOTIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE.

IT IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THE GREAT INDIAN PRINCES WILL RAISE TROOPS AND OPEN THEIR BOTTOMLESS COFFERS TO ENGLAND, AS THEY DID IN THE LAST WAR.

SOUTH AFRICA HASN'T MADE ANY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLICLY, BUT MINISTERS OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CLARKSON REMARKED THE OTHER DAY HIS COUNTRY "WILL BE IN IT UP TO THE NECK IF ANYTHING HAPPENS."

ROBERT BRENNAN, IRISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID A FEW DAYS AGO THAT IN EVENT OF WAR HIS COUNTRY WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL.

THE MEN OF EIRE WILL BE MISSED BY ENGLAND, IF WAR COMES. NO FINER TROOPS EVER WENT OVER THE TOP IN THE GRAY MISTS OF THE DAWN THAN THE MEN OF THE EMERALD ISLE. SURE, AND YOU'D EXPECT THAT, FOR THE WEARERS OF THE SHAMROCK HAVE BEEN FIGHTERS SINCE THE DAYS WHEN THEIR KINGS USED TO LEAD THEM INTO BATTLE SUPPORTED BY THE HUGE WOLF-HOUNDS OF THOSE FIERCE TIMES.

A75 (NYC OUT)

THE QUESTION OF WHAT CANADA WOULD DO NATURALLY HAS BEEN OF MORE CONCERN TO "GOOD FRIEND" AMERICA THAN HAS THE ATTITUDE OF MORE DISTANT

1939

30.24-2835

30.24-2835

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

CANADA WAS THE ONE WHICH LED THE DOMINION BATTLE AT THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH THEIR ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE. CANADIAN PREMIER SIR ROBERT BORDEN WAS GENERALISSIMO OF THE ONSLAUGHT ON ENGLAND. IT WAS A SWELL SCRAP WHILE IT LASTED, BUT THE CHILDREN HAD GOT TOO BIG FOR THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO SPANK, AND THEY TOOK THEIR PLACES AS SOVEREIGN STATES AT THE BIG PARLEY.

AND THEY UPHELD THEIR STATUS, TOO. I REMEMBER AN AMUSING INCIDENT THAT GREW OUT OF THE SITUATION. PREMIER WILLIAM HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA WAS PRETTY OUTSPOKEN AT TIMES. ONE DAY HE WAS LAYING DOWN THE LAW IN CONFERENCE WHEN PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON TURNED HIS BEST PROFESORIAL GLANCE ON HIM AND GOT SILENCE BY ASKING:

"ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND THAT AUSTRALIA, WITH A POPULATION OF SIX MILLIONS, IS DICTATING TO COUNTRIES REPRESENTING A BILLION AND A HALF PEOPLE" (I'VE FORGOTTEN HIS EXACT FIGURE).

SINCE THEN THE FEELING OF INDEPENDENCE HAS GROWN. THREE YEARS AGO WHEN I TOURED CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST, I FOUND A VERY WIDE-SPREAD FEELING THAT THE COUNTRY WOULDN'T AGAIN EMBARK IN WAR FOR ENGLAND UNLESS THAT WAR WERE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION ITSELF.

SINCE THAT TIME SENTIMENT HAS VEERED TOWARDS ENGLAND. THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN DID MUCH TOWARDS COMENTING THE TIE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY. THE AVERAGE CANADIAN TODAY WILL TELL YOU HIS COUNTRY WILL BE IN THE WAR WITH BRITAIN, IF IT COMES.

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING TOOK THE ATTITUDE LAST MARCH HE WOULD LEAVE IT TO PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF GOING TO WAR. THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN HIS VIEW, SO FAR AS PUBLIC RECORDS GO.

BRITISH REPLY TO HITLER NARROWS THE ISSUE TO FREE NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLAND OR WAR;

REICH ORGANIZES NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

But Britain's Latest Reply Is Dispatched to Hitler and Calls for an Answer—King Sees Chamberlain.

AUG 31 1939

LONDON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's latest proposals in the European crisis and Britain's answer, forwarded to Berlin tonight, were said in diplomatic circles to have failed so far to bring anything like a solution.

In fact, said persons close to the British Government, the situation was just about as it was last Saturday when Hitler sent his first proposals by Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin.

It was recalled that Prime Minister Chamberlain in his

statement to the House of Commons yesterday said there was a precarious balance between peace and war, but official informants said Britain's note today was of such a nature as to invite a further reply from the Fuehrer.

The communication was sent to Sir Nevile in Berlin, who was expected to deliver it immediately.

Herr Hitler's message, which was received here last night, was said in diplomatic quarters to have contained an indication at least of a willingness to negotiate directly with Poland.

In these quarters there was a suggestion that Germany might desire to have a Polish minister plenipotentiary to be sent to Berlin, but whether this was definitely suggested in Hitler's note was not disclosed.

The British Government has insisted throughout that Germany and Poland negotiate directly on their difficulties—a condition which thus far has lacked support from Germany.

King George received Prime Minister Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace at 5:30 P. M. (12:30 P. M., New York time).

The London County Council, it was authoritatively stated today, may order London's schools kept open Saturday and Sunday for speedy evacuation of children if the international situation does not ease before the week end. A "rehearsal" evacuation Monday removed about 1,500,000 children from city schools to country refuges.

British officials maintained secrecy concerning the contents of Hitler's lengthy note of last night, which was before the Cabinet at an hour and a half session today.

Although any willingness by Germany to open negotiations directly with Poland concerning Hitler's claims for Danzig, the Polish Corridor and other concessions would be welcomed in London, reliable quarters emphasized that demands such as these could scarcely prove acceptable as a basis for discussion.

The disclosure, however, that a further British communication to Germany was drafted indicated that the London Government was anxious to keep conversations going as long as possible, both in the hope of finding a basis of settlement and also, as one diplomatic informant put it, to prolong the so-called "war of nerves" for its possible effect inside Germany.

Hitler's note was said in official circles to be three and a half pages of typed foolscap.

The British Government was reported in diplomatic quarters to be making inquiries in Berlin concerning what was said to have been a mention in Hitler's note of a period of time—some reports placed it at twenty-four hours—for the British reply.

In the conversation between Hitler and the British Ambassador, Hitler was reported here to have said this was not in the nature of an ultimatum, however.

The British were said to be asking whether it should be thus interpreted as only emphasizing that the question was one of urgency.

Flurry Over Hitler Note.

The arrival of Hitler's reply late last night caused a flurry of activity. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Halifax studied the message until long after midnight.

Others who took part in the midnight consultations included Sir Horace Wilson, one of Mr. Chamberlain's expert advisers. He figured in last September's crisis negotiations which concluded with the Munich agreement partitioning Czecho-Slovakia. Also present were R. A. Butler, Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Under-secretary of State.

All that has been disclosed of the Hitler-Chamberlain exchange which began with a message from Hitler last Friday is that both sides have made plain their general lines of policy. Hitler reaffirmed his claims to the Free City of Danzig and Pomorze, the Polish Corridor.

At the same time, it was said, he continued to express his desire for a British-German and a French German understanding, provided Great Britain and France do not stand in the way of a "just settlement" of the German-Polish quarrel.

England's Reply.

Great Britain replied flatly that a German threat to Polish independence would find Britain and France "fighting from the first day on the side of Poland." But, at the same time, the British Government said it did not differ from Germany in a desire for general improvement of British-German relations.

Such was the position today with the crisis still at its height. Informed observers pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech to the House of Commons yesterday, had asserted: "Everything turns upon the manner in which immediate differences between Germany and Poland can be handled and the nature of the proposals for any settlement."

Great Britain has expressed belief repeatedly, said Mr. Chamberlain, that German-Polish differences should be capable of peaceful settlement by free negotiation, and this might "in turn lead to a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and the world at large."

But, it was pointed out, he also said that Britain would back Poland if she felt she had to fight and that frontier tension should be diminished to clarify the atmosphere for entering into negotiations.

HITLER SETS UP COUNCIL WITH BROAD POWERS TO RULE NATION IN WARTIME

Goering, Führer's Most Trusted Adviser, Heads Group With Wide Economic, Financial And Administrative Authority

Six Men Will Concentrate All Civil Effort Toward Winning Conflict If It Comes—Nazi Public Assured All Precautions Are Being Taken

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, *Thursday*, Aug. 31—Adolf Hitler decided late last night to concentrate in a few hands all the economic, financial and administrative power necessary for defending the Reich in case of war.

A short time before Great Britain's latest secret crisis note was handed in at the Reich's chancellery, the Führer appointed a ministerial council of six men, headed by General Field Marshal Hermann Goering, his most trusted adviser.

Other Members Of Council

The others:

WILHELM FRICK, Minister of the Interior, as head of the nation's administrative apparatus.

COL. GEN. WILHELM KEITEL as chief of the high command of the armed forces.

DR. WALTHER FUNK as president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics.

RUDOLF HESS as Deputy Führer of the Nazi party.

DR. HANS-HEINRICH LAMMERS, as liaison between the Führer and the council.

cil said:

"Unified Leadership"

"For the duration of the present foreign political tension, I decree for unified leadership in administration and economy as follows:

"1. Out of the Reich's Defense Council a cabinet council for the Reich defense will be formed as a permanent committee.

"Permanent members of the Cabinet Council are: General Field Marshal Goering, as chairman, the deputy of the Führer, the general deputy for Reich Administration, the general deputy for economy, the minister and chief of the Reich's chancellery, the chief of the high command of the army.

May Call On Others

"2. The chairman may also call in additional members of the Reich's defense council as well as other persons for consultation."

"3. The authority of the Field Marshal General Goering accruing from the carrying out of the four-year plan of October, 1936, in particular his right to issue orders, remains effective.

"4. The business of the Cabinet council for the Reich's defense will be conducted by the Reich's Minister and chief of the chancellery.

To Set Date For Decree's End

"5. I will determine the time for the discontinuance of this decree."

It was dated yesterday and signed by Hitler, Goering and Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Reich's Minister and chief of the chancellery.

General Goering is chairman, not so much as head of the air force as he is in his capacity of Hitler's right-hand man and dictator of the four-year plan.

To Handle War Needs

The function of General Keitel is to be that of representing the military in questions of transportation, food and the like. He is not on the council as a military strategist. He is to make known the material needs of the armed forces and the council will meet them.

Hess is to maintain connections with the Nazi party, of which he is deputy Führer.

Although at first blush the absence of the name of Heinrich Himmler, chief of police and of the secret service, might seem a surprise, it must be remembered that Himmler is subordinate to the Minister of Interior. For purposes of concentration the number was kept as small as possible.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is not a member of this council, nor is Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who holds the title of chairman of the secret council of state.

Nor are the active heads of the army and navy members—Colonel General Walter von Brauchitsch and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder.

The reason, the Associated Press was told authoritatively, was that this is neither a political nor a military council, instead, it has to do with concentrating all civil effort toward winning a war in case it comes.

Seek To Assure Public

The decision to set up this special defense council at this particular time was prompted by the desire to assure the public that every precaution is being taken early.

The announcement of the council was regarded as particularly opportune at this moment when Poland's virtually general mobilization was being announced.

The decree was followed swiftly by the delivery by British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson to Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop of Great Britain's reply to Hitler's note of Tuesday night—another swift move in a secret exchange of communications.

But it was indicated Hitler's flat demands still are for Danzig and the Polish corridor from Poland.

On Own Initiative

The council may act on its own initiative under blanket authority given it by the Führer, although Hit-

Förster Arrives In Berlin

Shortly after this decree was announced, a Government spokesman said Albert Förster, Nazi district leader in Danzig and the newly created chief of state there, had arrived in Berlin for what it was assumed was another important conference with Hitler, and possibly for instructions as to his future course toward Poland.

Förster's unexpected arrival gave rise to reports that Germany proposed to take positive action in respect to the Free City soon.

Official sources refused to say whether Förster had met Hitler or other Government leaders. Officials even refused to state whether Forster remained in the city.

The decree centralizing defense authority in a six-man Cabinet coun-

30-24-2837

30.24-2837

ler may still issue decrees and direct legislation through the Reichstag.

Goering's influence and power were greatly extended for it was specifically stated that he retains all authority vested in him as director of Germany's four-year plan.

The decree was issued after cabinet consultations which started in the afternoon and lasted almost until midnight.

Read Over Radio

It was immediately read over all radio stations so that anxious citizens who sat up late at their receiving sets learned immediately that Germany had taken one more significant step in preparedness for any emergency.

Asked whether the conference was called as a result of Poland's mobilization order announced this afternoon, Foreign Office quarters said the Polish move became known at about the time the generals were arriving at the Chancellery.

Goering, General Keitel, General Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the army; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander of the navy, and Heinrich Himmler, chief of police and of the Black Guards, were among those the Führer consulted today.

Officialdom continued tonight to profess optimism over the final issue of secret negotiations going on with Britain.

Authoritative quarters said without reserve that the German Government "welcomes with extraordinary sympathy the offer of mediation by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold." The Netherlands and Belgian Sovereigns extended their offer yesterday.

They declared, however, that Germany's demand for the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor remained unchanged. They indicated the initiative now lay with Britain.

The additional Polish mobilization order, which appeared to have come unexpectedly to the Germans, was however, characterized by Wilhelmstrasse quarters as "not likely to foster the possibility of direct contact between Germany and Poland."

Now Talking To Britain

"For the moment," one informant said, "Germany is in contact with Britain. Whether contact with Poland will come later is not yet clear."

This indicated that one phase of the negotiations included an effort to bring Poland and Germany together for direct conversations over Danzig and the Corridor.

The important Nazi newspaper *De Angriff* declared that "England must find a way out" of the crisis, since neither Germany nor Poland could afford continued widespread mobilization.

"The world is asking who, in the last analysis, is to bear the costs of such a world mobilization," *Der Angriff* said. "Poland cannot do it, Germany is not in a position to do it, and England will, in the event of a peaceful settlement, not proceed to donate pounds to the innocent bystanders . . . if English politics lay any claim to worth, they must find a way out."

Members of the Reichstag, many of whom met with Hitler last Sunday, were ordered to be ready for a second meeting at any moment.

Other newspapers asserted that a German-Russian agreement to "consult" on political matters was functioning now.

Informed quarters said that these consultations were going on both in Berlin and in Moscow.

Authorized quarters declined to say whether the German-Russian talks concerned possible military and raw-material aid to Germany in case of conflict.

HITLER CALLS HEADS OF ARMY AND NAVY

Goering and Himmler Also at Conference —Important Broadcast Is Reported Planned From Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Fuehrer Hitler late today called in his leading military aids and several Cabinet members for a conference while awaiting further word from London in his secret negotiations with the British Government.

Those summoned included:

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command; Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the army; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Heinrich Himmler, chief of all the German police.

This was done amid indications that Germany might be willing to negotiate the crisis.

[A Reuters dispatch from London this afternoon said German radio stations had announced that an important statement would be broadcast from Berlin at 11 o'clock tonight (6 P. M. New York time).]

Members of the Reichstag, many of whom left the capital after their meeting with Hitler last Sunday, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return for a meeting at any moment.

Mediation Offer 'Welcomed.'

The German Government "welcomes with extraordinary sympathy the offer of mediation by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold," authoritative spokesmen said unreservedly earlier in the day. These persons said the offer of mediation was not extended to the German Government, but to Great Britain, France and Poland.

Great Britain, in the opinion of the spokesmen, is the only nation really in a position to press upon Poland to accept.

[London and Paris have sent favorable replies to the Netherlands and Belgian sovereigns. Poland reiterated her reply to President Roosevelt on the desirability of mediation, but indicated that further progress depended on the German attitude.]

Point to Talks With Britain.

As evidence of Germany's willingness to have the issues with Poland negotiated, Germans pointed to the discussions now going on with the British Government.

It was said that no time limit had been set on these negotiations. Both sides, they explained, recognized the necessity for speed, but every step would be taken with due care.

Authoritative quarters were emphatic in stating that "the efforts of the two sovereigns for the maintenance of peace and the European consciousness of responsibility which is reflected by this offer receive general appreciative recognition."

"This exchange of thoughts proves that German efforts are proceeding in the same direction as those of the two sovereigns," they said.

Demand for Danzig Stands.

Germany's demand for the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor, however, they declared, remained unaltered.

Germany has taken the initiative toward a peaceful solution by Hitler's communication to Chamberlain, they said.

These persons added that now the initative must be taken by Great Britain to bring Poland to a state of readiness to deal with Germany, always, of course, on the basis of Germany's irrevocable demands.

It was remarked that nobody should be surprised if in the next hours and days there was considerable airplane flying back and forth between Berlin and London.

Up to Western Powers.

German officials and the press, weighing prospects of preserving peace after Hitler had given his answer to Great Britain's statement of position, declared today, "It's up to the Western Powers now."

The German answer was in London this morning—dispatched there by Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, who had another conference with Hitler last night. The contents of the note were not disclosed here.

Hitler was said to be standing pat on his hand, outlined in his correspondence with Premier Daladier of France, for annexation of Danzig and Pomorze, the Polish Corridor.

The press, echoing the views of the Government, declared Hitler's maneuvers had placed the responsibility for preventing war on Great Britain and France. The Corridor and Danzig, in any event, must be ceded to Germany, it insisted.

Acceptability of British suggestions as a basis for negotiation was stressed this morning by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The British note obviously was not offensive to Hitler because, the newspaper observed, "the British communication was of a sort which made it possible for the Fuehrer to answer."

Says Chamberlain Spoke Truly.

But despite a slightly more hopeful feeling that a conflict might be avoided, the Allgemeine Zeitung commented that Prime Minister Chamberlain was justified in telling the House of Commons yesterday that it cannot be said that the danger of war has receded since the House met last Thursday.

The Boersen Zeitung, closely connected with the War Ministry, observed: "The decision in the question of peace or war does not lie with us but with the others."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter took a similar attitude, saying "The choice is up to London."

In the Foreign and Propaganda ministries and at the Chancellery the desire to get on better terms with Britain frequently was expressed. The press reflected this attitude. The Beobachter said: "Germany wants peace with France and England, peace and lasting understanding."

So the newspapers tempered their assault on England to a degree, but the attacks on Poland continued without moderation. Many columns were devoted to reports of alleged atrocities inflicted on Germans in Poland.

Says Britain Must Find Solution.

Der Angriff, Propaganda Minister Goebbels's newspaper, declared editorially that England must "find a way out" since neither Germany nor Poland can afford the widespread mobilization set off by the international crisis.

"With every passing day," Der Angriff said, "the front of those who are tired of mobilization must grow, people whose personal, economic and national fate is no wise tied up with the relatively small space of the (Polish) Corridor and Danzig. . . .

"The world is asking who, in the last analysis, is to bear the costs of such a world mobilization. Poland cannot do it, Germany is not in a position to do it and England will, in the event of a peaceful settlement, not proceed to donate pounds to the innocent bystanders. . . . If English politics lay any claim to worth, they must find a way out."

This "way out," Der Angriff reiterates, includes "Danzig and the Corridor and to this objective demand we stick."

Informed persons continued to warn correspondents that the situation was serious, but their own attitude was one of confidence that things were coming Germany's way.

The possibility that Foreign Minister Josef Beck of Poland might come to Berlin was neither affirmed nor denied.

In the Wilhelmstrasse there was a constant coming and going of diplomatic limousines. The fact that the Belgian Ambassador's car was parked directly before the office of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop gave rise to speculation in the crowd before the Chancellery that Brussels might become the scene of a mediation conference.

FRENCH ARMY COMMANDEERS ALL RAILROADS

Civilian Transportation Is Taken For Moving Of Troops, Supplies

Gen. Weygand Reported Named Allied Chief In Near East

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, Aug. 30—The Government tonight ordered all railroads turned over to the army as France put the finishing touches on its preparations for war while awaiting the outcome of the German-British negotiations for peace.

The decree, which took effect at once, meant that all civilian passenger and commercial traffic will be either suspended or "curtailed" to meet the army's needs for transportation of troops, guns and supplies.

Even trains actually on the road may be shunted onto a siding at the next station and unloaded.

Weygand In Near East

In further preparation for war, Gen. Maxime Weygand, 72-year-old World War hero and former commander-in-chief of the army, arrived in French-mandated Syria today and was reported in military circles to have been chosen to be commander of the allied French, British and Turkish forces in the Near East if war should come.

General Weygand flew from Paris, where for the last three days he had been in almost continuous consultation with President Albert Lebrun, Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet as well as the army general staff.

The railway requisition rule was understood to have been decided by the Government this morning. Sources close to the Government claimed that it was not to be considered by itself as meaning that the international situation had taken a turn for the worse.

The orders followed, however, the Government's fourth urgent warning to all civilian residents of Paris to leave the city.

Warning Is Explained

The fourth evacuation warning, which was made public only a few hours before the railroad requisition, still referred to "unhampered communications" and said its purpose was to prevent "unjustified protests" by travelers who failed to leave while transportation was still available.

At the time the requisition went into effect it was estimated that less than one-third of the capital's 3,000,000 inhabitants had left.

Schoolchildren who began leaving the capital today by a series of special trains assembled in classes and were taken by their teachers to designated places of safety in the country.

There seemed to be a feeling of cautious optimism in French diplomatic circles tonight based on the terms of Germany's reply to London. This optimism was not sufficiently strong, however, to prevent France from taking new steps to put the country in final readiness.

Only Few Know Terms

Only a few key officials knew the terms of the British and the German notes. Virtually everyone with even semi-official connections had his own version of the negotiations.

One of the most persistent was that

the German reply, received in London late last night, had shown a more conciliatory German attitude. Germany, these reports said, had indicated its willingness to negotiate.

Another version was that Hitler was indeed willing to talk things over with Poland, provided a special Polish envoy hurried to Berlin with a preliminary agreement to hand over Danzig and the Corridor.

FRENCH ARMY GETS CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Parisians Again Urged to Leave the City for Safer Places.

50,000 CHILDREN SENT AWAY

Government Sees and Approves Latest British Answer to Hitler.

PARIS, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier's office announced tonight that effective immediately the entire French railway system, with all its supplies, employees and rolling stock, was requisitioned for military use.

The order means that henceforth commercial traffic may be suspended in whole or part if the military authorities consider it necessary.

[Since January 1, 1938, the French Railways have been operated as one nationalized system by a company in which the Government owns 51 per cent of the stock. The prospective order means placing them under the War Ministry.]

It was said officially tonight that the French Government had approved the note which the British Government is sending to Hitler.

Informants said that the British Cabinet had completed and approved the note in its meeting shortly before noon, and then had submitted it immediately to Paris.

They asserted that the note was dispatched to the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin this evening for delivery to the German Fuehrer.

The swift pace in diplomatic exchanges continued when Premier Daladier received Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz this morning.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet conferred with Paul Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador to Moscow, who flew here to report on Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany.

President Albert Lebrun received the credentials of the new Turkish Ambassador, Behic Erkin.

Weygand Goes to Syria.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, former chief of the French Army, who has flown dramatically to the Near East, was reported in military quarters today to have been chosen commander of the allied forces in the eastern Mediterranean in case of war.

Gen. Weygand, who is 72 years old, landed today in Beirut, Syria, by plane from Paris, where he had held a series of conferences with military and civil leaders.

Gen. Weygand retired as chief of the army general staff in 1935 and was succeeded by Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, now slated to be Commander-in-Chief of the French British and Allied Armies in the event of war. He was called back from retirement to go to Ankara last April for negotiation of the French-Turkish mutual assistance pact.

The new mission, which took him in haste to Beirut, was at first cloaked in official secrecy. Military sources said, however, he had been designated to lead the allied forces in that area in case of necessity and was already laying the ground work. A similar report circulated in high diplomatic quarters.

Weygand Arrives in Syria.

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, former commander-in-chief of the French armies, arrived here today by plane. The nature of his mission was not disclosed.

He was received by military and civil authorities of Syria, which is governed by France under a League of Nations mandate.

[The mandated territory has been swept by recurrent nationalistic troubles, particularly since France ceded to Turkey the Republic of Hatay, a section of the mandate bordering Turkey.]

50,000 CHILDREN BEGIN LEAVING PARIS ON TRAINS

Premier Daladier Summons Parliament Committees to Urgent Meeting.

MOBILIZATION ORDER READY

Hitler's Note to Great Britain Will Determine Course of Action by France.

PARIS, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Evacuation of nearly 50,000 Paris school children began today as the threat of war still hung over Europe. School teachers appeared early today to assist in the evacuation. The officials in charge hoped to run forty-seven trains out of the capital to the country, each carrying 1,000 children.

Premier Daladier, who declared "We will know where we stand today," summoned members of three important Parliament committees—the Army, Air and Finance groups—for a mid-afternoon emergency session.

By that time, the nation expected to know whether Adolf Hitler had made a bid for peace or war in his dispute with Poland. French leaders awaited news of the German leader's long note dispatched to London late last night.

Some French leaders continued to view the future pessimistically, but the tone of the Berlin morning press revived hopes that the Germans would agree to negotiate.

Weygand Going to Syria.

Premier Daladier was reported ready to order general mobilization, depending on the terms of Herr Hitler's note to London.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, former chief of the Army General Staff, was en route to Syria, charged with an important diplomatic mission which aroused considerable curiosity. Gen. Weygand was Marshal Foch's right-hand man in the world war. As head of the French mission to Poland in 1920, he aided that country to stave off the Russian offensive.

The General exercises much influence in Syria, where he was once French High Commissioner. He recently returned from Ankara, where he negotiated the military side of the French-Turkish mutual assistance pact.

Paul Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador to Russia, following his return from Moscow, intended to report to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today. The Ambassador had several talks with Russian leaders after Germany and Russia signed a non-aggression pact.

Some Elation in Paris.

The fact that Russia had not yet ratified the pact formally caused much elation here and was linked with suggestions that Germany might not have moved on Poland for that reason and because of other repercussions of the pact in Tokio and Burgos.

British-French acceptance of the joint mediation offer by King Leopold of the Belgians and Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands was hailed by leaders as another proof of willingness to settle all disputes by negotiation.

French newspapers, operating under censorship, as were all communications, appeared with large white gaps of deleted type. All had only six pages each, to conserve newsprint.

Civilian emergency measures caused a rapid shifting of today's scenery to that of world war days. Requisitioning of trucks and taxis left subways to carry most of the capital's traffic. Horse-drawn vehicles replaced trucks at many markets, but the handling of supplies was regular enough. The police issued orders closing cafes and restaurants in suburban areas of the Seine Department after 11 P. M.

Free courses for men and women in gas detection and decontamination work were announced.

youngsters board trains, while mobile guards patroled the stations.

For the fourth time the French Government today called on the civilian population of Paris to quit the capital.

"The Ministry of Public Works reiterates the advice given to the civilian population, which does not yet seem to understand the necessity of making plans for departure conform to the possibility of restriction of traffic," said a communique.

The first appeal was made Thursday.

Less than a third of the city's population of 3,000,000 has departed, semi-official informants said.

May Keep Schools Open

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The London County Council, it was authoritatively stated today, may order London's schools kept open Saturday and Sunday for speedy evacuation of children if the international situation does not ease before the week end.

A rehearsal evacuation Monday removed about 1,500,000 children from city schools to country refuges.

50,000 Children Leave Paris Without a Whimper

One Little Girl Carries Doll in Arms, Gas Mask Over Shoulder

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP).—School children, with the calm of their soldier fathers, bade a dry-eyed adieu to home and mother today and left for country retreats in the face of war danger.

Double-decker suburban trains and special services piled high with baggage began the evacuation of nearly 50,000 pupils from Paris. The trains will leave at brief intervals throughout today and tomorrow.

Order prevailed at the stations. The only emotion apparent was anxiety and that was visible principally in the faces of the hard-pressed school teachers. The children themselves, from toddlers to older ones who know what it's all about, seemed as unconcerned as if they simply were leaving on another holiday.

A tousel-headed little girl scampered about the Montparnasse station with a doll in her arms and a gas mask dangling from her shoulders. Few brought masks, however.

"They won't be necessary in the country," a teacher explained.

One woman stepped out of a taxi with a baby and a pram. She was carrying the child, however, for the pram was loaded with family belongings.

A reservist, in uniform, helped his family on the train and departed for his regiment.

Children wearing red identification tags stood in little groups about signs indicating departure time and estination.

Boy Scouts pressed into active dense service overnight helped the

DUCE DEMANDS END OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Inspired Editorial States His Conditions for Saving Peace.

ASKS FAR-REACHING FORMULA

Veiled Allusion to Colonies—Many Quit Italian Cities on Government's Advice.

ROME, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The scrapping of what is left of the treaty of Versailles as the first step toward banishing Europe's war fear was demanded today by Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia.

The newspaper's editorial, widely re-published in the Italian press, was reported reliably to have been inspired if not actually written by Mussolini.

Il Popolo d'Italia said that eleventh-hour appeals for Il Duce to save the peace were coming through "the international press."

Mussolini's Conditions.

It indicated that the price of Mussolini's affirmative response would be a far-reaching formula on both "European and non-European" complaints which he had favored for years. Observers generally interpreted the adjective "non-European" to mean redistribution in some manner of colonial raw materials.

Likening Europe's crisis to toothaches, the editorial said:

"Now that the pain has reached the stage of spasms the tooth must come out. To remove the cause of the evils which afflict Europe—and not just today—the treaty of Versailles must be eliminated. Out with Versailles! Out with all European and non-European ills!"

All cafes, restaurants, dance halls, theaters and other places of public entertainment in Rome were ordered to close at 11 P. M. beginning Sunday. After that hour the city will be darkened except for the faint glow of blue anti-air-raid lights. Beginning tonight, no outside electric signs of any sort may be lighted.

Sunday is the day set for the mobilization of two new military classes and the prohibition of all private automobile traffic.

Thousands Quit Cities.

Thousands of Italians abandoned the cities for the countryside today on Government advice. The total number to leave, however, was only a small part of metropolitan populations and the exodus was orderly.

Those living in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia also were warned.

The country as a whole remained so calm that newspapers urged Italians not to let the tranquility of the country lead them into imprudence, and stressed the seriousness of the general European situation.

The departures were most pronounced in the industrial cities of northern Italy, which are expected to be the first targets of air raids in the event of war.

The Government indicated that it considered these, and the cities along the western coast of the peninsula as far south as Naples as the danger zone, for it was in these regions that it counselled "all who can, especially aged people, women and children" to seek refuge in the country.

POLES SEE HITLER AS UNYIELDING AND MOBILIZE FURTHER

Government Acts on Reports of 'Bitter' Nature of Latest Note.

WARSAW, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—A large scale "partial mobilization"

1939

30.24-2839

30.24-2839

as a step in Polish preparedness was announced today as the Government received reports that Adolf Hitler's reply to British proposals for ending the international crisis offered no immediate settlement.

Hitler's reply was "even more bitter than his reply to Daladier," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The note to France last Sunday was interpreted by the French Premier as a point blank refusal to negotiate directly with Poland on German demands for Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

The increase in the number of men under arms was ordered as the Government took an increasingly serious view of the general European situation and especially of the concentration of German troops in Slovakia off Poland's southern border.

Well-informed circles said the number of new men called would be "smaller than the total already mobilized."

No official figures of men now under arms have been issued, but the total is estimated at between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000.

Official informants said they could not comment on London reports that Herr Hitler had indicated some willingness to accept direct negotiations with Poland until they were notified officially. The same attitude was taken regarding reports in London diplomatic circles that Hitler had suggested that a Polish envoy be sent to Germany to discuss a possible settlement.

Mobilization Explained.

Fundamentally, Poland has not wavered from her stand that direct negotiation would be possible only within the limits set forth by Foreign Minister Jozef Beck in his speech to the Sejm (Parliament) on May 4.

A communique explaining the necessity for the mobilization of additional men was issued through the Polish Telegraphic Agency. It said:

"The Reich has started an aggressive policy toward the Polish Republic. This is manifested in the German press campaign, in the statements of the leaders of the German State which contains threats, in systematic border incidents and finally in the concentration of German mobilized forces all along Poland's frontier.

"The recent German action on the territory of Danzig, unquestionably directed against Polish rights and interests, and the open and continuous claims of Germany on territory belonging to the Polish Republic leave no doubt that Poland is in danger.

"All the efforts for conciliatory action made either by high personalities for the sake of peace, or by governments friendly to Poland and inspired by the same spirit as Poland, have all been accepted by the Polish Government with full approval. They have not caused any response on the part of the Government of the Reich.

"Facing this situation, especially after the occupation of Slovakia by Germany, the Polish Government has decided to complete the State's preparedness by enacting additional military measures.

"The policy of the Polish Government, which has not been and is not now inspired by aggressive intentions toward anything, has not changed. The sincere wish of loyal co-operation with all States, which has been expressed in the answer of President Moscicki to President Roosevelt, characterized the best policy."

Men Called Up Openly.

The War Office for the first time issued mobilization posters which are to be put up throughout Warsaw during the day, naming the classes called for service. Previously, all men mobilized were called up secretly by direct order carried to them personally. They gathered quietly and systematically at concentration depots from where they were sent to their regiments.

Rumors circulated today that all classes up to forty years would be enrolled. Scenes of confusion were witnessed at the Warsaw railway station as civilians, women and children especially, rushed to leave the city.

The mobilization order included the requisitioning of automobiles, trucks and other means of conveyance.

As to Mediation.

Polish officials announced last night that Poland had replied favorably to the offer of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians to use their good offices toward mediation of the crisis which has brought Europe dangerously close to war.

The Foreign Office did not make public the text of the reply to the two sovereigns, but Polish officials said it pointed out that the Polish Government had agreed "in principle" to mediation as a means of settling disputes between nations in President Ignace Moscicki's reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal.

Tension Over Slovakia.

The concentration of German troops in Slovakia against Poland's southern frontier was said here to have increased greatly the tension between Poland and Germany.

It was announced officially that the Polish Government had protested to the Slovak Government against alleged appeals of Slovak authorities to the Slovak public to greet the German army as one coming to defend Slovakia against the "Polish Menace."

The statement said the Slovak radio had broadcast an appeal to receive the German troops "as good friends and to collaborate with them."

The semi-official Gazeta Polska declared: "Occupation of Slovakia by German troops is a new act of German aggressiveness and a new warning to small nations not to get tied up with Germany."

The newspaper Express Poranny said editorially: "Hitler should say 'Let us come to an understanding in which all our interests would be respected,' but instead he threatens the world with war. If he wants war, we can only assure him that he will find himself involved in a real war."

The Kurjer Poranny, the Polish Government mouthpiece, reminded its readers that "Poland herself will decide when, on account of direct or indirect aggression, her independence is threatened in a manner which would compel Poland to defend herself."

"Britain and France," continues this newspaper, "then automatically will assist Poland."

The newspaper Polska Zborjna, the Polish Army organ, charged that the Danzig Senate had confiscated all timber stored in Danzig by Poland. The timber is avlued at 5,000,000 zloty (about $1,000,000).

Socialists Pledge Loyalty.

A manifesto pledging complete sacrifice and loyalty on the part of the working classes was issued by the Polish Socialist party.

The manifesto included an appeal to end internal political and racial disputes. This was interpreted widely as an effort to gain the full co-operation of the Polish provinces in the Ukraine.

Newspapers openly advocated today for the first time that all civilians not needed in large Polish cities and possible military areas should evacuate. Women and children especially were urged to move to country places.

Large quantities of gas masks, selling for about 80 cents apiece, are on the market.

The press displays large photographs of Mme. Pilsudska, widow of Marshal Pilsudski, digging an air-raid trench in one of Warsaw's main parks.

Eighty thousand "war invalids" from the Polish-Bolshevik war offered their services today to the Polish Army, with the claim that they have determined that a large number from among them are in condition to be of some help to the army.

Leopold and Wilhelmina Win Nazi Praise by Bid

But Berlin Is Vague on Offer to Act as Mediators

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30 (AP).—Germany has expressed pleasure at the move of the Belgian and Dutch sovereigns to mediate the European crisis, it became known here today, but whether the reply was an acceptance of their good offices for a specific purpose was not known.

The German viewpoint was reported to be that the outcome of the Anglo-German diplomatic communications probably would take precedence over any immediate mediation by the neutral sovereigns.

The Belgian press has been advised by the government to abstain from any comment on the European crisis which might prejudice the neutrality or impair the availability of Leopold III, King of the Belgians, and Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, as mediators.

Strict silence was maintained officially today on details of the offer by the two sovereigns, which was understood to include both mediation and a proposal for a conference of arbitration at The Hague.

Favorable replies were reliably understood to have been received from Great Britain and France.

Poland replied by requoting President Ignace Mosciki's answer to President Roosevelt on the desirability of mediation. The Polish reply remarked that previous efforts at mediation had evoked no German response.

The mediation offer also was made known to Italy.

Four Nations Reply To Mediation Offer

Only Italy Is Yet To Answer Proposal By King Leopold And Queen Wilhelmina

Brussels, Aug. 30 (AP)—Only Italy has yet to reply to the joint offer of mediation in the European crisis made by King Leopold of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmena of the Netherlands.

Germany, France, England and Poland have acknowledged the proffer, although no call has yet been made by those powers for mediation by the two sovereigns.

Germany's Ambassador "expressed on behalf of his Government its deep gratitude for this generous gesture."

SLOVAK REGIME SURRENDERS TO GERMAN ARMY

Nazi Force Of 300,000 Is Concentrated Along Polish Frontier

Premier Orders Subjects To Fight "Shoulder To Shoulder" With Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 30—The Slovak Government today surrendered its powers to a Germany army of occupation.

Neutral observers estimated that German forces in Slovakia now exceed 300,000 men, concentrated at four strategic passes along the mountainous 250-mile frontier with Poland.

German Law Prevails

A Government decree said that German law prevailed in the small nation over which Adolf Hitler established a protectorate last March when he finally partitioned Czecho-Slovakia. Hitler then also guaranteed Slovakia's independence for twenty-five years.

Premier Josef Tiso of Slovakia hailed the German military occupation as guaranteeing the nation's independence "against the Polish menace."

Trains crowded with German soldiers were running on all Slovakia's main rail routes while civilian traffic was virtually at a standstill.

Must Fight With Nazis

From Premier Tiso on down, officials of the "independent" Slovak Government insisted that Slovak soldiers and Hlinka Guardsmen (members of the ruling party's military organization) must fight "shoulder to shoulder" with German troops.

"I warn the population," the Premier said, "that the administration all over Slovakia is in the hands of the German army command, and every Slovak who offends its orders will have to answer before German military courts and be punishable under German laws."

In conformance with the decree, Slovaks had to provide automobiles, horses, carts, foodstuffs and other materials as required by the German army.

May Face Food Shortage

It was declared privately that Slovakia would face a severe food shortage if the German occupation continued indefinitely.

Official figures published in July showed that Slovakia's supply of grain would barely suffice for her own population through the winter.

Supplies of meat, lard and sugar were exhausted at many stores in the capital.

No government source would, or could, say where the nation's army of 30,000 men, reinforced by the mobilization of several reserve classes, was now stationed. The main barracks in Bratislava were vacant. Travelers returning from the high Tatra Mountains along the Polish border reported that they had seen Slovak regiments there.

SLOVAKIA YIELDS TO GERMAN RULE

Government Hands Over Its Powers to Reich Army.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The Slovak Government in a decree issued by Premier Josef Tiso today surrendered its powers to the German military, which has occupied this German protectorate on Poland's southern frontier.

More than 300,000 German troops now are in Slovakia, neutral observers estimated.

Under the decree Slovaks must provide automobiles, horses, foodstuffs and other materials as required by the German army, and Tiso warned that any who failed to comply "will have to answer before German military courts and be punishable under German laws."

Squadrons of German fighting planes and heavy bombers continually passed over Bratislava bound for airports nearer the Polish frontier.

Reichsprotector Orders Czech Legion Dissolved

Organization Of Patriots Who Fought For Independence Had 100,000 Members

Prague, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Czech Legion—an organization of patriots who fought for an independent Czecho-Slovakia in the allied armies during the World War—was dissolved by order of Reichsprotector Baron Konstantin von Neurath tonight.

Legion membership totaled more than 100,000.

Key posts in the former Czech army and most of its generals came from the ranks of the legion.

SWISS PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

Federal Council Asks Special Authority.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council asked Parliament today for special powers to meet any emergency arising from the European crisis.

"We must reckon with the danger of war," said the Council's message to the Federal assembly.

"We ask authorization to inform foreign Powers that the Swiss confederation is determined to maintain absolute neutrality in case of conflict."

The message recalled that frontier troops had been mobilized, but said further mobilization and economic measures might be required.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, summoned to discuss the common neutrality of the four northern countries in the light of the present crisis, opened their conference here today and were expected to continue their talks tomorrow.

Swiss Army Commander Elected By Parliament

First Corps Commander Made General And Placed In Newly Created Post

Berne, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Swiss Parliament, by a vote of 204 to 25, today

elected Col. Henri Guisan general and commander of the Swiss army—a post created only in the event of a national emergency.

Guisan, commander of the first corps at Lausanne, immediately took the oath of fidelity to the Swiss Confederation and was acclaimed by a crowd of thousands massed around the *bundhaus* when he emerged with President Philippe Etter.

The upper and lower house voted full powers for the Swiss Federal Council—the Swiss counterpart of a Cabinet—to act in any crisis.

Franco Appoints Vigon Head of Industry Staff

Board Would Make Spain Self-Sufficient in War

MADRID, Aug. 30 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco appointed today Gen. Juan Vigon, chief of his personal staff, as head of a supreme general staff charged with studying means of making Spain self-sufficient in the production of all commodities, war materials and ammunition in the event of war. This high general staff will be under Franco's direct orders.

Franco named Navy Capt. Ramon Ozamis as naval commander of the Balearic Islands and Capt. Cristobal Gonzalez Aller to be naval commander at Cartagena. Each will hold the rank of rear admiral.

Spaniards are being kept informed of the European situation by frequent radio broadcasts.

Importance was attached to interviews granted at the Foreign Ministry to the British, French and Portuguese Ambassadors and the papal nuncio in Burgos. There was no official statement concerning the conferences.

Since conclusion of the German-Soviet Russian non-aggression accord France has been working to swing Spain away from the Rome-Berlin axis and toward neutrality in case of a European war.

STRATEGISTS VIEW ITALY AS 'COCKPIT'

Hold a French-British Drive Through Alps Is Likely to Be First Decisive Objective

GIVE THE POLES 6 MONTHS

But Experts See Nazi Forces Split Over Westwall and Maginot Line Stalemate

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Northern Italy, cockpit of Europe since the days of the Roman Empire, may be the scene of some of the earliest decisive fighting of the next European war—if it comes—with a French-British Army striking through the Alpine passes against the heart of industrial Italy.

This is the opinion of neutral military observers and some retired British and French officers in London. They base it on four conditions:

1. Italy will not remain neutral, but will enter the fight on the side of Germany.

2. Germany's Westwall and France's Maginot Line will stalemate each other along the old Western Front for at least a year, perhaps longer.

3. Germany, fearing a wave of hostile world feeling if the rights of small nations are disregarded, will not invade France through Belgium or Holland.

4. Polish resistance will require the attention of at least half the German Army for six months or more.

"Under these conditions it is easy to see why the theatre of war should shift to Northern Italy," one officer said.

"That is the industrial region: the munitions industry is centered in Turin. A break through with the subsequent destruction of these plants would force Italy to call on Germany's none too extensive military stores and cripple Italy's fighting forces."

Counter Invasions Studied

It is no secret that the French General Staff has considered two possibilities: An Italian-German invasion of Southern France and a French invasion of Northern Italy. The former, reputedly the plan of some Blackshirt strategists, has received scant encouragement from experienced Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's first soldier, officers here report.

The character of the land, which makes an Italian blow at Southern France a hazardous undertaking, favors the French. The passes through the Alps at Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre converge as they near the French frontier.

"With sufficient artillery the French could hold that road forever," said one expert.

Going into Italy, the reverse is true. There the passes spread out, the land slopes away toward smoking factories and rich fields.

History shows Italy can be invaded. Hannibal did it. Napoleon did it—although he marched his ragged army through the passes of the Maritime Alps farther south. Thus a French invasion of Italy would not only follow proved military strategy but French military tradition.

The possibility of secondary operations even more dangerous to the Axis armies was advanced by one observer.

'Shuttle' Bombing Held Best Aid

"It is altogether possible that the French could march across Italy, swing northward and feint at Austria. Such a manoeuvre would draw a considerable number of German divisions away from their eastern and western fronts, Poland and the Westwall."

Italy, extending into the Mediterranean and with the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Seas on either side, is considered by naval experts to be vulnerable, by reason of her geographic situation, to attack from the combined British and French Mediterranean Fleets.

Should her fleet be swept out of the way, her long coasts might be subject to a raking from British-French guns.

The main body of the British fleet, already believed in position, would be expected to crack down the North Sea blockade.

The British Navy alone is considered stronger in most respects than the combined Italian and German fleets.

Military men admit that British and French aid to Poland will be a tremendous task; the annihilation of Poland's Army the primary German objective.

"The Germans cannot allow the Poles to remain unconquered for long," said one. He added:

"The only aid I can see Britain and France giving to Poland is continuous bombing by plane of German munition dumps, railheads and communication lines in Germany. The 'shuttle' plan of British and French bombers flying across Germany, 'laying their eggs,' refueling and reloading in Poland and repeating the procedure on the way back is far from being a military daydream."

Estimates as to the extent of Polish resistance differ. One expert said:

"The Germans will be lucky to have control over Poland in a year's time." Another was equally sure the Germans would smash Poland resistance by Christmas.

Roads Seen as Aid to Poles

Here again the character of the country may be a decisive factor. Poland's western frontier has few good military roads.

"This cannot be overlooked," said one observer. "It will hamper the Germans far more than the Poles, who have done little mechanization, retained horses for cavalry and artillery and have sizable replacement depots. The Polish Army includes a number of light brigades of cavalry and artillery, highly mobile and organized to push past an enemy and harry his communications and depots."

Few military men believe the German's first aerial objective would be the bombing of London.

"Over flat, barren country which would allow the Poles unlimited freedom of movement, the Germans would need all their bombers," said one.

Artillery preparation for a successful offensive in such cases must be assisted by aerial bombardment. Few believe the German air force numerous enough to split and do a thorough job on each front, especially against the new British fighting planes.

German reluctance to risk a sweep through Belgium and the Netherlands toward Paris would not be due entirely to regard for world opinion, it is believed.

Neutrals Better Prepared

"Such an operation counts on absolute unpreparedness," said an expert. "The World War was really won at the first battle of the Marne, when the first German advance was halted," he added.

"It was won," he continued, "because the Belgian resistance, ill-prepared as it was, slowed up General von Kluck's first western army, split his communications and gave the French and British time to launch the successful counter-attack that ended with victory at the Marne.

"Today the Belgian fortifications are stronger. The Maginot Line in turn extends along the Belgian frontier. It is doubtful whether the same manoeuvre, the victorious sweep to the southwest which entertained German military men prior to 1914, could be attempted without colossal losses."

Germany's problem of supply, vital in the face of the overwhelming superiority of Britain and France on the seas in men, guns and tonnage, might be overcome by purchases of oil, wheat and other foodstuffs from Russia.

But Rumania, through which such supplies would have to travel, has sworn to fight if its independence is threatened. Here again the military problem would be a minor one in itself to the German General Staff. Yet Rumania, added to Turkey, France, Britain and Poland, becomes part of an apparently superior coalition—superior in men, ships, munitions, supplies and most important of all, money.

THE BRITISH NAVY ALONE IS CONSIDERED STRONGER IN MOST RESPECTS THAN THE COMBINED ITALIAN AND GERMAN FLEETS. ON COMPLETION OF CURRENT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL BE ABLE TO MUSTER 33 CAPITAL SHIPS, 130 CRUISERS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 230 DESTROYERS AND TORPEDO BOATS, 165 SUBMARINES AND A SWARM OF PATROL AND ANTI-SUBMARINE CRAFT. THE COMBINED GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVIES, IT IS ESTIMATED, COULD PROVIDE 20 CAPITAL SHIPS, 42 CRUISERS, 2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 195 DESTROYERS AND TORPEDO BOATS AND 175 SUBMARINES.

A NEW ELEMENT, IF WAR COMES, WILL BE THE DEBATED QUESTION OF THE VULNERABILITY OF SHIPS TO AIRCRAFT ATTACK.

HERE AGAIN THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY MAY BE A DECISIVE FACTOR. POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIER HAS FEW GOOD MILITARY ROADS. THIS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HINDER THE ADVANCE OF A HIGHLY MECHANIZED ARMY. HOST ROADS ARE DIRT SURFACED, TREACHEROUS WITH MUD AFTER RAINS AND VIRTUAL TRAPS TO TANKS, MOTORIZED ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY TRUCK TRANSPORTS.

EVEN WHEN FROZEN THEY ARE RUTTED AND WELL NIGH IMPASSABLE.

1939

30.24-2841

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Parisian Asks Enlistment Of 'Volunteers of Death'

Would Have Old and Ill Do Suicide Missions

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP).—A writer in one of the principal evening newspapers announced today the opening of unofficial enlistment offices for the "volunteers of death," a squadron of the old and ill for desperate missions in war. The squadron is designed to free the flower of the army for prolonged trench fighting.

Japan, Germany and Poland have their "volunteers of death," says Jacques Pericard, writing in "L'Intransigeant." "It's time France had one.

"You only have to have one arm to fly a plane and release bombs after flying such a distance that there is not enough gasoline left to return.

"Then tuberculars can go out to cut barbed wire. The first cuts a strand, and a second two more, and so on. A hundred old men too old for service with active ratings and stout hearts might save the lives of young men facing death on the first attack on a blockhouse."

The writer announced that enlisting offices were opening at a World War veterans headquarters.

DASH

PERICARD IS THE AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS PHRASE "DEBOUT LES MORTS"--ARISE YOU DEAD"--WHICH HE EXCLAIMED AT THE "TRENCH OF BAYONETS" NEAR VERDUN JUST X BEFORE AN ATTACK ON APRIL 6, 1915.

IN THIS TRENCH A GROUP OF POILUS WERE KILLED, ENGULFED BY EARTH AS THEY STOOD READY TO ATTACK. THEIR LINE OF BAYONETS REMAINED PROTRUDING ABOVE THE GROUND, MARKING THEIR BURIAL PLACE/

PERICARD'S EXCLAMATION IMMEDIATELY BECAME FAMOUS IN FRANCE. HE WAS A PETTY OFFICER THEN, AND LATER BECAME A NEWSPAPER ####

Crisis Empties French Resort

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Imperial Airways canceled its service from Croydon to Le Touquet, French coastal resort, today because the resort has been practically emptied by the crisis.

Germans Continue to Flee Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30 (AP).—The exodus of Germans from Egypt continued today as two Greek ships sailed with 100 passengers.

London Urges Normal Buying

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The government, which for months has been urging families to lay in food supplies, tonight asked them to restrict buying to normal needs. This was to prevent abnormal demand on shops.

tion against the tiny Papal State's being affected by an air raid on surrounding Rome.

Dim blue lights, similar to those used in Rome, have been installed to enable the Vatican to join in Rome's blackout.

Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, had a long conference on the international situation with the Pope at Castel Gandolfo.

Italian Liner Two Days Overdue.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Some concern was felt here today for 150 British subjects among the 700 passengers aboard the India-bound Italian liner Conte Biancamano, now overdue two days from Europe. A message from an Indian passenger aboard indicated that the liner may be lying some distance off land near Colombo

BRUSSELS, AUG. 30 -(AP)- THE BRUSSELS-COLOGNE AND NIGHT BRUSSELS-LONDON AIRLINES RESUMED OPERATIONS

awaiting clarification of the European crisis. Relatives of the British passengers have approached the Government to try to arrange their transfer to a British ship.

King George at War Office.

LONDON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—King George, commander-in-chief of all Great Britain's armed forces, called at the War Office this afternoon, apparently to inspect details of the nation's preparedness for war. American Ambassador Kennedy spent an hour at the Foreign Office today obtaining the latest information on the European crisis. During his call Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax crossed the street briefly to confer with Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Kennedy Calls on Chamberlain.

LONDON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who called at the British Foreign Office earlier in the day, visited Prime Minister Chamberlain tonight, shortly after Mr. Chamberlain returned from an audience with King George.

French Ambassador Charles Corbin also called at the Prime Minister's residence while Mr. Kennedy was there.

Governments Rise Sharply on London Market

3½% War Loan Jumps 1¾ and 2½% Consols Are Up 2 Points; Volume Off

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—London stock markets, virtually at a standstill for the last five days under government restrictions to conserve British financial resources, recorded a sharp recovery today in government securities, as dealers took a cautiously optimistic view of the European situation. The 3½ per cent war loan, "tell-tale" of government securities, rose 1¾ points on the day to 90¾, and 2½ per cent consols marked the largest rise at 66, two points above the overnight close. The turnover, however, remained only a fraction of the normal volume.

Improved sentiment also was indicated by a noticeable fall in pressure against the pound. The dollar closed at 4.41½ to the pound against 4.36 yesterday. Another sign of improved sentiment was found in the three months forward dollar premium falling to 3½ cents against 4 cents yesterday. The gold price was fixed at 158 shillings sixpence per fine ounce, an increase of one shilling sixpence from yesterday's price.

Permission to sell British-held United States stocks in New York may be obtained from the Treasury, despite the government ban on the transfer of foreign stocks. Permission for such sales, however, must first be obtained from the Treasury in the same way as for the transfer of foreign holdings between British owners. The Treasury will grant permission only in cases where a broker's claim that an alteration in price has unduly reduced his margin is upheld, and on condition that surplus dollars, representing that margin, are transferred to the Bank of England, which will pay for them in sterling.

The dollar closed at 4.41½ to the pound, a gain of 5½ cents for the day.

British-owned dollar stocks may still be sold in New York despite the government emergency regulations requiring permission for the transfer of certain foreign securities, including United States stocks. Such sales of British-owned dollar stocks will, however, be permitted only on three conditions:

1. That they are made only in cases when the broker considers his margin has been unfairly reduced by an alteration in price.
2. That an agreement is made that surplus dollars, representing the margin, are transferred to the Bank of England, which will pay for them in pounds sterling.
3. That permission for the sale first is obtained from the Treasury in the same way as for transfer of foreign holdings between Britons.

London Exchange May Move

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The London Stock Exchange announced today it would transfer to Denham, Buckinghamshire, if war made the City untenable. Business would be suspended for the first few days of war.

War Tune in Nazi Broadcasts

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP).—Each German news broadcast, with its reports of Polish "chauvinism" and alleged atrocities "against German nationals," begins and ends with a stirring martial tune called "The March of the Germans in Poland."

France Holds Up New Liner

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 30 (AP).—The commissioning of the new luxury liner Pasteur by President Albert Lebrun, scheduled for Sept. 9, has been postponed indefinitely because of the international situation, an official announcement said tonight. The 30,000-ton vessel was built for the South [illegible]

Poles Bar a German Train.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, reported today that the Marienburg (East Prussia)-Danzig-Berlin train had failed to cross Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) because Polish railway officials failed to furnish a locomotive and personnel.

The agency charged that this was a violation of the treaty of Paris of April, 1921, which fixed certain German communication rights across the Corridor, connecting Germany proper with East Prussia.

Gas Masks in Vatican City.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Gas masks were distributed to residents of Vatican City today as a precau-

NEW BRITISH ENVOY VISITS PRESIDENT

Lord Lothian Expresses Hope for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, the new British Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt today and said:

"Unfortunately I assume my office at a time when the whole world is disturbed by war, by rumors of war and by preparations for war. It is the first purpose of the Government I have the honor to represent to do everything in its power to maintain peace, to bring about whatever political and economic adjustments reason and justice may require by pacific means and so help to bring the nations back to stable prosperity and stable peace."

The Ambassador expressed the confidence of his Government that "in this search for peace they are only pursuing the same ends which you, Mr. President, and the American people also have at heart."

President Roosevelt told the Ambassador:

"It is the sincere desire of the American Government and people that the relationship of mutual cordiality and mutual respect now happily existing between our countries shall continue to prevail as one of the corner stones upon which the structure of peace is founded.

"The principal task of international statesmanship is to effect peaceful and constructive solutions of controversies between nations and thus to obviate the folly of war, which unhappily seems to overshadow the world today. The American Government and people have consistently, over many years, devoted themselves to the search for permanent peace and an end of the fear of aggression. In this effort, I am happy to record, they have always found that the British Government and people were pursuing the same ends."

U. S. to Speed Buying of Vital War Materials

Army-Navy Command Lists Stores To Be Purchased With First $10,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The government is about to begin a $100,000,000 purchase program authorized by Congress to build up stores of essential war materials.

The high command of the Army and Navy, keeping in mind that the outbreak of a European conflict might close some foreign sources of strategic supplies, has hastened preparation of a list of materials to be purchased with $10,000,000 which Congress provided to start the program.

The Treasury is expected to announce specifications for these materials within the next few days and call for bids on them soon. The government's military experts are considering limiting initial orders to these items, for an adequate supply of which, they say, the United

1939

States is dependent in whole or in part on outside sources:

Manganese ore, for use in the manufacture of steel.

Chromium ore, for special steel alloys used in armor plate and guns.

Tungsten ore, for machine tools and alloy steels.

Tin, for food containers and automotive equipment.

Quinine, for medicinal purposes.

Quartz crystals, for use in radio equipment and for electric gauges used widely in industry and to determine pressures in gun barrels.

Manila fiber, to be made into rope for maritime purposes. (Officials say this fiber is the only rope-making material that does not swell when immersed in salt water.)

International developments are expected to determine whether the list will be expanded quickly. The Army and Navy Munitions Board, which is working with the recently-created War Resources Board, has designated a total of seventeen materials as "strategic" and twenty as "critical." The strategic items are defined by the Army-Navy board as essential war materials for the supply of which the United States is dependent wholly or partially on outside sources. Critical materials are defined as essentials which would present procurement problems of somewhat less difficulty.

The materials purhased are to be stored on Army and Navy reservations and, in general, are not to be released unless the President proclaims the existence of a war emergency.

The last Congress authorized $100,000,000 of such purchases over a four-year period, but appropriated only $10,000,000 to begin the buying.

biology so they could challenge proponents of euthanasia, birth control and sterilization on their own ground. He also urged Catholics to cross themselves and say grace, even when dining in public restaurants.

Germany, Poland, Italy Reply To Peace Appeals

Acknowledge Receipt Of Cable Sent To Leaders By Canadian Prime Minister

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 30 (Canadian Press)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said tonight he had received acknowledgements of each of the three peace appeals he cabled Friday to the leaders of the German, Polish and Italian Governments.

The Prime Minister said he was advised yesterday by Dr. Erich Windels, German consul-general here, that Führer Hitler had asked that Mackenzie King be advised his message had been received. There was no comment from Hitler.

Jan Pawlica, consul-general for Poland, also notified the Prime Minister that he had been instructed to acknowledge receipt of the message to President Ignace Moscicki. Premier Mussolini of Italy replied directly on Sunday assuring Mackenzie King he would leave no effort untried that might lead to "a just and lasting peace."

Report Refusal of Engine to East Prussia-Berlin Train

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP).—Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, official German news agency, reported that the Marienburg (East Prussia)-Danzig-Berlin train had failed to cross Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) today because Polish railway officials had failed to furnish a locomotive and personnel.

The agency charged this was a violation of the Treaty of Paris of April, 1921, which fixed certain German communication rights across the Corridor, connecting Germany proper with East Prussia.

U. S. GUARDS CANAL

Stations a Destroyer in Gatun Lake, Panama.

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The United States destroyer J. Fred Talbott was ordered today into Gatun Lake, near the center of the Panama Canal, as a precautionary measure during the European crisis.

The German motor-liner Leipzig tied up here today alongside the French liner Bretagne, which arrived a few hours earlier from Havre. The Leipzig was one of the few Nazi vessels to call here since the crisis started.

Her stack, formerly buff, had been painted black and her name formerly printed in large letters was so reduced as to be visible only a short distance away.

French Line here, in a cable from Henri Cangardel, manager-director in Paris.

Given Clearance Papers

Officials of the line said no reason was given for delaying the sailing.

The Normandie, which docked Monday with more than 1,500 passengers after a zigzag voyage across the Atlantic during which wartime blackouts were observed, was granted clearance papers last night after an inspection by United States customs officials to see that she carried no war contraband.

Renew Bremen Search

Meanwhile, despite the angry protest of its owners, the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, world's third largest passenger ship, again was refused clearance papers as squads of United States customs agents continued their search of the vessel for contraband.

Harry Durning, collector of the port of New York, also ordered the British liners Aquitania and Transylvania to remain at their piers "pending a search by customs officers satisfactory to me." Both vessels were scheduled to sail during the day and it was unofficially indicated they would be delayed only a few hours.

Acting With Roosevelt Okay

Although North German Lloyd Line officials lodged formal complaints with the German Embassy in Washington, the inspection bore the personal approval of President Rosevelt. He said when the Bremen would be granted permission to leave, but the ship's officers, fuming at the slowness of the inspection, hoped to depart later today. Five hundred crew members were granted overnight shore leave last night.

While one hundred Federal agents searched the holds and cabins of the German liner — even compelling its crew to lower lifeboats and row them in a safety drill—the French line's De Grasse pulled away from its Hudson river pier uninterrupted. The De Grasse carried only thirty-nine passengers. It has a capacity of 800.

Last Nazi Ship In U. S.

The Bremen, pride of the Nazi merchant fleet, is the only German-owned vessel in a United States port, others having raced homeward to avoid capture or internment in case of war.

Durning said he had had no information indicating the preesnce of arms aboard the Bremen on any other ship. "If I had, I'd go up and find the stuff myself," he added.

The search, he added, was "absolutely made for arms : nothing else."

Long Search?—Big Ship

Asked why nspectiion of the Bremen was taking so long, Gregory O'Keefe, assistant collector of customs, replied, "It's a big ship."

Capt. William Drechsel, marine superintendent in New York for the German lines, said he had asked the Germany Embassy to lodge a formal protest with the State Department over the delay.

"I can't understand t- -ssity for his reinspection," Captain Drechsel continued. "There is no mail on the vessel, no baggage, no cargo, no passengers. She should be the easiest ship in the world to inspect."

cient coal aboard to carry it to Europe in response to the German government order to all German vessels to return home. They expressed the belief the freighter, owned by the North German Lloyd Line, might have headed to some Central or South American port to refuel.

Customs officials continued to check a visit made to the freighter off Marcus Hook, Pa., by a man and a woman before dawn Sunday. A launch operator who took them to the ship said the man claimed to be a ship's chandler—a dealer in provisions—and that the woman was his wife. Customs officials said the firm of ship's chandlers that regularly services the Wiegand informed them no member of the company was in touch with the vessel after it left the Philadelphia dock at noon Saturday.

Also unreported here tonight was the German freighter Aachen, due here Monday morning from Progreso, Mexico.

Italian Steamer Puts In Norfolk For Orders

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mystery attended the arrival of the Italian steamer Ida Z. O., in Hampton Roads today.

She was bound for Barcelona and Genoa with a cargo of cotton loaded at Galveston, and on the high seas received a radio message to put in at Hampton Roads and await orders. She anchored off Sewalls Point and tonight still was awaiting orders.

Queen Mary Heads Here With 2,385 Passengers

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The liner Queen Mary sailed today with a record number of 2,385 passengers.

The list included J. Pierpont Morgan, who had reserved a suite, but kept only a bedroom for himself when he learned of the crush of passengers. He had guests sleeping in his drawing room and garden veranda.

Pax Romana Commends Roosevelt Peace Efforts

Cables Pope of Crusade for Prayer Among Nations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Pax Romana, world federation of Catholic students, commended President Roosevelt's peace efforts today and cabled Pope Pius XII that the congress in session here was inaugurating "a new crusade of prayer for peace among the nations."

An international committee headed by the Rev. John Burke, of Dublin, Ireland, was appointed to draw up resolutions for submission to President Roosevelt after the congress of 500 students from thirty-six nations wired the chief executive that delegates welcomed his efforts "to promote world peace—that true and lasting peace based on justice and charity."

Dr. Louis P. W. Renouf, science professor from Cork, Ireland, told delegates today they should study

Government in Control Of Products in Palestine

Hoarding and Profiteering Made Crimes in Crisis Decrees

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Palestine government assumed today control of a large number of products throughout the country including petroleum products, coal, wood, wheat, flour, fresh meat and butter, as a precautionary measure because of the international situation.

Hoarding and profiteering were made punishable offenses.

Following heavy withdrawals of deposits at the end of a three-day bank holiday, local banks limited to 15 per cent of total deposits the amount any depositor may withdraw during the next two weeks.

Nazis Say Poland Broke Corridor Railway Treaty

France Orders Normandie To Remain In New York

Halts Great Liner Ready To Cross Ocean With 250 Passengers—Bremen Still Held By U. S., Search Renewed Despite Angry Protest

WIREPHOTOS on Page 18

AUG 31 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 30—Sailing of the French liner Normandie for Europe was indefinitely deferred today on orders from Paris.

The Normandie, ranked only by the British Queen Mary in size and speed among the world's luxury passenger ships, had been scheduled to sail at 9 A. M. (E.S.T.) with 250 passengers.

Instructions to postpone the departure were received by Henri Morin de Linclays, manager-director of the

the ships of all possible belligerent powers would be searched to insure they were not armed to raid other commercial vessels.

The President said the United States would be potentially liable if it allowed the ship of any nation likely to be involved in war to leave a American port equipped to arm itself at sea for offensive purposes.

Ship's Officers Fuming

Customs officials declined to say

German Ship Disappears From Philadelphia Port

Bond Forfeited, Freighter Sails After Mysterious Visitors' Call

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP).—Customs officials moved tonight to claim the $50,000 bond of the German freighter Wiegand—unreported since it sailed out of the Delaware River after an unexplained conference between the captain and two mysterious visitors to the ship. A. Raymond Raff, collector of the port, said the missing vessel violated United States maritime laws by failing to touch at Norfolk, Va., for which clearance papers were issued here.

Customs officials said a check indicated the Wiegand had innum-

BOSTON, AUG. 30—(AP)—THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE LINER COLUMBUS, WHICH UNEXPECTEDLY PUT IN AT CURACAO, D.W.I., YESTERDAY HAD SAILED FOR NEW YORK WITH A FULL PASSENGER LIST. THE CRUISE SHIP WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT NEW YORK SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.

AUG 31 1939

1939

30.24-2843

30.24-2843

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 30--AP--THE GERMAN LINER ANTONIO DELFINO RETURNED TO SAO SALVADOR PORT TODAY, BUT DID NOT DOCK, AFTER PUTTING OUT TO SEA ~~XXX~~ SECRETLY LAST NIGHT, A DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER OGLOBO SAID.

THE LINER ARRIVING FROM EUROPE YESTERDAY, PUT ALL PASSENGERS EXCEPT GERMANS ASHORE BEFORE DEPARTING. SHE ARRIVED WITH HER NAME PAINTED OUT, AND HULL AND SMOKESTACKS PAINTED BLACK. SHE TOOK SANDBAGS ABOARD AT SAO SALVADOR. ####

CORK, IRELAND, AUG 30-(AP)-ONE OF THE CROW'S NEST LOOKOUTS OF THE EASTBOUND UNITED STATES LINER MANHATTAN, WHICH WAS DIMMING HER LIGHTS AND TAKING SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, FELL TO HIS DEATH LAST NIGHT.

THE SEAMAN, HENRY GORDAN, MISSED HIS STEP IN THE DARKNESS WHILE MOUNTING THE FOREMAST.

BALBOA,C.Z.,AUG.30-(AP)-MILITARY GUARDS WERE ORDERED ABOARD EVERY VESSEL PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL IN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN FORCE TODAY.

THE MEASURES WERE ORDERED YESTERDAY BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLARENCE S.RIDLEY, CANAL GOVERNOR, WHO EXPLAINED THEY WERE PROMPTED BY THE "IMPENDING POSSIBILITY OF WAR AND IN VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE CANAL." HE ADDED THERE WAS NO APPARENT THREAT TO THE SAFETY OF THE CANAL, OR SHIPS USING IT.

IT WAS REPORTED GUARDS AT THE CANAL LOCKS WOULD BE STRENGTHENED.

(IN WASHINGTON IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE CANAL ZONE WOULD BE INCREASED BY 272 OFFICERS AND 7,360 ENLISTED MEN. TROOPS WILL BEGIN MOVING TOWARD THE CANAL ZONE SEPT. 2.)

JHS4OAED

TOKIO RUSHES TROOPS TO FACE RUSSIAN FORCE

Japanese Preparing for Clash in Manchoukuo With Big Army.

NEW CABINET TAKES HOLD

Travelers Returning From Border Cities Believe New War With Soviet Is Imminent.

TOKIO, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—As a result of Soviet Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany, freeing the hands of Japan's rival in eastern Asia, the Japanese Army is rushing large forces into Manchoukuo through Korea and North China.

All vulnerable points along Manchoukuo's frontiers with Soviet Siberia and Outer Mongolia, Soviet protectorate, are being re-enforced.

Manchoukuo is filled with rumors that Russia, now freed of the German menace on her western frontier, similarly is massing fresh armies in Siberia.

[In Moscow, however, the official agency, Tass, issued a denial of reports that 200,000 to 300,000 Red Army troops had been sent to the Far East, asserting that, on the contrary, Russia was re-enforcing her western frontier garrisons.]

Scores of persons in all walks of life frankly voiced to this correspondent, during a recent journey through Korea, Manchoukuo and Japan, fears that the long-awaited second Russo-Japanese war was imminent.

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, called from retirement to guide Japan's altered foreign policy, was installed as Premier meanwhile today by Emperor Horohito. The installation of his Cabinet followed an hour later.

The new Government was expected to follow an isolationist policy now that Germany, Japan's partner in the anti-Comintern pact, has signed a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, Japan's rival in east Asia.

The new Premier and his ministers have had no important political connections. Most of the civilians have been civil servants for most of their careers.

The press reception of the new Cabinet was lukewarm. Asahi termed it flat and lacking in freshness.

Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, 55 years old, was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, the first fleet and the fleet in China waters. The combined fleet is the Japanese Navy's main battle force. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the new Navy Minister.

Admiral Yamamoto recently was Navy Vice-Minister and has been credited with greatly advancing development of the naval air force.

The retiring Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, was made a member of the Supreme War Council. The retiring War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, was assigned to the army General Staff.

Russia Honors Soldiers.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia today honored as heroes her soldiers now fighting Japanese forces on the border of outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo and at the same time strengthened her military forces on frontiers facing tense Europe.

The Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament now in extraordinary session, was expected to delay ratification of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact at least until Friday. There was no session today because it was the "Free Day," Soviet substitute for Sunday every sixth day.

Honorary decorations for 936 military men for valor were announced, an unusually high number.

The awards were believed to be for service in the Far East, another confirmation of the belief that fighting there has been extremely sharp and is still under way.

Among those honored was Gen. Gregori Shtern, who recently was replaced as commander of the First Maritime Province Army in the Far East. Appearance of Gen. Shtern's picture in the Communist party newspaper Pravda strengthened the belief in foreign circles that he now is in charge of the Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops fighting the Japanese.

Garrisons Strengthened.

Disclosure that further military forces were being sent to the Soviet Union's European frontiers came in a Tass, official news agency, denial of what it said were foreign reports that troops were being withdrawn from the western borders.

Tass declared that on the contrary military leaders had decided to strengthen the garrisons facing Europe "because of the tense situation in eastern Europe and the possibility of unexpected developments."

Parliament is to receive a report tomorrow on a new military measure enforcing the recent decree lowering the age at which youths may be called for military service from 21 to 19. It was expected the period of service would be increased.

A brief announcement said I. S. Korivin, commissar for local industry in the White Russia republic, the greater part of European Russia, had been relieved of his duties and replaced by G. N. Kagan.

NEW PREMIER STATES JAPAN'S STAND ON CHINA

Warns Of Firm Dealing With Nations Failing To Cooperate

Finance Minister Urges Empire To Prepare For Hardships

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 30—Japan's new Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, declared in a statement to the Japanese press tonight that Japan was determined to "deal firmly" with nations which fail "to understand our position" and cooperate with Japan in China.

Observers interpreted this as a warning principally to Great Britain, the nation chiefly accused of obstructing Japan's policy on the mainland.

General Abe held the door open to friendship with nations willing to "cooperate."

Warns Of Hardships

The new Finance Minister, Kazuo Aoki, said the empire "must be prepared to undergo hardships for a considerable period" in connection with prosecution of the war in China.

The new Cabinet is expected to follow an isolationist policy in world affairs and to push ahead with the campaign in China.

The new Cabinet, appointed yesterday, was installed by Emperor Hirohito today.

The press received the new Government with a lukewarm attitude, the newspaper *Asahi* describing it as "flat and lacking in freshness."

Manchoukuo Reinforced After Soviet-Nazi Pact

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

Tokyo, Aug. 30—Japan's fears that Soviet Russia, freed from European pressure by her non-aggression pact with Germany, may seize the initiative in the Far East are causing a great flow of Japanese troops through Korea and North China into Manchoukuo.

On a journey just completed through Manchoukuo as far as the Outer Mongolian battle-zone border this correspondent found troop and supply trains choking the railways. They were being rushed toward vulnerable

points along the more than 1,000 miles of frontier across which Japanese troops face those of the Red Army.

Think Germany Gave Pledge

Japanese military men are convinced that one of the major considerations of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was an undertaking by Germany—so recently linked to Japan by the anti-Comintern treaty—not to interfere with any Russian moves against Japan.

During the last eight years there have been hundreds of clashes along the Manchoukuo-Siberia frontier, culminating in the fighting along the border of Manchoukuo, Japan's protectorate, and Outer Mongolia, under Soviet Russia's wing.

Hitherto most Japanese have felt that in a new Russo-Japanese war, which they believed bound to come, they could choose the time and place for its opening. The Moscow-Berlin pact, however, has changed this confidence into anxiety expressed to me by Japanese in all walks of life throughout Japan, Korea and Manchoukuo.

No estimates are available on the reinforcements for the Kwantung army, Japan's powerful garrison in Manchoukuo. Its strength has been estimated at 500,000, approximately equal to that of all the Russian forces in Far Eastern Siberia. But all indications are that reinforcements are very large.

Japanese expressions concerning prospects of a war with Russia vary. Army officers naturally express confidence in Japan's ability to win, although some admit that the necessity of keeping large forces in China might prove an important difficulty. Japan has about 1,000,000 men engaged in her two-year-old effort to conquer China.

Cities Guard Against Raids

Lieut.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, chief of staff of the Kwantung army, told me he did not believe a full-dress war was imminent. He and other Kwantung army officers pointed to the difficulty of supplying major Russian armies at the end of the long Trans-Siberian Railway, in spite of recent completion of its double-tracking, in support of this view. It is known, however, that the Red Army has done all it could, by establishing arsenals and supply depots in the Far East, to make its forces there self-sufficient.

Among great numbers of Japanese, however, there is genuine dread of the Russian conflict they believe is imminent.

I found Manchoukuo's chief cities Mukden, Harbin, Hsinking, the capital, under light control as precaution against Russian air raids. Manchoukuo also was full of rumors of Russian troop movements to the Far East, matching those of Japan into Manchoukuo.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Tass, the official Russian agency, however, denied that troops were moving to East Asia and said on the contrary Russia was reinforcing her western, or European, frontiers.]

There were reports also that the struggle between Japanese and Russians along the Khalka river, the Mongolian battlefield, was expanding. In Tokyo, however, available communiques report only the now commonplace artillery duels.

Kept From Seeing Troops

On numerous occasions during the trip through Manchoukuo all blinds were drawn on the train to prevent passengers from seeing objects of military importance [illegible] passing troop trains.

Observers at Hsinking were convinced the reason General Isogai refused a post in the new Cabinet was because his services were needed urgently on what may become a vast new front. He is considered one of Japan's greatest tacticians.

Plan Defensive Strategy

Infantrymen interviewed at Nomonham, on the Manchoukuoan-Outer Mongolian border, said Soviet units from European Russia already were replacing Siberian militia, which originally bore the brunt of the border fighting.

The Japanese, apparently convinced that the Russians now are free to assume an offensive, are expected to turn to defensive strategy, merely holding their present lines until October, when the bitter Siberian winter sets in.

Thereafter, it was believed that military operations would be impossible on a large scale for nearly six months.

Air-raid precautions were apparent everywhere in Manchoukuo. Trains were darkened at night while still twelve miles from Hailar, which is more than 200 miles northeast of Lake Bor, center of the border fighting.

In other major Manchoukuoan cities all motor vehicles had headlights equipped with long black visors which deflected their rays downward. Residents were not permitted to display lights outside their houses. Street lights were reduced to a minimum in most places, prohibited altogether in others.

AUG 31 1939

DANZIG, AUG. [illegible] THURSDAY)-(AP)-DANZIG QUIET AT SIX A.M. LOCAL TIME (MIDNIGHT, E.S.T.) TODAY.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WERE NORMAL AND THERE WAS NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN THE CITY.

AUG 31 1939

BERLIN, Aug. 31(THURSDAY)-(AP)-SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, EARLY TODAY HANDED FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP THE BRITISH ANSWER TO ADOLF HITLER'S NOTE OF YESTERDAY.

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NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

AUG 31 1939

BY MAX HARRELSON

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE OF SECRET NOTES BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH WENT FORWARD TODAY WITH THE DISPATCH OF AN ANSWER TO ADOLF HITLER'S LATEST PROPOSALS, WAS SAID BY DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TONIGHT TO HAVE FAILED SO FAR TO PRODUCE ANYTHING APPROACHING A SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID THE SITUATION HAD UNDERGONE NO MATERIAL CHANGE SINCE ADOLF HITLER'S FIRST NOTE WAS RECEIVED SATURDAY.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE DANGER OF WAR HAD NOT RECEDED.

SOME QUARTERS GAINED HOPE FROM REPORTS THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER HAD INDICATED SOME WILLINGNESS, IN HIS COMMUNICATION RECEIVED HERE LAST NIGHT, TO NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY WITH POLAND.

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THIS SAME NOTE, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT GERMANY HAD NOT ALTERED HER DEMANDS FOR THE SURRENDER OF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR, WHICH POLISH CIRCLES IN LONDON SAID NULLIFIED POSSIBILITIES THE OFFER MAY HAVE HAD.

POLISH CIRCLES ALSO SAID THEY COULD NOT ACCEPT HITLER'S REPORTED SUGGESTION THAT POLAND SEND A MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO BERLIN FOR TALKS.

AUG 31 1939

points along the more than 1,000 miles of frontier across which Japanese troops face those of the Red Army.

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Japanese expressions concerning prospects of a war with Russia vary. Army officers naturally express confidence in Japan's ability to win, although some admit that the necessity of keeping large forces in China might prove an important difficulty. Japan has about 1,000,000 men engaged in her two-year-old effort to conquer China.

Cities Guard Against Raids

Lieut.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, chief of staff of the Kwantung army, told me he did not believe a full-dress war was imminent. He and other Kwantung army officers pointed to the difficulty of supplying major Russian armies at the end of the long Trans-Siberian Railway, in spite of recent completion of its double-tracking, in support of this view. It is known, however, that the Red Army has done all it could, by establishing arsenals and supply depots in the Far East, to make its forces there self-sufficient.

Among great numbers of Japanese, however, there is genuine dread of the Russian conflict they believe is imminent.

I found Manchoukuo's chief cities, Mukden, Harbin, Hsinking, the capital, under light control as precaution against Russian air raids. Manchoukuo also was full of rumors of Russian troop movements to the Far East, matching those of Japan into Manchoukuo.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Tass, the official Russian agency, however, denied that troops were moving to East Asia and said on the contrary Russia was reinforcing her western, or European, frontiers.]

There were reports also that the struggle between Japanese and Russians along the Khalka river, the Mongolian battlefield, was expanding. In Tokyo, however, available communiques report only the now commonplace artillery duels.

Kept From Seeing Troops

On numerous occasions during the trip through Manchoukuo all blinds were drawn on the train to prevent passengers from seeing objects of military importance, presumably passing troop trains.

Observers at Hsinking were convinced the reason General Isogai refused a post in the new Cabinet was because his services were needed urgently on what may become a vast new front. He is considered one of Japan's greatest tacticians.

Plan Defensive Strategy

Infantrymen interviewed at Nomonham, on the Manchoukuoan-Outer Mongolian border, said Soviet units from European Russia already were replacing Siberian militia, which originally bore the brunt of the border fighting.

The Japanese, apparently convinced that the Russians now are free to assume an offensive, are expected to turn to defensive strategy, merely holding their present lines until October, when the bitter Siberian winter sets in.

Thereafter, it was believed that military operations would be impossible on a large scale for nearly six months.

Air-raid precautions were apparent everywhere in Manchoukuo. Trains were darkened at night while still twelve miles from Hailar, which is more than 200 miles northeast of Lake Bor, center of the border fighting.

In other major Manchoukuoan cities all motor vehicles had headlights equipped with long black visors which deflected their rays downward. Residents were not permitted to display lights outside their houses. Street lights were reduced to a minimum in most places, prohibited altogether in others.

AUG 31 1939

DANZIG, AUG. [illegible] THURSDAY)-(AP)-DANZIG QUIET AT SIX A.M. LOCAL TIME (MIDNIGHT, E.S.T.) TODAY.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WERE NORMAL AND THERE WAS NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN THE CITY.

AUG 31 1939

BERLIN, AUG.31(THURSDAY)-(AP)-SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, EARLY TODAY HANDED FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP THE BRITISH ANSWER TO ADOLF HITLER'S NOTE OF YESTERDAY.

PS749PED
NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

AUG 31 1939

BY MAX HARRELSON

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE OF SECRET NOTES BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH WENT FORWARD TODAY WITH THE DISPATCH OF AN ANSWER TO ADOLF HITLER'S LATEST PROPOSALS, WAS SAID BY DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TONIGHT TO HAVE FAILED SO FAR TO PRODUCE ANYTHING APPROACHING A SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID THE SITUATION HAD UNDERGONE NO MATERIAL CHANGE SINCE ADOLF HITLER'S FIRST NOTE WAS RECEIVED SATURDAY.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE DANGER OF WAR HAD NOT RECEDED.

SOME QUARTERS GAINED HOPE FROM REPORTS THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER HAD INDICATED SOME WILLINGNESS, IN HIS COMMUNICATION RECEIVED HERE LAST NIGHT, TO NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY WITH POLAND.

A13

THIS SAME NOTE, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT
ERMANY HAD NOT ALTERED HER DEMANDS FOR THE SURRENDER OF DANZIG AN
THE POLISH CORRIDOR, WHICH POLISH CIRCLES IN LONDON SAID NULLIFIED
POSSIBILITIES THE OFFER MAY HAVE HAD.
POLISH CIRCLES ALSO SAID THEY COULD NOT ACCEPT HITLER'S
EPORTED SUGGESTION THAT POLAND SEND A MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
TO BERLIN FOR TALKS.

1939

30.24-2845

30.24-2845

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SENT A SECRET REPLY TO HITLER TONIGHT AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE FRENCH AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS. SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS OF SUCH A NATURE THAT A FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM HITLER WAS LIKELY.

THIS WAS SEEN AS AN INDICATION THAT BRITAIN WAS ANXIOUS TO KEEP THE EXCHANGE CONTINUING AS LONG AS POSSIBLE BOTH IN HE HOPE OF FINDING A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT AND, AS ONE DIPLOMATIC INFORMANT PUT IT, TO PROLONG THE SO-CALLED "WAR OF NERVES" FOR ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT UPON GERMANY.

AS LONG AS THE EXCHANGE CONTINU FFICIAL CIRCLES SAID, THERE WAS HOPE THAT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT GHT BE FOUND.

ACTIVITY IN LONDON INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMEN WAS CONTINUING TO RUSH WAR PREPARATIONS WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SPEED.

DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS THERE HAS BEEN MORE ACTIVITY, BOTH PRECAUTIONARY AND DIPLOMATIC, THAN AT ANY OTHER PERIOD OF THE CRISIS.

AUG 31 1939

VISITORS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY INCLUDED THE UNITED STATES, FRENCH, JAPANESE, NETHERLANDS, CHINESE AND GREEK AMBASSADORS THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DOMINIONS CALLED AT THE DOMINIONS OFFICE TWICE TO GET REPORTS ON THE SITUATION.

KING GEORGE CALLED AT THE WAR MINISTRY AND THE AIR MINISTRY TO MAKE A CHECK ON PREPAREDNESS MEASURES. LATER HE RECEIVED THE PRIME MINISTER FOR A REPORT ON THE LATEST DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS.

A15

FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS WERE UP MOST OF LAST NIGHT DECIPHERING HITLER'S MESSAGE AND DRAFTING A REPLY. A ROUGH DRAFT OF THE REPLY WAS APPROVED BY TODAY'S SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

CHAMBERLAIN RECEIVED ARTHUR GREENWOOD, ACTING LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION, AND SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, TO REVIEW THE SITUATION WITH THEM. THEY CONCLUDED THERE WAS NO NEED FOR THE IMMEDIATE RECALL OF PARLIAMENT AS A RESULT OF HITLER'S NOTE.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, WHO EARLIER HAD TALKED WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX, CALLED AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AND REMAINED WITH CHAMBERLAIN FOR 40 MINUTES.

GREENWOOD, AFTER HIS TALK WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, HAD INTERVIEWS WITH AIR MINISTER SIR KINGSLEY WOOD AND WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA ON DEFENSE MEASURES.

CROWDS CONTINUED TO PACK DOWNING STREET AND TO CHEER CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX AS THEY ENTERED AND LEFT THEIR NUMEROUS CONFERENCE

AT ONE TIME THERE WAS A CRY OF "GOD BLESS LORD HALIFAX" WHEN THE FOREIGN SECRETARY LEFT THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE. THERE ALSO WERE CHEERS FOR HORE-BELISHA.

CREWS OF WORKMEN CONTINUED TO PILE SANDBAGS AROUND BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE CITY. EMERGENCY TRENCHES WERE BEING DUG AROUND SEVERAL LARGE BLOCKS OF FLATS TO SUPPLEMENT AIR RAID SHELTERS.

AUG 31 193

SEPTEMBER ARMY MANEUVERS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN SHORTLY IN YORKSHIRE WERE CANCELLED.

SCHOOLS WERE READY TO MOVE OUT CHILDREN AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID CHILDREN MIGHT BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND SCHOOL ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. THIS WOULD FACILITATE THEIR MASS EVACUATION TO RURAL SECTIONS IN EVENT OF AIR RAIDS.

1939

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP (BUDGET) (LONDON DATELINE MAY BE REMOVED AND THE FOLLOWING USED AS AN UNDATED INTERNATIONAL)

LONDON, AUG.30-(AP)-EUROPE'S GREAT POWERS BROUGHT THEIR ARMIES T A NEW HIGH PITCH TONIGHT WHILE PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND ADOLF HITLER CONTINUED THEIR EXCHANGE OF NOTES WHICHUDIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID HAD FAILED THUS FAR TO COME ANYWHERE NEAR A SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN-POLISH CRISIS.

QHILE SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID THE SITUATION YAS ABOUT THE SAME AS IT WAS LAST SATURDAY WHEN HITLER SENT THE FIRST OF HIS HISTORIC PROPOSALS TO BRITAIN, THE FUEHRER CONFERRED WITH MILITARY, NAVAL, AIR AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS IN BERLIN AND ECREED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL CABINET COUNCIL "FOR THE M DEFENSE OF THE REALM."

SHORTLY AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CABINET COUNCIL WAS ANNOUNCED A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ALBERT FORSTER, NAZI DISTRICT LEADER IN DANZIG, HAD ARRIVED IN BERLIN, PRESUMABLY FOR ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WITH HITLER AND POSSIBLY FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HIS FUTURE COURSE TOWARD POLAND.

THE SIX MAN COUNCIL, HEADED BY FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, WAS GIVEN ALL ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWER NECESSARY FOR DEFENDING GERMANY IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT.

POLAND ORDERED A LARGE SCALE "PARTIAL MOBILIZATION"--ESTIMATED BRING HER MEN UNDER ARMS TO WELL OVER 2,000,000--AT THE SAME TIM THAT WARSAW OFFICIALS RECEIVED REPORTS THE LATEST BRITISH-GERMAN EXCHANGE OFFERED NO IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

(EDITORS: 1ST GRAF, 3D LINE READ XXXX HITLER CONTINUED THEIR EXCHANGE OF NOTES WHICH DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID HAD FAILE ETC.)

A46

AS A MATTER OF FACT, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED IN ARSAW, THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S NOTE LAST NIGHT TO CHAMBERLAIN WAS EVEN MORE BITTER" THAN HIS COMMUNICATION TO PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE LAST SUNDAY.

THE NOTE TO DALADIER REJECTED THE IDEA OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ITH POLAND AND SAID "DANZIG AND THE (POLISH) CORRIDOR MUST GO BA TO GERMANY X X X X THE MACEDONIAN (TERRORIST) CONDITIONS ALONG T POLISH FRONTIER MUST CEASE."

PARIS SHARED THE FEELING PREVALENT IN LONDON THAT THE CRITICA SITUATION WAS "NO BETTER AND NO WORSE."

"THERE IS NO WAR YET AND EVERY DAY OF PEACE IS A GAIN," APPEARED, HOWEVER, TO BE THE CONSENSUS OF HIGH OFFICIALS AND OMMON MEN IN EVERY LAND.

BRITAIN'S SECOND NOTE REACHED BERLIN TONIGHT.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AUTHORITATIVELY AS DESIGNED TO BRING A FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM HITLER, PROLONGING THE NEGOTIATIONS IN THE HOPE OF FINDING A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

AUG 31 1939

"THE PRESIDENT HAS ORDERED GENERAL MOBILIZATION," PINK POSTERS INFORMED POLISH CROWDS BUT AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE IN WARSAW SAID THE ORDER INVOLVED SOME EXCEPTIONS.

EMPHASIZING HER PREPAREDNESS WAS "PURELY DEFENSIVE," POLAND SAID GERMANY'S AGGRESSIVE ACTS "LEAVE NO DOUBT BUT THAT POLAND IS ENDANGERED."

1939

30.24-2847

30.24-2847

THESE ACTS, THE POLES LISTED AS GERMANY'S BITTER PRESS CAMPAI "THREATS," "SYSTEMATIC BORDER INCIDENTS," AND "CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN MOBILIZED FORCES ALONG POLAND'S FRONTIERS."

GERMAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF SLOVAKIA, WHERE AN ESTIMATED 300,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE CONCENTRATED AT FOUR STRATEGIC MOUN PASSES ALONG THE POLISH FRONTIER, WAS HAILED BY PREMIER JOSEF TISO OF SLOVAKIA AS AN ACT OF PROTECTION FOR THE LITTLE STATE "AGAINST THE POLISH DANGER."

FRANCE PLACED ALL RAILROADS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ARMY ON THE HEELS OF A FOURTH URGENT WARNING TO CIVILIANS TO LEAVE PARIS.

LESS THAN ONE THIRD OF THE 3,000,000 PARISIANS WERE BELIEVED T HAVE OBEYED. SOME 50,000 CHILDREN WERE REMOVED FROM SCHOOLS TO COUNTRY REFUGES.

AUG 31 1939

GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY, ARRIVED IN FRENCH-MANDATED SYRIA BY PLANE FROM PARIS AND IT WAS REPORTED HE HAS BEEN DESIGNATED TO LEAD THE BRITISH-FRENCH FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST IN EVENT OF WAR.

HITLER CONFERRED WITH HIS GENERALS AND SOME CABINET MEMBERS LATE TODAY AS HE AWAITED THE BRITISH REPLY TO HIS SECOND COMMUNI-CATION. THE NOTE OF OPTIMISM CONTINUED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

"FOR THE MOMENT, GERMANY IS IN CONTACT WITH BRITAIN," ONE INFORMANT SAID. "WHETHER CONTACT WITH POLAND WILL COME LATER IS NOT YET CLEAR."

INFORMED ITALIANS REPRESENTED PREMIER MUSSOLINI AS THROWING HIS WHOLE WEIGHT ON THE SIDE OF A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT OF BTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN CLAIMS AGAINST BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND.

IL DUCE'S OWN NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA OF MILAN, SAID "THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES MUST BE ELIMINATED."

KING VITTORIO EMANUELLE OF ITALY CABLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT ITALY WAS DOING "WHATEVER IS POSSIBLE TO BRING ABOUT A PEACE WITH JUSTICE."

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EUROPEAN STAFF (BUDGET)

LONDON, AUG.30-(AP)-EACH HOUR THE CRISIS CONTINUES, THE JOB OF OF KEEPING THE WORLD INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS GROWS MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN DROPE, BUT LONG PREPARATION HAS INSURED THE BEST AVAILABLE FACILITIES AND PROTECTION FOR THE MEN THEMSELVES.

CENSORSHIPS, INTERRUPTED AND CLOGGED COMMUNICATIONS LINES, RAGGED NATIONAL NERVES AND FANTASTIC RUMORS WHICH FLY AFTER EVERY SECRET DIPLOMATIC MOVE COMPLICATE THE TASK.

NEWS IS ROUTED BY DEVIOUS ROUTES TO AVOID DELAYS, PARIS SOMETIME BEING FORCED TO COMMUNICATE WITH LONDON VIA NEW YORK, FOR INSTANCE.

HERE IN LONDON, NERVE CENTER OF THE A.P.'S EUROPEAN SERVICE--AS IN EVERY OTHER BUREAU--THE GOVERNMENT HAS DEMANDED CERTAIN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BE TAKEN.

AUG 31 1939

A GANG OF MEN SURROUNDS THE BUILDING, FILLING SANDBAGS AND ILING THEM UP ABOVE THE WINDOWS. AIR RAID SHELTERS NEARBY WILL PROVIDE PROTECTION IN THE EVENT OF A REAL EMERGENCY.

GAS MASKS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY MOST OF THE GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE, BUT WHERE NO REGULAR ISSUE IS AVAILABLE MASKS HAVE BEEN RUSHED BY AIR FOR THE USE OF A.P.STAFFMEN.

1939

WIVES AND FAMILIES OF MOST OF THE STAFFMEN HAVE LEFT EITHER FOR THE UNITED STATES OR FOR SAFE REFUGES IN THE COUNTRY.

DAYS OFF HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED AND MEALS ARE BROUGHT INTO THE OFFICES.

IN PARIS TAXIS AND BUSES ARE VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS AND MOST OF THE STAFF THERE ARE BILLETED IN A SMALL HOTEL WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF THE OFFICE.

WORKMEN ARE RUSHING AROUND COVERING OFFICE WINDOWS WITH BLACK PAPER AND INSTALLING BLUE LIGHTS AS AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

WHEN A "BLACK-OUT" IS ORDERED POLICE REQUIRE THAT NO GLEAM OF LIGHT PENETRATE OUTSIDE.

THE BERLIN BUREAU HAS AN AIR RAID SHELTER IN ITS BUILDING AND GAS MASKS ARE READY.

AS THE TENSION INCREASES REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS GROW APACE FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS. MANY OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN EMPLOYES IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS. SUBSTITUTES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE HAVE REPLACED THEM.

DUE TO THE CONFUSION ATTENDANT UPON IMPOSITION OF CENSORSHIP AND RESTRICTIONS IN MOST COUNTRIES, LIFE FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS HAS BECOME A SERIES OF ARRESTS AND CONFISCATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

WIRE TRANSMISSION OF PHOTOGRAPHS--NEVER SO SPEEDY IN EUROPE AS OVER THE WIREPHOTO NETWORK--IS STILL SLOWER NOW AND UNLIKELY TO CONTINUE MUCH LONGER.

VIRTUALLY EVERY CONTINGENCY WHICH HAS ARISEN SO FAR ALREADY HAD BEEN PROVIDED FOR EITHER DURING OR AFTER LAST SEPTEMBER'S CRISIS.

MORE THAN 100 MEN, APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THEM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN ASSIGNED TO FOREIGN BUREAUS, HAVE BEEN ON 24-HOUR DUTY DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD.

IN ADDITION TO THE FULL STAFFS IN LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN AND ROME, A.P. STAFF MEN ARE IN MOSCOW, WARSAW, DANZIG AND AT BORDER POINTS COVERING THE MAJOR DANGER-SPOTS ON THE EUROPEAN MAP.

MORE THAN A SCORE STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PHOTO EDITORS IN LONDON AND ON THE CONTINENT HAVE COVERED PREPAREDNESS OPERATIONS OF THE VARIOUS ARMIES AS WELL AS THE RAPID SUCCESSION OF DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES, TRANSMITTING THEIR BEST PICTURES DAILY DIRECT TO NEW YORK VIA RADIO OR CABLE.

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LONDON, AUG.30-(AP)-SEVERAL THOUSAND SUPPORTERS OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS MARCHED THROUGH THE CENTER OF LONDON TONIGHT AFTER A MEETING. THERE WAS NO DISTURBANCE. THEY CARRIED SLOGANS SAYING "FIGHT FOR BRITAIN BUT DO NOT FIGHT FOR WARSAW," AND "FIGHT FOR BRITAIN BUT NOT FOR THE JEWS."

LONDON, AUG. 30--AP--THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT ASSURANCES HAD BEEN CONVEYED TO DENMARK "THAT, SO LONG AS DANISH NEUTRALITY IS RESPECTED BY GERMANY, IT WILL, OF COURSE, BE RESPECTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHO HAVE NO DESIRE THAT

1939

30.24-2849

30.24-2849

DENMARK SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN A WAR WHICH THEY STILL HOPE MAY BE AVOIDED."

[redacted]

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

BY GEORGE JORDAN

ROME, AUG.30-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS REPRESENTED BY INFORMED ITALIANS TODAY AS PUTTING HIS WHOLE WEIGHT ON THE SIDE OF A COMPREHSIVE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND.

"OUT WITH VERSAILLES!" WAS THE KEYNOTE OF AN APPARENTLY DIRECTLY INSPIRED EDITORIAL IN IL DUCE'S MILAN NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA. TO ITALIANS THE VERSAILLES TREATY, ALREADY BADLY SHREDDED, STANDS FOR THE POST-WAR DOMINANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

THE PAPER LIKENED EUROPE'S RECURRING CRISES TO TOOTHACHES AND SAID:

AUG 31 1939

"NOW THAT THE PAIN HAS REACHED THE STAGE OF SPASMS THE TOOTH MUST COME OUT. TO REMOVE THE CAUSE OF THE EVILS WHICH AFFLICT EUROPE--AND NOT JUST TODAY--THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES MUST BE ELIMINATED. OUT WITH VERSAILLES! OUT WITH ALL EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN ILLS!"

PROSPECTS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT WERE CONSIDERED BRIGHTER IN ROME.

THE ITALIAN PRESS, WHICH HAS BEEN SPEAKING OF A DECISION WITHIN A FEW HOURS, SAID TODAY THAT "A FEW DAYS" REMAINED TO KNOW THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF WAR OR PEACE.

ITALIANS CENTERED THEIR HOPES ON THE FREQUENT CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, WHO IS BELIEVED TO BE COUNSELLING MODERATION.

HOPE ALSO WAS FOUND IN THE CAREFUL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND LONDON.

THE CANNONS HAVE NOT YET SOUNDED," THE NEWSPAPER LA TRIBUNA SAID, "AND THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE FUEHRER AND GREAT BRITAIN IS UNDERWAY, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF DEVELOPMENTS GOING BEYOND THE CAUSES---NOT TO SAY THE PRETEXTS OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

"FURTHERMORE THE VERY CAUTION WHICH THE TWO PARTIES HAVE IMPOSED ON THEMSELVES MEANS THAT THERE IS AT LEAST THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER DISCUSSIONS XXXX"

ENVOYS TO THE VATICAN OF FRANCE, POLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY MEANWHILE SAW LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO IN TURN HAD A TWO-HOUR TALK WITH POPE PIUS.

THIS AFTERNOON UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS SAW COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

AN ITALIAN INFORMANT SAID THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, COUNT PIGNATTI MORANO DI CUSTOZA, HAD ASSURED POPE PIUS THAT THE GERMAN-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT DID NOT ALTER THE ANTI-COMMUNIST POLICY OF THE ROME BERLIN AXIS.

ALL OUTSIDE ELECTRIC SIGNS IN ROME WERE ORDERED EXTINGUISHED TONIGHT. BEGINNING SUNDAY ALL PLACES OF PUBLIC GATHERING WERE ORDERED TO CLOSE AT 11 P.M.

AUG 31 1939

THE LAST TWO CLASSES OF MILITARY RESERVISTS RECENTLY CALLED WILL BE MOBILIZED SUNDAY, WHEN ALL PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC WILL

1939

CEASE.

THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS ALREADY HAVE ABANDONED THEIR CITY HOMES ON GOVERNMENT ADVICE, ESPECIALLY IN THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS. THE WESTERN COAST OF ITALY AS FAR SOUTH AS NAPLES WAS ESPECIALLY MARKE AS A DANGER ZONE.

THE VATICAN PROVIDED GAS MASKS FOR THE NOBLE AND SWISS GUARDS, GENDARMES AND THAT PART OF THE POPULATION WHICH WOULD REMAIN IN VATICAN CITY THROUGHOUT AN AIR-RAID.

ROME POWER PLANTS ANNOUNCED THEY WERE EQUIPPED MECHANICALLY FOR PARTIAL DARKENING OF THE CITY INSTANTANEOUSLY AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS AND SOON WOULD BE READY TO BLACK IT OUT IMMEDIATELY.

AUG 31 1939

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VATICAN CITY, FIRST ADD VATICAN XXX CASTEL GANDOLFO.

MAGLIONE RECEIVED FRANCIS OSBORNE, BRITISH MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE, THIS AFTERNOON.

DIPLOMATS THOUGHT IT LIKELY THAT OSBORNE GAVE THE VATICAN INFORMATION ON THE LONDON-BERLIN EXCHANGES.

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LONDON, AUG.30-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL TELEGRAPHED POPE PIUS TODAY URGING THAT HE "INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO SECURE NEGOTIATED SLUTION OF POLISH-GERMAN DIFFICULTIES AS A PRELUDE TO A WIDER CONFERENCE FOR PROMOTION OF A GENERAL SETTLEMENT AND STABLE PEACE."

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PARIS, AUG.30-(AP)-NOTES OF THE DAY IN PARIS:

RARE ANIMALS ARE BEING CARTED AWAY FROM THE ZOO IN SUBURBAN

INCENNES AND RARE STATUES FROM THE LOUVRE MUSEUM...WOMEN HELPERS AND CHEMISTS ARE JOINING THE PASSIVE DEFENSE CORPS...BOY SCOUTS OFFER TO HELP BRING IN THE HARVEST.

A LIBRARY ON THE LEFT BANK HAS QUIT SELLING GERMAN BOOKS...

AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE THAT THE CUSTOMARY WEEKLY TEST OF THE AIR RAID SIRENS WILL BE CANCELLED TOMORROW...

AUG 31 1939

CENSORS ARE REVEALED BY WHITE SPACES IN AN EVENING PAPER...

ITIZENS URGED TO CARRY IDENTITY PAPERS CONSTANTLY....NEWSPAPERS CARRY COLUMNS OF CONVERSATION WITH "MAN-IN-THE-STREET" INDICATING THE COURAGE WITH WHICH HE IS FACING SITUATION.

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PARIS FIRST ADD

AS A RESULT OF SEARCHES CARRIED OUT IN THE PARIS AREA TODAY OF VARIOUS COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OPENED A GENERAL CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BE "SUBVERSIVE."

THE PARIS POLICE FORBADE THE SALE OF WINE AND ALCOHOLIC DRINKS TO MEN CALLED [redacted] COLORS IN EXTENSION OF PARTIAL PROHIBITION MEASURES WHICH ALREADY RESULTED IN AN 11 O'CLOCK CLOSING LAW FOR ALL CAFES AND RESTAURANTS IN THE SUBURBS.

AUG 31 1939

B1147PBS 30/8/39

BERLIN, AUG 30-(AP)-DR.HANS HEINRICH LAMMERS, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND CHIEF OF THE REICH'S CHANCELLERY, APPOINTED TODAY BY ADOLF HITLER TO ACT AS LIAISON BETWEEN THE FUEHRER AND HIS NEW CABINET COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE, IS AN OLD-TIME NAZI.

HE SERVED AS STATE SECRETARY OF THE CHANCELLERY FROM THE FIRST

1939

30.24-2851

OF HITLER'S REGIME. IN NOVEMBER, 1937, HE WAS APPOINTED MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO. ON FEB. 4, 1938, WHEN HITLER DISMISSED HIS WAR MINISTER, FIELD MARSHAL WERNER VON BLOMBERG, DR.LAMMERS PARTICIPATED IN THE GENERAL SHAKEUP BY MOVING INTO THE SECRET CABINET COUNCIL HEADED BY BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH TO ADVISE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

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AUG 31 1939

MOSCOW,AUG.30-(AP)-BECAUSE OF TENSION IN EASTERN EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION WILL STRENGTHEN ITS WESTERN GARRISONS, TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS A DENIAL OF WHAT THE AGENCY SAID WERE FOREIGN REPORTS THAT 200,000 OR 300,000 SOVIET SOLDIERS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THE WESTERN BORDER AND MOVED EASTWARD TO REINFORCE RUSSIA'S ASIATIC FRONTIERS.

MADRID, AUGUST 30--AP--FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN CONFERRED AT SAN SEBASTIAN WITH THE FRENCH SENATOR, LEON BERARD, WHO NEGOTIATED ACCORDS FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND NATIONALIST SPAIN AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR/

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SHIPS HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN SPANAIHS WATERS TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS. TWENTY TWO VESSELS, MOSTLY GERMAN AND ITALIAN, ARE ANCHORED AT VIGO ALONE.

AUG 31 1939

REPORTS FROM ALGECIRAS SAID GREAT ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED AT NEARBY GIBRALTAR WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS PATROLLING THE STRAITS THERE.

AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF GIBRALTAR THE BRITISH PLACED AN ENORMOUS RED FLAG, INDICATING THE AREA HAD BEEN MINED AND NETS PUT IN PLACE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

BRITISH FREIGHTERS HAVE BEEN DISCHARGING GREAT QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS SUCH AS GUNS, AMMUNITION COAL AND OIL AT GIBRALTAR.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN

AUG 31 1939

WASHINGTON,AUG.30-(AP)-IN THREE TERSE SENTENCES, KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY REPLIED TODAY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL THAT HE INTERVENE FOR PEACE WITH A STATEMENT THAT EVERYTHIN POSSIBLE WAS BEING DONE BY HIS GOVERNMENT "TO BRING ABOUT A PEACE WITH JUSTICE."

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, WHO HAD WAITED SIX DAYS FOR AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S MESSAGE, DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE NATURE OF THE RESPONSE. BUT, IN QUARTERS WHICH HAVE CLOSELY WATCHED EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS, IT WAS SAID THAT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE PHRASE "PEACE WITH JUSTICE" COULD BE TAKEN TO MEAN ALMOST ANYTHING, INCLUDING COMPLETE ACQUIESCENCE TO THE DEMANDS OF CHANCELLOR HITLER OF GERMANY.

THE ITALIAN KING'S RESPONSE WAS RECEIVED TOWARD THE CLOSE OF A DAY IN WHICH, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CRISIS ABROAD, PRESIDENT ROSEVELT AND THE NEWLY-ARRIVED BRITISH AMBASSADOR, THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, EXCHANGED WHAT, IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD, WERE GENERALLY CONSIDERED GREETINGS OF POINTED CORDIALITY.

"IT IS THE FIRST," ETC (PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT 2ND PGH)

LTA807PES

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, AUG 30-(AP)-THE GERMAN CONSULATE TODAY ISSUED A STATEMENT ADVISING GERMAN RESIDENTS OF THEIR OBLIGATION TO DEFEND THE NAZI POINT OF VIEW DURING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS. THEY WERE ADVISED ALSO, TO BE READY FOR SERVICE IF THE REICH SHOULD CALL THEM.

WF1118AED

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICAN AUG.30-(AP)- THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED IT WOULD SPONSOR LEGISLATION IN THE NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPLEMENT THE PRESENT MINING TAXA BY APPROPRIATING ALL OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF GOLD ABOVE 130 SHILLINGS AN OUNCE (CURRENTLY ABOUT $33). GOLD WAS QUOTED IN LONDON TODAY AT 138 SHILLINGS SIXPENCE.

1939

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED ITS CURRENCY WHICH NOW ROUGHLY CORRESPONDS TO THE POUND STILL WOULD BE LINKED WITH STERLING.

ISSUED 31/8/39

UPDATED POLISH CRISIS CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THESE ARE THE PRINCIPAL STEPS IN THE GROWTH OF THE POLISH-GERMAN CRISIS:

MARCH 31--CHAMBERLAIN PLEDGES BRITISH-FRENCH AID TO POLAND IF HER INDEPENDENCE IS THREATENED AND SHE RESISTS; PLEDGE FOLLOWS GERMAN ANNEXATION OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, REMNANTS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

APRIL 28--HITLER IN REICHSTAG SPEECH DISCLOSES HIS EARLIER DEMANDS FOR DANZIG AND HIGHWAY ACROSS POLISH CORRIDOR AND HINTS HIS NEXT TERMS WILL BE STIFFER; DENOUNCES 1934 TEN-YEAR NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH POLAND AS WELL AS NAVAL AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

MAY 5--POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER BECK REFUSES GERMAN DEMANDS, BUT OFFERS NEGOTIATIONS.

AUG 31 1939

MAY 7--GERMAN-ITALIAN MILITARY PACT SIGNED.

JULY 10--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS ANY DANZIG CHANGE WITHOUT POLAND'S CONSENT WILL BE CONSIDERED AGGRESSION WHICH BRITAIN WILL RESIST.

AUG. 1--POLISH-GERMAN BORDER TENSION MOUNTS.

AUG.15--GERMANY TAKS MILITARY POSSESSION OF SLOVAKIA.

AUG.19--GERMAN TROOPS RUSHED TO POLISH BORDER.

AUG.20--SOVIET-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT REACHED.

AUG.21--PLAN FOR GERMAN-SOVIET NONAGGRESSION PACT ANNOUNCED.

AUG.22--POLAND SAYS HER DETERMINATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

AUG.23--HITLER REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED ALL POLISH TERRITORY ONCE GERMAN-RULED AND THREATENED PARTITION IF POLAND RESISTS; SWEEPING BRITISH-FRENCH MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN.

AUG.24--GERMANY AND RUSSIA SIGN TEN-YEAR NONAGGRESSION PACT; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO HITLER, KING OF ITALY AND POLISH PRESIDENT FOR PEACE; CHAMBERLAIN GETS VIRTUAL DICTATORIAL POWERS.

AUG.25--HITLER SENDS NOTE TO BRITAIN ON POLISH DEMANDS WHILE ALL EUROPE FEARS IMMEDIATE WAR.

AUG.27--HITLER SENDS DALADIER LETTER DESIGNED TO JUSTIFY GERMAN POLICY FOR FUTURE HISTORY AND MAKING CLEAR HE DEMANDS ENTIRE POLISH CORRIDOR AS WELL AS DANZIG.

AUG 31 1939

AUG.28--BRITAIN REPLIES TO HITLER WITH CLOSELY-GUARDED STATEMENT.

AUG.29--DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE CONTINUED BY NEW GERMAN NOTE TO BRITAIN

AUG.30--BRITISH CABINET STUDIES LATEST COMMUNICATION.

FD1257PCD

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG.30--IMPOSITION OF PARTIAL CENSORSHIP ON COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE IS A POTENT REMINDER THAT IF WAR COMES ALL THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED WILL CLAMP ON IMMEDIATELY FIERCE RESTRICTIONS WHICH WILL DELA NORMAL EXCHANGES BY MAIL, WIRE OR BROADCAST.

CENSORSHIP IS AS INEVITABLY AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF WAR AS ARE TRENCH RATS AND COOTIES.

AUG 31 1939

AMERICA WILL BE AFFECTED TREMENDOUSLY BECAUSE OF OUR EXTENSIVE FOREIGN RELATIONSHIPS. OUR DAYS OF EASY COMMUNICATIONS WITH FRIENDS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WILL BE OVER THE MINUTE A GUN IS FIRED IN ANGER--IF ONE IS.

SOME CENSORS ARE CLEVER AND SOME ARE DUMB, BUT THE ESSENTIAL THING

1939

30.24-2853

30.24-2853

TO REMEMBER ABOUT THEM IS THAT ALL ARE HARD-BOILED. BETWEEN HARD-BOILED CLEVERNESS AND HARD-BOILED DUMBNESS MANY THINGS GO AWRY. MAILS AND CABLES ARE DELAYED AND SOMETIMES MISLAID.

NATURALLY, MANY BUSINESS DEALS ARE HAMPERED. EVEN PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE CAN GO WRONG IF THEY HAPPEN TO EXCITE THE SUSPICION OF HIS NIBS THE CENSOR.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, HOWEVER, PROBABLY THE GREATEST HARDSHIP LIES IN THE FIELD OF NEWS. NEWS GETS THROUGH, BUT SOMETIMES IT MEETS HEART-BREAKING DELAYS.

EXAMPLE OF WHAT A STONE-CRUSHING CENSORSHIP CAN DO:--I WAS IN THE A.P. OFFICE IN LONDON JUNE 13, 1917. CAME THE SOUND OF A DISTANT EXPLOSION, WHICH SOUNDED SUSPICIOUSLY LIKE A BOMB. I STEPPED TO A WINDOW AND LOOKED UP INTO THE SUNLIT SKY.

THERE RIDING HIGH WERE MORE THAN THIRTY GERMAN BOMBING PLANES, COMING OVER IN GOOSE-FORMATION. BOMBS RAINED ON LONDON, COVERING A CIRCLE MANY MILES IN CIRCUMFERENCE. ONE HUNDRED FOUR PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 423 WERE INJURED, AND MUCH MATERIAL DAMAGE WAS DONE.

I TOOK A TAXICAB AND FOLLOWED THE EASILY VISIBLE WAKE OF THE DISASTER UNTIL I HAD MY STORY. BUT IT NEVER GOT OFF AT THE TIME. THE ONLY THING THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ALLOW PUBLISHED WAS A VERY BRIEF OFFICIAL STATEMENT WHICH RECORDED IN EFFECT THAT THE GERMANS HAD TRIED AN AIR-RAID, BUT HAD FAILED TO INFLICT EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A73 (NYC OUT)

SOMETIMES THE NEWSPAPERMAN HAS A BIT OF LUCK. WITNESS THAT OF MARTIN EGAN BACK IN 1905 DURING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. THE WORLD HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THE INEVITABLE CLASH BETWEEN THE ENEMY FLEETS, AND THIS FINALLY CAME MAY 27. EGAN--CORRESPONDENT OF THE A.P.--LEARNED THE BIG NEWS IN TOKYO, BUT A STERN CENSORSHIP PRECLUDED TRANSMISSION OF THE FACTS.

HOWEVER, EGAN SAUNTERED INTO THE CABLE OFFICE WITH A CIGAR TILTED INTHE CORNER OF HIS MOUTH, RESIGNEDLY PULLED OVER A CABLE FORM AND SCRAWLED IN EFFECT:--"THE JAPANESE CENSOR WON'T LET ME TELL OF THE HISTORIC EVENT NOW TRANSPIRING IN TSUSHINA BAY."

THE NEWSPAPERMAN SHOVED THIS ACROSS TO THE CENSOR, WHO GRINNED AND NODDED IN APPROVAL. CERTAINLY HE WOULDN'T PASS THE NEWS--BUT HE PASSED THAT MESSAGE WHICH WAS ENOUGH TO NEW YORK EDITORS AND GAVE EGAN A BIG SCOOP.

NATURALLY, A CENSORSHIP IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT THE DISSEMINATION OF MILITARY INFORMATION. EVEN SUCH A SEEMINGLY INOFFENSIVE LINE IN A SOLDIER'S LETTER AS "THE THIRTIETH DIVISION MOVED INTO THE LINE NEAR SO AND SO TODAY" MAY BE ENOUGH TO GIVE THE ENEMY WARNING OF A CONCENTRATION OF FORCES.

PLOTS FOR SABOTAGE OFTEN COME TO LIGHT THROUGH CENSORSHIP, AS AMERICA LEARNED IN THE WORLD WAR. LIKEWISE SCHEMES AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, SUCH AS REVOLUTION, FREQUENTLY ARE DISCLOSED IN LETTERS OR TELEGRAMS.

CENSORSHIP ALSO IS A POWERFUL ARM OF THE COUNTER-ESPIONAGE MACHINE OF ANY COUNTRY. MANY A SPY HAS FACED A FIRING SQUAD BECAUSE A SMART CENSOR DISCOVERED THE TRUTH CONCEALED IN AN APPARENTLY INOFFENSIVE

AUG 31 1939

1939

LETTER OR MESSAGE. FOR THERE IS NO CODE WHICH CANNOT BE DECIPHERED IN THE LONG RUN.

AUG 31 1939

GERMANY BLOCKADES GDYNIA

POLISH HARBOR CUT OFF; GERMAN SOLDIERS TOLD TO "FIGHT FOR HONOR"

Führer Asserts Warsaw Has Rejected His "Efforts To Establish Neighborly Relations And Has Appealed To Weapons"

SEP 1 1939

Neutral Ships Warned To Stay Out—All Schools In Reich Are Closed—Military Planes Flying Over German Territory Ordered Shot Down

Gleiwitz, Germany, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP) (Direct—Gleiwitz residents reported artillery fire was heard "in the distance" at 5.30 A. M. today (11.30 P. M., E.S.T., Thursday). Gleiwitz is but a few miles from the Polish Silesian border.

"The Polish state has rejected my efforts to establish neighborly relations, and instead has appealed to weapons.

"Germans in Poland are victims of a bloody terror, driven from house and home.

"A series of border violations unbearable for a great power show that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German border.

"To put an end to these insane incitations, nothing remains but for me to meet force with force from now on.

"The German Army will conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people with firm determination. I expect that every soldier, mindful of the great traditions of the eternal German military, will do his duty to the last.

"Remember always that you are representatives of the National Socialist great Germany. Long live our people and our Reich!"

SEP 1 1939

Gleiwitz, Germany, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP) (Telephoned to Copenhagen and Passed by British Censor)—The largest troop movement seen here since the night of last Friday and Saturday were noted this morning between Beuthen and Gleiwitz, near the Polish Silesian border.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, Sept. 1 (Filed Berlin, 5.55 A. M.)—The German radio announced today a blockade of the Polish harbor of Gdynia as Adolf Hitler ordered his army to meet force with force as a result of Polish "violations" of the German frontier.

Neutral ships in the Baltic were warned they entered Danzig harbor or nearby harbors at their own peril.

SEP 1 1939

The announcement said military operations necessitated these measures.

"Use Force Against Force"

Hitler gave his orders to his army at 5.30 A. M. (11.30 P. M., E.S.T., Thursday) to use "force against force."

The command was issued as the order of the day to the army massed on Polish frontiers from the Baltic to the high Tatra Mountains, and in East Prussia.

No instruction was made public, however, for any action except for German soldiers to "conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people."

It was not known immediately whether the army had orders to make an advance along the frontiers.

Text Of Hitler's Order

The text of the order read:

Schools Closed Indefinitely

The radio announced immediately an indefinite closing of all schools in Germany.

Rapid fire orders followed commanding masters of German vessels to get out of the Baltic Sea and not to enter the Danzig or Polish harbors.

The radio warned all foreigners that Polish territory is a danger zone and their presence was at their own peril because of the likelihood of military action.

SEP 1 1939

Another order issued shortly before 6 A. M. prohibited all except military plane flights over Germany.

A moment later came the radio order declaring the Polish harbor Gdynia blockaded by the German Navy.

Gdynia and Danzig are but a few miles apart in the same harbor.

The Government announcement said German warships would meet foreign vessels steaming into the danger zone and instruct them where to go.

Ships were warned to stay out of waters between 18 degrees 5 minutes (the German-Polish border) and 20 degrees, east longitude.

Warlike orders issued by the War Ministries to the German nation continued to pour forth. East German communities were warned against possible attack by Polish planes. But most of Berlin was still asleep and the streets were quiet, and many did not hear the instructions.

Between orders the radio blared forth martial music.

Offenders To Be Shot Down

The order banning all but German military flights across Germany declared offending planes would be shot down.

Telephone communication with Danzig from Berlin was impossible. Germans speculated on whether the Poles had cut the line across Pomorze (The Polish Corridor).

"Force Against Force"

The first extra edition of a Berlin newspaper to reach the streets after Hitler's proclamation bore the headline: "Force Against Force."

There was no suggestion yet either from an official or any other quarter, of a declaration of war.

Tension in Berlin mounted earlier after a series of sharp border clashes along the Polish-German frontier last night.

High spots in an anxious day and night were:

Mobilization of the British fleet, which made a profound impression in Berlin.

Adolf Hitler's disclosure of a list of sixteen suggestions for settlement of his quarrel with Poland.

Failure of Poland to send a negotiator or otherwise manifest the slightest interest in the Führer's reduced demands.

The succession of border skirmishes which Germans said were provoked by "Polish insurgents" inside Germany and which some German sources said were supported by Polish regulars.

Departure of the Polish fleet from its Baltic base, presumably to join the British fleet in the North Sea.

The apparent failure of Britain to bring the Poles and Germans together for direct negotiations.

Ratification of the German-Soviet non-aggression agreement.

Indications fro minformed quarters that a Russian mission was on its way to Berlin possibly to reach a military accord with the Reich.

The machine was set to go, and the army commanders were ready to smash at Germany's eastern neighbor.

The German news agency, D. N. B., reported an armed assault by Poles on the German radio station at Gleiwitz, in which German police killed at least one. Earlier reports said seven had been killed.

"Polish insurgent" bands at Pitschen on the Silesian border, and at Hichlinden and Alte Eiche in West Prussia were declared to have brought about sharp clashes with German authorities.

In most of these incidents, "Polish regular troops," according to German sources, came to the aid of the "insurgents" inside Germany.

Hitler decided early in the evening

1939

30.24-2855

30.24-2855

to publish his offer, made through the British, to prove how "reasonable" his proposals were.

The offer involved the ceding of Danzig to the Reich and a plebiscite for Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

"The British told us a Polish negotiator would come to discuss these terms," the Associated Press was told at the Foreign Office.

Waited For Negotiator

"Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop) waited all day August 30 for the arrival of the negotiator, who did not come. Then the Polish Ambassador, Jozef Lipski, was sent for, and he merely said he was not authorized to talk, and could not even receive the proposals."

At 3 A. M. sixty-five foreign correspondents were summoned to the Foreign Office where the Reich announced to the world that numerous concrete proposals had been made to Poland. The dates of the unsuccessful proffers were not given.

The Germans' conclusion was that the Poles had refused to discuss the issue under any conditions and extra editions of Berlin newspapers late last night screamed with large headlines:

"Poland Rejects Peace."

Little Enthusiasm

An air of bewilderment pervaded Berlin and there was little show of enthusiasm. Crowds gathered early in front of Hitler's chancellery, and bought the extra editions eagerly.

But the throng was silent and melted away quickly after the terms to Poland were announced over loud speakers.

At Government offices it was apparent the so-called "war of nerves" was counting victims here.

Officials who had been sleepless for many nights stuck to their posts, but they did not know what would happen or when.

Hitler was reported sleeping as little as four hours nightly.

Meanwhile, the press was given to understand that Adolf Hitler will address the nation and the world tomorrow. The address possibly will be delivered in a special session of the Reichstag.

Informed circles said a military mission from Moscow was expected tomorrow to conclude a military alliance with the Reich.

Hitler's sixteen proposals provided for immediate return of Danzig to Germany, a plebiscite in the Polish Corridor under direction of an international commission, an exchange of populations in case the Corridor were awarded to Germany, demilitarization of both Danzig and the neighboring Polish port of Gdynia, and, in event of acceptance of the proposals, immediate demobilization by both Germany and Poland.

The official German news agency, D. N. B., in comment on the proposal, said Germany had been willing to receive a Polish representative to "conclude agreements" along such lines up to the night of August 30.

While awaiting from Poland "a report of the arrival of an authorized Polish personality," D. N. B. said, "the Reich's Government got as an answer the report of Polish mobilization."

The German Government made these developments public with publication of the entire exchange of notes and communications between Britain and Germany which has been undertaken secretly during the past week.

The sudden statement of the German case followed an apparent breakdown in the negotiations with England and followed near-general Polish mobilization yesterday and mobilization of Britain's navy and many of her army and air reserves.

Reich Takes Grave View

The German Government took a very grave view of the Gleiwitz incident, in which Poles supported by Polish regulars were reported to have attacked a German radio station and engaged in hostilities.

spokesman said Poland had refused to send a mission to Berlin to talk with Adolf Hitler.

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Germany's 16-point offer to Poland for settlement of their dispute was announced by the Hitler Government tonight.

The Reich's decision to announce its terms publicly came, according to the official German news agency, D. N. B., after an expected Polish mediator failed to arrive. D. N. B. said that the Government had "declared its willingness to receive an authorized representative of the Polish Government up to the night of August 30 on condition that he be authorized not only to conduct discussions but to negotiate and conclude agreements" but that "instead of receiving a report of the arrival of an authorized Polish personality, the Reich's Government got as an answer the report of Polish mobilization."

The points follow:

1. Danzig returns immediately to Germany.

2. The Polish Corridor running from Marienwerder to Grudziasz, Kulm and Bydgoszcz is to be subject to a plebiscite to determine to whom it belongs.

3. Eligible to take part in the plebiscite under an international commission are all Germans, Poles and others who resided in the Corridor on January 1, 1918.

The commission to be composed of Italians, Soviet Russians, French and English. All Polish soldiers and police to be withdrawn.

4. Gdynia is exempted from the plebiscite and remains Polish.

5. To allow amp le time for a just plebiscite, this shall not take place for twelve months.

6. During the period when the international commission has control of the corridor, Germany is assured of free communication to East Prussia by railway and an auto road.

7. A simple majority will decide the fate in the plebiscite.

8. In case the Corridor is voted to Poland, Germany will be granted an extraterritorial zone for an auto road and railway one kilometer (about five-eighths of a mile) wide. If voted to Germany, similar privileges for Poland will be granted to Gdynia.

9. Germany is ready to effect an exchange of populations—resettling—in case the Corridor is awarded to Germany.

10. Germany shall enjoy the same economic rights in Gdynia as the Poles in Danzig.

11. To eliminate bad feeling, both Danzig and Gdynia are to be purely trade centers, hence demilitarized.

12. Whichever way the peninsula of Hel goes, it is in any case to be demilitarized.

13. Complaints about the treatment of minorities by both countries are to be submitted to an international commission of investigation. All damages inflicted since 1918 must be repaired and all dispossessions of property revoked.

14. Neither country shall expect of the minority of the other that it render services incompatible with national honor. Hence Germans will not ask military service of the Polish minority nor Poles of the German minority.

15. In case these proposals are acceptable, both sides are to demobilize at once.

16. Further measures necessary will be arrived at by negotiation.

REICH WANTS DANZIG BACK AND CORRIDOR PLEBISCITE

Germans Say They Expected a Negotiator From Poland But Heard of Mobilization.

HITLER'S 16-POINT PLAN EXPECTED TO GO BEFORE BRITISH CABINET TODAY

But England Considers Proposal No Answer To Its Suggestion—Feels Führer Tries To Show Magnanimous Offer Or To Confuse Issue

Britain Mobilizes Fleet, Calls Up Entire Army Reserves And Starts Evacuation Of 3,000,000 From Danger Zones

FULL NAVY MOBILIZATION ORDERED BY THE BRITISH

1939

[By the Associated Press.]

London, *Friday*, Sept. 1 (Passed by the British Censor)—An early meeting of the British Cabinet to consider Germany's sixteen-point proposal for negotiations is probable, an authoritative source said this morning.

The statement was made as Great Britain mobilized her fleet, called up the entire army reserve, brought the air force to wartime strength and prepared to evacuate 3,000,000 women, children and others from danger zones.

Not Reply To British Proposals

While a number of Foreign Office officials met in a hurried midnight conference, it was learned authoritatively that the British position is that the proposals broadcast from Germany last night "are not a reply to any British proposals" and that the sixteen points reached Poland last night for the first time.

Official sources said Germany still has given no answer of any kind to the British note asking for clarification of points in a previous communication from Hitler.

Means One Of Two Things

Speaking purely privately, a British informant said he thought Hitler's radio bombshell meant one of two things:

An attempt to show the world Hitler made a magnanimous offer which the Poles had rejected and that now he must act against Poland.

An effort to confuse the issues with a view toward further negotiation.

A German spokesmen here said:

"There is no time limit for acceptance of the sixteen point and they are not a demand; they are merely a basis of negotiation and nothing more.

"But the attitude of the Poles in not sending a delegation to Berlin amounts to a practical refusal to negotiate. Their not coming may mean one thing or the other. The matter still is left open; b t if they do not come very soon, we will say, 'All right, we have made our proposals and you have rejected them.' Then I do not know what will happen.

Announced In Broadcasts

"That plan was announced to the German people in three separate radio broadcasts at intervals of an hour," the spokesman continued. "The message began with a short narrative of the negotiations of the last few days, in which the main point, as I interpret it, is that the British Government asked us whether we would be prepared to negotiate with the Poles.

"We replied that we were quite prepared to do so, but we did not get any answer from the Poles. Therefore, after having duly informed the British Government of the proposals for the basis of the negotiations which we intended to make, we have now published these proposals."

The proposals were read to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, late on the night of August 30 (Wednesday). They were not communicated to him officially, it was said here, on the ground that it was too late for his official cognizance.

August 30 Dead Line

In the German communication dated August 29, midnight of August 30 had been set as the dead line for the arrival of a Polish representative, who had not arrived at that time.

Authoritative British sources said they were at loss to know whether Hitler's sixteen-point proposals to Poland still offered a basis for negotiation because they "never have been communicated officially to anybody."

It was insisted upon that these proposals had been communicated to Poland for the first time last night (Thursday)—presumably by the medium of the German radio.

Because the German radio broadcast was followed by official German reports of a Polish raid on a German radio station at Gleiwitz, in which seven persons were said to have been killed, and other border clashes, authoritative British sources expressed concern.

Censorship Ordered

Britain's emergency measures in addition to mobilization and the evacuation order included placing an unexpected censorship on all communications to and from the British Isles, establishing censors at cable offices and telephone exchanges.

Furthermore, "all telephone service with countries abroad and ships at sea" was suspended.

The Government also announced restrictions on purchases of food and upon flights of civil aircraft.

War Not Believed Inevitable

The only official statement on the situation came from the Ministry of Health, which said in its announcement of the evacuation plans that the step was "precautionary" and did not mean that the Government regarded war as inevitable.

Another "precautionary" measure was the calling up of approximately 200,000 members of the air-raid precaution services, including the auxiliary fire service, to full-time duty.

It was announced that work on public air-raid shelters would be accelerated by instituting twenty-four-hour shifts.

The military and naval mobilization was announced in a communique from No. 10 Downing Street after Britain's Defense Ministers and other key Cabinet members had reviewed the situation.

To Finish Navy Mobilization

"In continuation of measures already adopted, it has been decided to complete naval mobilization and to call up the remainder of the regular army reserve and supplementary reserve," the announcement said.

"A further number of the Royal Air Force volunteer reserve also will be called up."

These steps were put into effect immediately.

A few minutes after the communique was issued, the Admiralty ordered two large classes to report immediately without waiting for individual summonses. All other reservists and pensioners were told to await individual instructions.

Officers Told To Act

The War Office, acting at the same time, ordered all officers in the regular army reserve and supplementary reserve to act immediately "on the general instructions already in their possession."

There was no reliable estimate of the number of men involved in the new orders.

The main part of the gigantic task of moving 3,000,000 school children, mothers and sick persons from congested areas to safer countryside billets is scheduled to start tomorrow. But evacuation began in Scotland today.

Hundreds of child patients from Manchester hospitals also were evacuated this afternoon.

Will Crowd Rail Stations

Tomorrow railway stations in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other key cities will be packed with school children tagged with their names and addresses and carrying small bags of clothing, gas masks and other necessities. Children will make up about half the number of those being moved.

All transportation facilities are expected to be taxed to the utmost. "Ordinary passengers" were warned that services would be curtailed sharply or eliminated during the evacuation. Week-end excursions were canceled.

The London Stock Exchange announced it would close indefinitely as a result of the evacuation, since its staff would be unable to get transportation.

Four Days To Be Required

Most areas were to be evacuated within twenty-four hours, but four days are expected to be required for the removal of 650,000 London school children and the 22,000 teachers and 19,000 mothers who will accompany them.

In a message to all Londoners, Herbert Morrison, head of the London County Council, said:

"We all hope that sanity will prevail and that war will not come. But we have to be prepared."

Crowds continued to pack Downing street to watch Ministers and diplomats enter and leave the Prime Minister's residence and the Foreign Office.

There was little diplomatic activity, except for the numerous Ambassadors and Ministers who called to receive reports on developments.

King George made a personal visit to the Admiralty this afternoon and later received Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax for an hour's discussion of the situation. He had called at the War Office and the Air Ministry yesterday.

London Paper Says Plan Might Have Lead To Peace

London, *Friday*, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed by British censor)—The British press, giving equal display to Britain's extraordinary mobilization orders and the German broadcast of a sixteen-point plan for negotiation of the Polish dispute, today generally described Germany's action as one requiring clarification.

The *Times*, an authoritative publication, headed its editorial "Confusing Methods," and said, "It is, of course, quite impossible to consider in this form the merits of individual items in the program of sixteen points which are said to make up the plan of the Reich Government."

Doesn't Correspond With Facts

It added that "the German statement does not correspond with such facts as are known to the British Government. The position must be cleared up and a little time may be necessary in which to do it. Naturally it is for Poland first and foremost to decide whether she can negotiate on any such basis as is suggested in the broadcast."

The *Daily Mail* said the broadcast "is of first-class importance. Here is a series of proposals which if they had ever been put to Poland in detail might have led to peace talks."

It asserted it was Poland's choice to say whether they are or would have been acceptable "as a starting point for further conversations—but the first big stumbling block in the terms is the return of Danzig to the Reich."

"Mockery Of Diplomacy"

The *Daily Telegraph* asserted "Germany has placed her cards upon the table in a fashion that makes a mockery of diplomacy."

The *Daily Express* said "the decision is in the hands of the Polish Government. Obligations undertaken by this country have put that power into the hands of Warsaw."

All papers emphasized the British-French pledges to Poland and the state of preparedness of the British-French forces.

Proclaims Danzig in Reich

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—The German official news agency, D. N. B., announced today that Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State in Danzig, had proclaimed the reunion of the Free City with the Reich.

Herr Forster notified Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer of Germany, of his action by telegram.

1939

30.24-2857

30.24-2857

England Calls More Men to Colors---Women and Children to Quit Key Cities---London Exchange to Close Tomorrow.

SEP 1 1939

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—All telegraphic and telephonic communications between London and the European continent were interrupted tonight. At the same time many normal lines of communication between London and the United States were halted. (This message came to the United States in duplicate by wireless and one cable company).

The London office of the Associated Press was informed at 7:09 P. M. (2:09 P. M., New York time) that the British censorship would begin within a few minutes cutting in on the wires carrying its dispatches.

What was happening to communications between various European countries was not known immediately. (At least one channel between Paris and New York remained open.)

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced that only official Government calls were being accepted between the United States ad Europe after 2:15 P. M. today.]

The British Government today ordered complete mobilization of the navy and called up the remainder of the regular army reserve and supplementary reserve.

This move was announced in a statement from the Prime Minister's residence after a special meeting of defense ministers and key Cabinet members had discussed preparedness steps to meet the European crisis.

It also was announced that an undetermined number of Royal Air Force volunteer reserves were being called up. It was understood this would bring the air force virtually to war strength, since other reserves previously had been called up.

Earlier, the Government had ordered precautionary removal of approximately 3,000,000 women, children, invalids and aged from London and other danger zones.

SEP 1 1939

London Exchange to Close.

The London Stock Exchange announced that it would be closed tomorrow. No date was fixed for the reopening of the exchange, although it was assumed it would resume operations as soon as transportation facilities again became normal after the evacuation crush.

In proof of Britain's readiness "for any eventuality," Prime Minister Chamberlain had told the House of Commons Tuesday that the whole fleet was "now ready at a moment's notice to take up the dispositions (battle stations) which would be necessary in war."

SEP 1 1939

Text of Communique

The text of the communique announcing the new call, significantly issued from the official residence of Prime Minister Chamberlain, 10 Downing street, follows:

"In continuation of measures already adopted it has been decided to complete naval mobilization and to call up the remainder of the regular army reserve and supplementary reserve.

"A further number of the Royal Air Force volunteer reserve will also be called up.

"Officers and men should await further instructions which will be made public immediately by each of the three service departments."

The evacuation of women and children from London and other key cities will begin tomorrow and was expected to require several days. In announcing the move the Ministry of Health said this did not mean that war was regarded as inevitable. There were few signs of optimism in London, however.

The intense diplomatic activity, which had revolved around the exchange of secret notes with Adolf Hitler earlier in the week, was noticeably slackened today.

No reply had been received from Herr Hitler to the latest British communication delivered last night to the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, but official circles expected Der Fuehrer to send some sort of message during the day.

The Government also was said to expect a communication from Warsaw in a day or two, giving the Polish Government's reaction to Herr Hitler's suggestions.

SEP 1 1939

French Envoy Sees Chamberlain.

The French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, called on Prime Minister Chamberlain shortly after noon to consult with him on the latest developments.

Several Cabinet Ministers, including Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal, also talked with the Prime Minister before attending the meeting in the Cabinet rooms.

The total population of the designated evacuation areas is about 11,000,000, but only a part of these residents would fall into the first group to be moved.

Those falling in the "priority classes" are school children accompanied by their teachers, children of pre-school age accompanied by their mothers or other escorts, expectant mothers, and the adult blind and crippled population if the removal of invalids is feasible.

SEP 1 1939

Hard to Convince Hitler.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic exchange over the European crisis was said authoritatively to be hampered by the "reluctance" of Germany to recognize the binding nature of British and French guaranties to defend Poland's independence if Poland also fights.

British diplomatic effort was described by sources close to the Government as directed toward inducing a frame of mind in which negotiation proper on Europe's outstanding dispute—the German-Polish quarrel—could begin.

The next move, it was said, must come from Berlin or Warsaw.

The Transfer Announcement.

The Ministry of Health announcement of precautionary transfer of civilians follows:

"It has been decided to start vacuation of the school children and other priority classes as already arranged under the Government's scheme tomorrow, Friday, September 1. No one should conclude that this decision means that war is now regarded as inevitable.

"Evacuation, which will take several days to complete, is being undertaken as a precautionary measure in view of the prolongation of the period of tension. The Government is fully assured that the attitude of quiet confidence which the public have been displaying will continue, that no unnecessary movements which would interfere with the smooth operation of the transport arrangements will take place and that all concerned in the receiving areas will entirely put aside every consideration of personal interest and convenience, and do everything possible to contribute to the success of a great national undertaking.

"Evacuation will be from the following areas: Greater London which includes the London County Council area, the county boroughs of West Ham and East Ham, the boroughs of Walthamstow.

"Leyton, Ilford and Barking in Essex.

"The boroughs of Tottenham, Hornsey, Willesden, Acton and Edmonton in Middlesex, the Medway towns of Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester; Dagenham, Thurrock, Gravesend and Northfleet, Portsmouth, Gosport and Southampton, Birmingham and Smethwick, Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallasey and Crosby.

SEP 1 1939

"Manchester, Salford and Stretford, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull and Rotherham, Newcastle and Gateshead, Runcorn and Widnes, and in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Clydebank and Rosyth."

The text of the resolution, issued by the committee of the Stock Exchange ordering tomorrow's closing read:

"1. That the Government having ordered the evacuation of London to be begun tomorrow, Friday 1st September, the Stock Exchange will be closed in accordance with the notice members have already received.

"2. That as therein stated members are informed that until further notice from the committee the settlement of open bargains will be suspended and there will be no obligation on members to open their offices.

"3. That members will be informed by rule passed of the date when the Stock Exchange will be reopened."

SEP 1 1939

How Population Is Divided.

For emergency purposes the population of England is roughly divided into three classes:

1. The relatively congested areas where priority evacuation now has been ordered among a population of about 11,000,000.

3. The neutral or less dangerous areas during air raids in which about 13,000,000 live.

3. The country or reception areas in which more than 16,000,000 reside.

Of the 11,000,000 in the evacuation area it was estimated that about 27 per cent or roughly 3,000,000 would come inside the classes whose removal will start tomorrow. This figure may be cut sharply by the fact that many families have not registered their children as directed.

There was a full dress rehearsal of evacuation plans at schoolhouses in London and key cities last Monday.

The Air Raid Defense League which studied the problem in detail concluded:

"The first month and perhaps only the first fortnight of war in

1939

the air would be incomparably the most severe. The idea of the 'blitzkrieg' (German for lightning war), the smashing blow at vital civil centers, is not yet explored.

"Half of its effectiveness lies in surprise. If the very worst period is to come first it is all the more important that the maximum evacuation should take place before hostilities have begun.

"The authorities should not hesitate to evacuate the priority classes even if there is some chance that war will not come.

"It is estimated that all rail transport will be fully occupied at least for two days and in some cases longer by the priority classes alone. The ordinary citizen must be clearly told not to attempt rail transport during these two days. This applies also to businesses."

SEP 1 1939

To Rally at Schools.

Children will rally first at their schools tomorrow. Subway, bus and railroad services will be restricted for ordinary use to speed the evacuation.

Gas masks, food for two days and essential clothing will be carried by the children.

Thousands of volunteers will aid the authorities, escorting children and cripples to the country and helping to care for them when they get there.

Girls of 15 to 18, too young for hospital nursing or ambulance driving, will get free board and lodging for full-time service. The child "refugees" mostly are to be moved out of town in buses and quartered in country schools, holiday camps and big private homes. Under the sweeping emergency powers granted by Parliament last week, the British Government now can order any one to house and feed refugees at a fixed weekly rate.

British Stand Restated.

Britain's latest communication in the secret, rapid fire exchange with Der Fuehrer was said to have restated things Britain had said before, leaving the situation essentially unchanged.

Besides the immediate question of Germany's demands for the Baltic Free City of Danzig and the Province of Pomorze (Polish Corridor), the broader issue of general European relations has been raised, necessitating inclusion of other Powers in the discussions.

Briefly, the situation was this:

Britain, France and Germany have indicated desire for discussions to clarify the whole European situation.

As an approach to this, Germany is insisting on speedy settlement of her quarrel with Poland along lines laid out by Adolf Hitler.

Poland is ready to negotiate, but only as an equal Power and so long as her independence is preserved. She does not view the reported German formula at present as a satisfactory basis for negotiation.

Britain and France are pledged to support Polish independence by force of arms if necessary. They refuse to press the Poles to accept Germany's conditions.

It is estimated there are nearly 12,000,000 men under arms in Europe. Borders of the disputing Powers—including Germany's axis partner, Italy, which is urging peaceful negotiation—bristle with guns. At terrific costs all the countries are hastening preparations for eventualities.

SEP 1 1939

Keep Eye on Forster.

Diplomatic circles studied two new developments in the crisis. One was Herr Hitler's decree creating a special Cabinet council for "the defense of the realm" with Field Marshal Hermann Goering as its head. The other was a visit to Berlin by Albert Forster, Nazi chief of Danzig, apparently to get new instructions from Hitler. Some observers saw a possibility Germany had decided to take positive action in respect to the Free City soon.

Meanwhile a significant editorial appeared in the London Times which sometimes expresses the views of the Government.

"So long as the exchange of notes between Germany and Great Britain proceeds there still remains a hope that the war of nerves will not give place to the war of slaughter and destruction," said the Times.

"A separate but parallel avenue to the peaceful settlement of the immediate dispute between Poland and Germany has been sedulously prepared by President Roosevelt, the Queen of Holland and the King of the Belgians and other willing workers. Their disinterested proposals have made the way to mediation or arbitration easy and honorable."

Censors Cut Communication Lines Temporarily--Children and Women Will Quit Key Cities.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Passed through British censorship).—G Britain established full censorship of all communications in and out of England at 6:57 P. M. (1:57 P. M., New York time) tonight. Censors walked into cable, telephone and wireless offices at that moment and stopped all services.

It was announced shortly thereafter that cabled news copy must be sent to cable offices where it would be read by the censor—who would pass upon it.

[Note: This is the first dispatch received in New York from London since the imposition of censorship by the British Government. The last dispatch received from London before censorship was filed at 1:51 P. M., New York time. This was received almost exactly two hours later.]

SEP 1 1939

It was officially announced tonight that an order under defense regulations made it an offense for any one to buy more than a week's supply of any kind of food.

Outgoing telephone calls were refused by the telephone exchange. The exchange said that incoming calls also were subject to the censor and, for the moment, would not be put through.

At 7:40 P. M. (2:40 P. M., New York time), however, cables from New York still were being received in the London office of the Associated Press. Presumably they were read first by the censor.

But one cable company advised it "cannot tell you anything now that censorship is here."

SEP 1 1939

Information Ministry Set Up.

The British Govenment for some weeks had made careful plans for controlling communications in the event of emergency or expected emergency.

An information ministry has been set up, but the restrictions imposed tonight were so sudden that it was not immediately clear that the ministry was ready to function.

Wireless picture service for the moment functioned normally.

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(CENSORSHIP OF NEWS RARELY HAS BEEN DRASTIC IN ANY COUNTRY SINCE THE WORLD WAR OF 1914-18 EXCEPT FOR A TIME IN SPAIN.

(DURING THE WORLD WAR CENSORSHIP WAS DRASTIC IN MANY COUNTRIES. FOR A TIME, AT THE START OF THE WAR, IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SEND MUCH EXCEPT OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

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SEP 1 1939

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LONDON--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD SUB COMMUNICATIONS XXX OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

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(SUCH CENSORSHIP HAMPERED NEWS GATHERING AND TRANSMISSION AND SOMETIMES DISTORTED THE PICTURE, BUT EVENTUALLY THE TRUTH CAME OUT. AFTERWARDS EVEN MILITARY CENSORS OFTEN AGREED THAT CENSORSHIPS USUALLY HARMED THE COUNTRY THAT DID THE CENSORING, BUT THEY FELT CENSORSHIP WAS JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED IT PREVENTED USEFUL MILITARY INFORMATION GETTING TO THE ENEMY.)

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Britain Places Censorship On Communication Services

Restrictions Also Ordered On Purchase Of Food And Flights Of Civil Planes

SEP 1 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31 (Passed by the British Censor)—Acting under defense regulations, the Government tonight established full censorship of all communications in and out of London, applied restrictions upon the purchase of food and upon flights of civil aircraft in the United Kingdom, and suspended all telephone service abroad.

At 6.57 P. M. (12.57 P. M., E.S.T.) censors walked into cable, telephone and wireless offices and halted all services. Shortly thereafter it was announced that cabled news copy must be submitted to the censor at cable offices. Meanwhile the telephone exchange refused all outgoing calls and said incoming calls also were subject to the censor.

It was made an offense for anyone to buy more than a week's supply of any kind of food. The restriction does not apply to stocks of food acquired by merchants in the ordinary manner, but it is an offense for a merchant to sell to a customer if he has grounds for knowing the customer is buying an excessive quantity.

Does Not Mean Food Shortage

It was stated officially the order does not mean there is a food shortage. The Government's plan was designed to prevent profiteering and to maintain the flow of distribution and provide all regularly with a fair share.

One week's supply of food generally was taken as a reasonable maximum limit.

The Board of Trade authorized search of any premises to learn whether the order was being contravened.

The civil aircraft flight restrictions were announced about the same time. Certain areas were announced as prohibited, including most of eastern England.

Land planes were restricted to landings at Shoreham, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool and Perth, and flying boats to Poole and Pembroke.

Night Flying Banned

Planes were forbidden to fly at night. The carriage of arms, explosives and cameras and the transmission of radio messages, other than those for navigation purposes, were forbidden.

All planes were ordered to carry identity and nationality documents for all crew members and to display prominently their identification marks.

One result of the order was that Croydon Airport was closed to civil aviation. It was expected that air services from the Continent would be suspended.

The British Postal Department, which controls telephone and telegraph communications, announced that "all telephone services with countries abroad and ships at sea are suspended.

Telegrams Face Delay

"During the present emergency, telegrams are liable to the risk of considerable delay as a result of heavy demands upon the service. The sender of every telegram, whether for a destination in this country or elsewhere must, until further notice, insert his full name and address in a space provided on the telegram form for reference.

"Telegrams for ships at sea (with the exception of telegrams and radio telegrams on British Government service) can be accepted only if written in plain English or plain French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk.

"No inquiry can be made as to the disposal of telegrams or radio telegrams and claims for reimbursement of sums paid for transmission or otherwise cannot be considered.

Code Or Cipher Tabooed

"Telegrams in code or cipher or without text are not admitted.

"The double-rate service for 'urgent' telegrams is withdrawn.

"All telegrams for places abroad and radio telegrams, besides bearing the full name and address of the sender in the space provided for reference, also must include the name of the sender (individual or firm) at the end of the text.

"Registered abbreviated addresses are not admissible either as addresses or as names of senders."

In addition, the Postmaster General announced that all licenses for radio transmitting and receiving stations for experimental purposes had been withdrawn.

SEP 1 1939

SEP 1 1939

Britain, France, Poland Censor All Messages

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—A British-French-Polish censorship on cable and wireless messages addressed to the United States went into effect today, but late in the day traffic in words from Germany and other European countries was moving normally.

The British and their potential war allies established a series of regulations which prohibited the use of code and ciphers, RCA Communications, Inc., and commercial cable companies here were advised.

A survey disclosed, too, that American cable companies had direct lines into Germany, Italy and all other major European powers that would permit direct transmission without the necessity of a London relay.

London Notifies Associated Press That Censorship Will Start at Once

SEP 1 1939

SEP 1 1939

LONDON—(AP)—The British government tonight clamped a censorship on press dispatches and simultaneously all telegraphic and telephonic communication between London and the European continent was halted.

(Shortly after the British ban was imposed, however, dispatches were received in New York directly from Paris, Rome, Berlin and Moscow, showing that up to 2 p. m. est, nothing sensational had occurred in those capitals.)

What was happening to communications between various European countries was not known immediately. (At least one channel between Paris and New York remained open.)

(Cable messages were received directly from Rome also after the shut down in London. One said that telephone communications between Rome and London had been "indefinitely interrupted.")

(Dispatches also were received in New York directly from Berlin by wireless.)

(Notice was transmitted to New York by a cable company that censorship had been established in Great Britain. Messages to Britain thereafter were required to be written in English or French; code and cipher were prohibited; no code addresses or code signatures were permitted.)

The London office of The Associated Press was informed at 7:09 p. m. (1:09 p. m. est) that the British censorship would begin within a few minutes cutting in on the wires carrying its dispatches.

BRITISH MINSTERS MEET AT MIDNIGHT

Officials of Foreign Office Also Called to Conference in Downing Street

SEP 1 1939

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—The British Press Association reported early today that "the proposals broadcast by the German Government tonight for a solution of the Polish-German crisis are not a reply to any British proposals."

The association said it was learned in official quarters that the proposals were communicated to the Polish Government for the first time tonight.

German spokesmen in London said the attitude of the Poles in not sending a delegation to Berlin was considered by the Germans "a practical refusal to negotiate."

The proposals were read to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, late on Wednesday night but not communicated officially to him on the ground that it was now too late for his official cognizance, as a Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin by midnight of that day.

British Efforts Limited

Authoritative sources, who explained this sequence of events, said that midnight Wednesday had been the time stipulated in the German communication dated Tuesday.

Efforts of the British Government have been directed to seeing whether discussions between the German and Polish Governments could be arranged, official quarters said, it being understood that the negotiations would be on terms of equality and that a settlement should be one which safeguarded the essential interests of Poland, and that it due observance should be secured.

Several Foreign Office officials arrived at the Foreign Office about 11:30 P. M. last night, some in taxis from evening engagements, to take part in a suddenly called midnight conference.

Edward Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, arrived at the Foreign Office and then went to the Prime Minister's residence. Sir Thomas Inspik, Minister for Coordination of Defense, and Dominions' High Commissioners conferred earlier after Sir Thomas saw Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The officials made hurried visits to the Foreign Office and No. 10 Downing Street.

The unusual activity in Downing Street followed English language broadcasts from Germany of the Nazi terms for a solution of the Polish dispute.

There were few signs of optimism in London.

The intense diplomatic activity, which had revolved around the exchange of secret notes with Chancellor Hitler earlier in the week, had noticeably slackened yesterday. No reply had been received from him to the latest British communication delivered last night to the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Rippentrop.

The government was said to expect a communication from Warsaw in a day or two giving the Polish Government's reaction to Herr Hitler's suggestions.

The French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, called on Prime Minister Chamberlain shortly after noon to consult with him on the latest developments. Several Cabinet ministers, including Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal, also talked with the Prime Minister before attending the meeting in the Cabinet rooms.

Hears Hitler Offer Rejected

ROME, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—Reliable diplomatic sources said today that a last-minute offer through Italy by Adolf Hitler for settlement of the Polish-German issues had been turned down by Britain, France and Poland.

The final offer was for return of Danzig and negotiations on all other matters, these sources said. The British response was that Britain would administer Danzig during the negotiation period.

It was said that these additional offers of Herr Hitler were the subject of Foreign Minister Count Ciano's conferences today with the British and French Ambassadors.

GERMANY REPORTS 3 BORDER CLASHES

SEP 1 1939

Berlin Says 21 Polish Soldiers Were Captured In Frontier Battles

Detachment Of Border Police Said To Be In Struggle At Pitschen

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 1—The German official news agency this morning reported three border battles between German border police and "Polish insurgents," in addition to an alleged attack on the German radio station at Gleiwitz, in Silesia, in which seven persons were counted killed.

At Pitschen, along the Upper Silesian border, the news agency said, two Poles and one German were killed and many wounded in a battle between a detachment of German border police and more than 200 Poles. Fifteen Poles, including six soldiers, were captured in the encounter, said the agency, which occurred about two kilometers from the border.

Casualties Unknown

In another fight at Hochlinden where, the agency said, "Polish insurgents" and soldiers stormed the custom house, the number of dead and injured still was undetermined. Six Polish soldiers were captured. The German border police recaptured the building after half an hour's fighting.

D. N. B., the German official news agency, further reported from Marienwerder that Polish bands, supported by regular Polish soldiers, attacked the railway station at Alt Eiche, in West Prussia.

German guards responded with machine-gun fire, the agency reported, and one German was killed and another wounded. The Poles retreated with an unknown number of dead and wounded, the agency continued.

Battle At Same Time

These battles were reported going on at about the same time that, the news agency said, "Polish insurgents" invaded the Gleiwitz radio station. Reports of the number of dead at Gleiwitz varied. Berlin Nazis said they understood seven had been killed while a police report said one Pole had been killed.

[Editor's Note—German official reports August 21 reported heavy military forces had taken position in Gleiwitz and sent advancements beyond the city toward the Polish frontier.]

The German news agency brough the following police version of the Gleiwitz incident:

"A group of Polish insurgent forcibly entered the station building where only a normal guard was present, shortly after 8 P. M. (3 P. M. E.S.T.). Armed with clubs, the Pole invaded the studio.

Charge Polish Broadcast

"The invaders then broadcast a prepared appeal in Polish and partly in German 'in the name of the Polish volunteer corps of the upper Silesian insurgents.' The broadcast announced that the city of Gleiwitz and the radio station were in Polish hands and spoke of a Polish Breslau and a Polish Danzig.

[Editor's Note—Breslau is the principal city in German Silesia.]

"Listeners notified the police, who encircled the invaded building. An exchange of fire followed and the police took prisoner all Poles who had not been killed."

GERMAN INVASION OF BORDER AREAS CHARGED BY POLES

SEP 1 1939

Nazis Also Said to Have Seized All Danzig's Railway Stations.

WARSAW, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Polish sources asserted tonight that German patrols had crossed the border into Polish territory at several points. They also asserted that a German bomber had flown over Polish Silesia and been pursued by Polish planes.

Reports from Danzig of what Poles called "new aggressive activity" by Danzig Nazis included one that all communications between the Free City and the Polish port of Gdynia had been cut.

Polish railway lines to Gdynia run through Danzig and already Free City Nazis had occupied all the railway stations in Danzig territory.

Gestapo agents, it was reported, now enter and search all trains on Danzig territory and prevent Danzig citizens of Polish nationality from crossing into Poland.

Uncover Secret Radio Station.

Polish authorities said they had discovered a secret German radio station on a German-owned farm near Grudziadz in Pomorze, but the operator succeeded in escaping.

Groups of armed Germans were alleged to have attacked the Polish frontier station of Orlowo, on the outskirts of Gdynia, and fired on a passenger train near Cadaca, on the Slovak frontier.

Meanwhile thousands of grim-faced Polish civilians donned khaki uniforms and marched off as soldiers today to answer President Ignace Moscicki's order of near-general mobilization for defense of the republic.

SEP 1 1939

Balloon Race Called Off.

The order, calling all reservists under 40 years of age to the colors, was expected to swell Poland's armed manpower from 1,500,000 to well over 2,000,000.

Pink mobilization posters were headed, "The President has ordered general mobilization," but informed persons said exceptions provided for in the order made it somewhat less than a general mobilization.

Under Poland's emergency mobilization plans, all men between 21 and 55 years of age were given white, blue or red cards indicating their status in event of war or national emergency.

President Moscicki's order directed that all men with white cards, "regardless of the branch of service, age or condition of health" report today to the nearest military center for duty. Those with red and blue cards were not called.

After reading the order posted on public buildings many men took out their wallets to inspect the cards they carried to make sure of their status. Some hurried home to break the news to their families. Others strolled along to their coffee houses for farewell chats with friends.

The semi-official Gazeta Polska emphasized again today that world peace was threatened by Germany's "aggressive claims" and not by any claims or action by Poland.

"Friendly relations depend not on us alone but on our neighbors," the Gazeta Polska added, "and unfortunately our peacefulness has been interpreted by Germany to mean weakness.

"We do not want what is not ours, Marshal Smigley-Rydz has said, but we will not give up what belongs to us, and that is the principle we will not abandon."

Activity in Danzig.

Polish sources reported that Germany continued "aggravating aggressive action" in Danzig and has now seized all railroad stations on Danzig territory and cut communications between the Free City and the nearby Polish port of Gdynia.

Holders of red and blue cards sought to volunteer in such large numbers, however, that the War Office broadcast announcements asking them not to gather at military concentration points as they impeded the orderly induction of white card holders.

SEP 1 1939

Poland's Jews Ready to Fight.

Assurances that Poland's 3,500,000 Jews weer ready to do their part in defending the nation was given in "Jerusalem Liberated," organ of the New Zionists.

"In this momentous time decisive for the honor and independence of Poland," the newspaper declared, "we, the Jews of Poland await in full preparedness for the order for the armed and victorious march to be given by Poland's commander-in-chief."

Poland has the largest Jewish population in Europe and many Jews called to the colors with their military classes are already under arms.

Poland decided upon the new military measures yesterday about the time that the Government heard, a Foreign Office spokesman said, that Adolf Hitler had replied to Great Britain "in terms even more bitter" than his message to Premier Daladier of France which had in effect rejected direct negotiation with Poland.

A Government communique declared that Germany's "policy of aggression" had "left no doubt about the fact that Poland is endangered."

The pro-Government newspaper Express Poranny said that "a bad neighbor has come to the gates of the serene Polish republic and this indicates that after Polish diplomacy has done everything it can to maintain peace, the Polish armed forces will have to play their role."

Some Hope Still for Peace.

Hopes of peace have not been

1939

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entirely erased, the Express Poranny added, "but if war does come it will be for all of us a sacred and victorious war."

The mobilization order, it was taken for granted here, was issued with full knowledge of Britain, which is bound by a mutual assistance pact to come to aid of Poland.

In hundreds of towns and villages there were dramatic scenes as farmers, laborers, lawyers and other civilians said farewell to tight-lipped, dry-eyed women. Some of the women shouted the slogan of Marshal Pilsudski: "Poland will fight to the last man—and to the last woman!"

No brass bands played as they marched away. Only a few flags flew.

Churches were crowded with women and children kneeling in prayer.

At the same time the Government put into effect orders for requisitioning automobiles, trucks, horses, bicycles and other equipment.

The Ministry of Finance announced that German banks in Poland had been deprived of the right to deal in foreign currency.

All international sporting events scheduled in Poland, including the Gordon Bennett balloon race, have been canceled.

The "organization for women's preparedness" issued an appeal for all Polish women between the ages of 20 and 40 to register and give samples of their blood so they may serve as blood donors for military hospitals.

The Warsaw radio station broadcast several warnings that the capital's population "must get used to living under war conditions," such as the sudden test blackout ordered at 11 o'clock last night. It is understood that Warsaw's blackouts will continue until further notice.

Digging of trenches and construction of air raid shelters continued with a large proportion of women wielding spades, particularly in the city's parks and suburbs.

So many blisters have resulted from the trench digging that Warsaw's radio today told how to treat blisters and sore hands.

The Polish press reported that an entire Polish village of twenty-four families escaped from near Bytow in German Pomerania by providing sufficient drink to intoxicate a frontier guard. When the guard passed out, it was said, the twenty-four families drove their farm animals and carried much of their farm equipment across the border into Pomorze.

SEP 1 1939

WARSAW AROUSED

SEP 1 1939

Asks Restitution of All Rights in Danzig and Rejects Any Yielding

REPUBLIC HELD MENACED

Germany's Demands and Acts Speed Polish Mobilization and Dim Peace Hopes

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1.—The conditions of Adolf Hitler's proposals for settlement of the Polish-German dispute, such as immediate return of Danzig to Germany, are unacceptable to Poland, a government spokesman said last night. The spokesman emphasized that Poland was determined to keep Pomorze (the so-called Polish Corridor) and her rights in the Free City of Danzig.

Of Herr Hitler's proposal for a plebiscite in Pomorze, one reaction here was:

"Germany can begin with Czecho-Slovakia if she is interested in a plebiscite."

In reply to Herr Hitler's "terms," as announced by the German radio last night, it was stated Poland would insist upon full restitution of her rights in Danzig. [Danzig is under Polish customs administration, and certain Polish customs and railway functions have been reported taken over by Nazis in the past few days.]

Say Poland Will Not Yield

"Hitler insists on Poland's yielding Danzig and Pomorze as a preliminary to negotiations," the spokesman said. "Poland has not given up Danzig and Pomorze, and will not.

"Britain, in a second reply to Hitler, has maintained her unyielding position without change."

He emphasized that Poland always has been interested in a peaceful settlement, but that the conditions of the proposal could not be accepted. As the spokesman disclosed that the Polish Government had refused to send a mission to Berlin to talk with Herr Hitler, as he proposed, hope for peace faded.

Sir Howard William Kennard, the British Ambassador, called upon Foreign Minister Josef Beck to reiterate Britain's stand in support of Poland in case of aggression against her, it was stated.

It was reported that ten Germans had been arrested on charges of plotting to dynamite the Central Station in Warsaw.

Beginning last midnight, all civilians must have permits to travel on trains.

Solemn, fully armed and watchful, Poland saw several hundred thousand newly mobilized recruits take swift leave of city, town and farm yesterday in what amounted to nearly complete mobilization of the nation's fighting strength.

The stern charge here that Danzig now is virtually under complete control of Germany was intensified by reports from the Free City of what Poles called "new aggressive activity" by Danzig Nazis. One was that all communications between Danzig and the Polish port of Gdynia had been cut off. Polish railway lines to Gdynia run through Danzig, where all railway stations already have been occupied by Free City Nazis.

A spirit of quiet determination was everywhere apparent here. Warsaw, ordinarily gay, was somber in the thought that peace in Europe might be broken at any moment. The mobilization was in full swing, and foreign experts agreed that it was being carried out with undoubted skill and efficiency.

Three trainloads of reservists left Warsaw. There were emotional scenes as families and relatives saw them off, but there was a marked absence of tears. Peasant youths trudged the highways to their mobilization centers. Horses fresh from harvest duties were being led in for military transport.

Older Men Told to Wait

Those older men not yet called up rushed to volunteer in such large numbers that authorities asked them to remain away from military concentration points for the time being.

The organ of the New Zionists promised that Poland's 3,500,000 Jews "wait in full preparedness" to do their part in defense of the nation.

Civilian preparedness kept pace. All policemen and mail carriers in the larger cities were equipped with gas masks. There was an increase in evacuation of civilians from the frontier areas. Thousands of women and children left Warsaw for country areas. Radio broadcasts announced that Warsaw would be blacked out nightly from now on.

The press said that there was still a thin chance for peace, but on the whole it was pessimistic.

The pro-government newspaper Express Poranny said that "a bad neighbor has come to the gates of the serene Polish republic, and this indicates that after Polish diplomacy has done everything it can to maintain peace, the Polish armed forces will have to play their role."

It was taken for granted here that the new mobilization order was issued with the full knowledge of Britain.

SEP 1 1939

FRENCH CABINET RENEWS PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR POLAND

SEP 1 1939

Paris Hears Rumor of New Peace Plan Involving 6-Power Meeting.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet in an urgent two-and-one-half hour meeting tonight unanimously reaffirmed its promises to support Poland if she is attacked.

A brief communique issued after the meeting said merely that Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet had given the ministers a detailed explanation of the international situation.

The ministers' communique concluded firmly and expressed unanimous agreement that France's promises to back Poland must be kept.

The Cabinet began its meeting at 6 P. M. (1 P. M. New York time) with President Lebrun only three hours after M. Daladier had conferred with the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps.

Peace Move Rumor Heard.

During the first hour of the Cabinet meeting a rumor circulated widely in parliamentary circles that the ministers had been called to consider a British-Italian proposal for a six-Power peace conference. The date mentioned was September 5, next Tuesday.

France, England, Poland, Germany, Italy and an undisclosed Power were said to have been included among the conferees.

Diplomatic circles linked the report with two conferences in Berlin this morning between the British and Italian ambassadors there and two calls the French Ambassador in Rome made on Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

It was linked also to an interview late this afternoon among the Italian and British ambassadors to Belgium and the Belgian Foreign Minister.

Pope Pius XII and Premier Mussolini were said in usually well informed diplomatic quarters here to be co-operating closely in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

So Sudden a Call Unusual.

Even in times of crisis, a call on so short a notice for the Cabinet to meet with the President is unusual.

Early this afternoon it was learned that a force of more than fifty detectives swooped down on the central offices of the Communist party in France. They hustled a number of men from headquarters into police cars and drove off while some remained, presumably searching the offices.

Immediately after the Cabinet call was issued, M. Daladier called Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin and the Polish Ambassador, Julius Lukasiewicz, to his office at the War Ministry.

The French Government drove swiftly ahead today with its preparations for war, if it must come, by decreeing that Paris henceforth must be blacked-out.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic lines for peace negotiations were kept open, awaiting the next move by Germany's Fuehrer.

Across the Rhine border, however, French sources said, the German Army was already on a war-time footing.

Through the Paris police an order was issued putting into execution the strict blackout laws already published.

Under them every exterior light must be extinguished on Paris buildings and every window must be so screened that no ray of light escapes. Any light will lead without warning to cutting off the electric current for the whole building as well as a police investigation.

The Government also issued its fifth appeal to the citizens of Paris who could leave the city to get out while transportation was still available.

The Government formally took over the railroads to transport troops and military supplies to strategic centers. Thousands more school children were sent to the country in continuation of evacuation of 50,000 which started yesterday.

War fears were intensified by Berlin dispatches that Germany had appointed a high, inclusive military and political "war council."

Air raid instructions were posted, but the Government ordered that the customary testing of warning sirens every Thursday be canceled today. There has been, however, no civilian panic in the capital.

Fear Explosion Point Near.

French leaders saw a dark future, despite the frequent exchange of diplomatic notes between Britain and Germany over Germany's claims on Poland. Many of them believed the explosion point was near.

Premier Daladier said yesterday that Frenchmen would know "where we stand" after learning the contents of Chancellor Hitler's note to Britain. The note has not yet been made public.

French sources said that Herr Hitler gave an indication he might talk with Polish Foreign Minister Col. Joseph Beck—in Berlin—but that France and Britain had refused to suggest to Col. Beck that he comply. Memories of the trips Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Emil Hacha of shattered Czecho-Slovakia made to Germany were too fresh, they said.

Many Frenchmen reasoned that Herr Hitler negotiated the non-aggression pact with Russia for either of two purposes: First, that he sought to unbalance Europe strategically in the hope of forcing Britain and France to climb down from their support of Poland; or, secondly, to put himself in a good position for war.

Thus far they [illegible] has not been able to do [illegible]rst. Germany's military [illegible]pation of Slovakia, on Pol[illegible] south, was interpreted as a natural follow-up of this two-point policy. But the shocks that the Soviet-German pact caused in Tokio, Burgos, Budapest, Belgrade and other capitals aroused French hopes that Germany might agree to try peaceful settlement of her dispute with Poland.

SEP 1 1939

Children Carry Gas Masks.

The Government moved 16,313 children out of Paris yesterday and today hoped to remove the remainder—about 34,000. Small children had their dolls and walked on station platforms with gas mask containers strapped to their tiny shoulders. It was just another train ride to most of them.

The largest White Russian newspaper in Paris, La Renaissance, carried a front-page editorial today announcing that all White Russians were called by the French Government to the armed forces under the same conditions as Frenchmen.

"Russian refugees are proud to represent the Russian national forces who were the first to fight the Communist International; we share France's fate," the newspaper said.

Garibaldi Force to Aid.

The Garibaldi organization of Italians issued a communique that they were going to fight with the French Army again for "liberty and civilization." They said they were asking their wives to make them red shirts to wear right away. Lest they be mistaken for Communists, however, they hastened to add that a Garibaldi red shirt was symbolic of "blood shed on the field of honor and in the defense of Latin unity."

Newspapers appeared with large white gaps where news had been deleted by the Government censors.

The French Red Cross organized extra hospital facilities in case of war and appealed for more volunteer stretcher-bearers. Nine trains are ready at Austerlitz station to remove all Paris hospital patients to reserve hospitals, just in case.

All French cities hid valuable art objects as ancient French used to bury their gold to prevent seizure by feudal warriors.

SEP 1 1939

American library subscribers are seeking "something cheerful" in reading matter the last few days. The library was founded for the American Expeditionary Force of world war days and will remain open in case of another war.

CABINET VOTES FULL BACKING FOR WARSAW

Italian Proposal For Six-Power Parley Helps Buoy Hopes

SEP 1 1939

Nation Continues To Prepare For War At Any Moment

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 31—Germany's demands for a crisis settlement providing for the return of Danzig and the holding of a plebiscite in the Corridor were made public in Paris tonight without immediate official comment.

The nature of the demands and the tone of the German press communique heightened the general feeling that the moment remains critical. A reported Italian proposal for a six-power peace conference had earlier buoyed up hopes in some quarters.

Terms Called "Impossible"

An attache of the Polish Embassy termed the demands "impossible."

The French Cabinet, meanwhile, had met with President Lebrun and unanimously voted to maintain the full support of Poland.

Immediately after leaving the President's office in the Elysee Palace tonight Premier Daladier went into conference with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud and Navy Minister Cesare Campinchi. Bonnet remained in conference with the Premier after the others left.

Whether the Ministers discussed the reported Italian conference proposal during the two-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting could not be ascertained.

A communique issued later said merely that the situation had been talked over and that the Cabinet had unanimously approved continued support for Poland.

Tuesday Mentioned

It was said in diplomatic quarters that the proposal called for a meeting of France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia and Poland. Whether the proposal already had been delivered or whether simply soundings had been made remained unclear.

The date mentioned was next Tuesday. The place of the proposed meeting was not mentioned.

While reports of the proposal caused a certain amount of cautious optimism among the public, diplomatic circles insisted they could see no reason yet to feel the situation had changed greatly in the last two days.

These circles pointed out it would remain to be seen what form the proposal took and whether there were any advance conditions made for holding the conference.

Preparations Continue

France and Britain have refused steadfastly to go to a conference table on any terms involving a Polish sacrifice as a prerequisite.

Whatever turn events may have taken in the last few hours, France is continuing preparations to meet war at any moment.

Premier Daladier, before suddenly summoning the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, had another talk with Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, chief of all French defense forces.

The evacuation of school children from Paris continued during the day and the most complete blackout the city has had at any time during the crisis was ordered, beginning tonight.

Women and children who had been evacuated from northeastern cities such as Metz and Strasbourg began coming through Paris en route to more southerly points.

New Appeal Issued

A new and pressing appeal was issued by the Government for the populace to quit the capital itself.

Shortly before dispatches from Moscow announced the unanimous ratification by the Supreme Soviet of the Russo-German non-aggression pact, the headquarters of the Communist party in Paris was visited by a squad of police agents. There were forty arrests during the day on charges of distributing Communist propaganda.

The Communist party, during the course of the day, had suffered another severe blow in the loss of the French Metal Workers Union, which has half a million members. The union severed its connection with the party because of dissatisfaction over the Russo-German pact.

The Government, diplomatic and newspaper offices in Paris were beehives of activity throughout the night. Work was carried on behind shuttered windows, for the new regulations forbid even the slightest ray of light to show.

OFFER AID TO FRANCE

Foreigners by Thousands Seek to Enlist.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Thousands of applications to serve in the French Army poured in on the Government today from political exiles and foreigners living in France.

SEP 1 1939

Requests were voiced in the French press that the Government do something about these applications from Germans, Austrians, Spaniards, Czechs, Italians, Albanians and White Russians.

Unofficial recruiting bureaus were busy. Crowds of applicants lined the curb in front of these offices, asking to fight in the French Army if there is another war.

Many applications were for the famous French Foreign Legion.

American veterans of the last war already have told the French Government they have plans ready for American volunteers.

Some 3,000,000 foreigners live in France. The largest individual blocks are Italian and Spanish.

BIG FRENCH UNION QUITS COMMUNISTS

SEP 1 1939

500,000 Metal Workers Condemn Moscow Pact.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The powerful Metal Workers Union of more than 500,000 members flatly severed its connections with the French Communist Party today.

The union, which once formed the backbone of the communist strength in French labor, took the step by condemning the German-Soviet non-aggression pact as "contrary to peace."

Officials said this meant that the union had separated from the communists who have continued to defend the pact as "a great contribution to peace."

Communist leader Marcel Cachin, however, wrote Socialist ex-Premier Leon Blum that communists would be "in the front lines if Hitler declared war on France."

M. Cachin wrote M. Blum because his own party paper was banned.

BERLIN REPORTS PAUSE IN TALKS WITH BRITAIN

SEP 1 1939

Informants Say, However, Negotiations Are Not Broken Off.

STIRRED BY MOBILIZATIONS

Germans Think It Is Uncertain Whether Hitler Will Reply to London's Questions.

SEP 1 1939

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans said tonight that a "pause" had come about in the crisis negotiations with Great Britain but that negotiations "are not broken off." Announcement of full mobilization of the British Navy coming on top of Poland's extension of mobilization yesterday, these persons indicated, were at least partly responsible for the "pause."

As a result it was uncertain whether British questions, put to Adolf Hitler by the British Government in a memorandum handed to the Fuehrer last night, would be answered.

This morning it was said that the questions would be answered. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, however, it was then said, had given Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, an oral indication of what the German reply would be.

Asked whether any new moves were to be expected as a result of the "pause," this afternoon's informants said:

"We have laid our cards on the table, whether the British will come forward with any more suggestions we do not know."

Tension Declared Increased.

These quarters said that British fleet mobilization had "increased the tension" in that the general situation late today was "very unclear."

The Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon after twice having seen Sir Nevile. It was said that the Italian Government was "in constant contact with Berlin."

Herr Hitler was reported today to be ready to play a Russian trump card in an effort to convince the Poles they should come to Berlin and negotiate. The Russian Councilor of Embassy called at the Foreign Office while hints were spread that unless Poland bows to pressure being put upon her, Herr Hitler intends to announce some degree of military co-operation with the Russians.

Should Herr Hitler win Josef Stalin over to actively assisting Germany militarily, Poland would find herself in a highly precarious position.

Further mobilization orders in Poland yesterday were interpreted by the Berlin Government as the answer to efforts to bring Poland to negotiate. Astonishment over the Polish move was professed in informed quarters which spoke about the possible military co-operation with Russia.

[A dispatch from Moscow stated today that the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, had decided today to consider ratification of the German-Russian non-aggression pact tonight in joint session. The Premier and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov is expected to report to the session.

[At the same time the Defense Commissar, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, told the delegates that the Soviet Union is extending the term of service for aviators, border guards and non-commissioned infantry officers from two to three years, the dispatch stated. The conscript age also is being lowered from 20 and 19 for high school graduates to 19 and 18 years, respectively.

[In separate sessions, both houses proceeded to adoption of the new conscription law this afternoon.]

SEP 1 1939

New Defense Council.

Official quarters said the creation last night of a Supreme Defense Council had been planned for some time to go into operation in case of need. Some observers asked whether Herr Hitler had not signed away some of his powers to the council, especially to Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who heads it. Officials said, however, this was not the case, as Der Fuehrer must countersign all acts of the council before they become valid. They described the council as a "co-ordinating body."

The order of virtual general mobilization in Poland yesterday was considered here to have caused the eastern European situation to take a dangerous step toward a showdown. The move aroused indignation in Berlin.

The attitude in Government quarters today was that the general crisis situation had not changed since yesterday and that "it all depends on Poland."

Albert Forster, the Danzig Nazi district leader, conferred with Herr Hitler yesterday, but returned immediately to Danzig. The closest secrecy was maintained about the Free City leader's visit.

The Fuehrer still remained in his Chancellery. As far as could be learned, he has not left the building for a full week.

Shortly before midnight the Cabinet announced from the Chancellery that the Special Council for Defense of the Realm was being established for the duration of the present foreign political tension.

A decree by Herr Hitler created the group of six strong men who will control almost every conceivable human activity in Germany, and the all-powerful Fuehrer himself gave it authority almost equaling his own.

Members of War Council.

In addition to Field Marshal Goering, who made an impressive record of achievement by carrying out Germany's four-year economic plan, the members of the Council are:

Rudolf Hess, deputy of Herr Hitler and powerful figure in the Nazi party.

Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, who controls the police organization of the Reich, including Heinrich Himmler's secret service.

Wilhelm Keitel, war veteran, general and chief of the High Command of the German Army.

Walther Funk, Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, who is driving the German economic machine even harder than his predecessor, Hjalmar Schacht.

Hans-Heinrich Lammers, chief of Herr Hitler's chancellery.

Soon after announcement of formation of the council a Government spokesman disclosed that Albert Forster, Nazi district leader in Danzig and newly created Danzig Chief of State, had arrived in Berlin and it was assumed he had come for another important conference with Herr Hitler.

His arrival gave rise to reports that Germany proposed to take positive action in respect to Danzig soon. Official sources, however, refused to say whether Herr Forster had met Herr Hitler or other Government leaders.

Herr Hitler, it was said in Government circles, felt he might be facing one of the most critical moments of his strenuous career. It was said that, to meet the possible emergency, he was surrounding himself with a small group of able advisers and administrators with whom he could share the responsibility of driving the German Reich ahead to meet its destiny.

While Herr Hitler, by decree, was setting up this extraordinarily powerful council the British reply to Der Fuehrer's secret suggestions as to how the peace of Europe might be saved arrived in Berlin.

SEP 1 1939

Given to Ribbentrop.

The answer came to the British Ambassador, who immediately brought it to the German Government's attention, but it was noted that the Ambassador chose to take the communication to Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop rather than to Herr Hitler himself.

Observers familiar with diplomatic practice were making a point of the fact that the answer was not taken to Herr Hitler directly. In political circles it was being said that, had anything approaching a final solution of the quarrel over Danzig and the Polish Corridor been proposed by the British, the suggestions probably would have been taken directly to Der Fuehrer himself.

At any rate, the German Government gave no hint of the nature of the British reply.

Nor was there any suggestion that the Cabinet, or the new Defense Council, would meet to study the British answer to Herr Hitler's answer to the first British proposal. It was impossible, even, to ascertain whether Von Ribbentrop had taken the British communication to Herr Hitler early this morning.

Press Ignores British Reply.

Little attention was being given here to the delivery of the British reply, most morning papers not even mentioning it.

The press emphasized the importance which the Government is attaching to the serious step of organizing the Defense Council.

Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, observed that creation of the council:

"Demonstrates the firm determination of Der Fuehrer to be prepared for every possibility, and not to depart a hair's breadth in standing up for our rights."

All of the papers, in inspired assaults on Poland, charged that Polish mobilization at a time when negotiations with Britain are still under way is an extremely disturbing factor.

"While responsible statesmen are trying their utmost to bring about a solution of justice and reason, Poland mobilizes," the Lokal An-

1939

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zeiger said.

"Poland still gambles. Mobilization was conceived as a trump card. Now its only remaining card is direct action, and for such an eventuality the Reich is most thoroughly prepared."

DUAL COMMAND ANNOUNCED FOR ITALIAN FORCES

SEP 1 1939

Crown Prince and Marshal Graziani to Divide Army Leadership.

FASCISTS DEFINE ISSUE ANEW

Revised Sharing of Wealth of World Declared Essential to Lasting Peace.

SEP 1 1939

ROME, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Division of the Italian Army into tao parts, respectively commanded by Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was announced today.

No explanation was given for the brief order made known over the air to Italians.

Prince Umberto has been inspector of infantry and a member of the Army General Staff. Marshal Graziani, next to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was Italy's principal Ethiopian war commander and succeeded Badoglio as Viceroy of Ethiopia.

Foreign observers saw no reason for the unusual division of forces unless it were in obedience to some war plan known only to the high command. One interpretation offered, however, was that assigning half the army command to Prince Umberto was to enlist definitely the royal family in whatever military action may fall on Italy in her alliance with Germany.

The division affects only Italy's mainland army and does not include colonial troops.

The order becomes effective tomorrow. Under the Crown Prince will be the army corps commanded by Gens. Adriano Marinetti and Camillo Grossi. Marshal Graziani's part will include the army corps under Gens. Vittorio Ambrosi and Ettore Bastico, the latter a prominent commander in Spain.

Restrictions on Motoring.

The War Ministry also announced conditions under which special permits would be granted to operate motor cars. Military authorities will issue passes for cars and allow none to circulate which have no such passes.

Gen. Graziani's command is believed to cover the region along the French frontier. It was thought likely in foreign circles that the Crown Prince would be in charge of the troops in the southern half of the peninsula.

Another announcement outlined the traffic provisions for carrying on "urgent and indispensable" private industry. These provisions said present civilian traffic should be reduced by at least 50 per cent. Complete suspension of trains now using motor fuels and eventual substitution of steam trains was another provision.

A new decree law was issued providing three-year prison sentences and fines up to 10,000 lire (about $500) for persons illegitimately raising prices or otherwise disturbing markets. The same penalty was provided for merchants hoarding goods.

Senator Alfredo Dallolio, the eighty-six-year-old general who has headed the General Commissariat for War Manufactures since 1934, resigned on account of his age and was replaced by Gen. Favagrossa, chief of Italian Army supplies in the Spanish war.

Italy Presses for General Revision.

The Fascist press contended today that Europe's crisis had spread from the German-Polish dispute over Danzig and the Corridor to the vastly wider question of giving Germany and Italy their share of the world's wealth.

At the same time Fascists expressed fear that Polish action might precipitate war at any moment by "abusing Germany's patience."

Developing the Italian arguments for a general revision to settle the present crisis and prevent new ones, Il Popolo di Roma said:

"It is no longer the fate of the Free City which is in discussion. The question has widened and includes a problem of high justice. It is now desirable to give Europe a real peace and deal with all the problems which regard colonies, lines of communication and raw material; in brief, to repair old and new errors."

Coffee Only for Army.

Italy meanwhile went ahead with defense measures. While civilians were deprived of coffee, as that commodity was reserved for the troops, it was announced that if war comes there would be enough bread for every one.

It was said that this year's wheat crop had been sufficient to meet national needs and that, in addition, the Government had recently purchased a considerable amount of wheat from abroad as a reserve.

Italy also had exceptionally large crops of beans and potatoes, which would compensate for the short wheat yield in some regions.

Rail service apparently was closed to Yugoslavia and Germany, but was open to France and Switzerland. Steamship services have been interrupted for several days.

Despite the bold show being made in official propaganda, both in stressing Italy's preparedness for war and asking for a general revision of European order, reliable sources said Premier Mussolini was striving to moderate Chancellor Hitler's demands. They thought it more likely than ever that Mussolini would make a conciliatory move for a peace conference rather than see war come.

SEP 1 1939

A large number of army promotions was announced, including the creation of eighty-three new generals.

The international music festival and the international tennis tournament, both scheduled in Venice for September, were called off.

The effect of Italy's arms and autarchy programs on living costs was shown in latest Government statistics which showed costs for July about 33 per cent higher than

1935, when Italy embarked on the Ethiopian adventure which was the starting point of the present foreign policy.

A Japanese mission, headed by Admiral Osumi and Gen. Terauchi, arrived at Naples. The mission had been expected to discuss Japanese adherence to the Rome-Berlin military alliance, both in Italy and Germany, but since the announcement of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact, this is considered out of the question. The mission remained at Naples and may go to Switzerland.

DUCE DIVIDES ARMY INTO 2 COMMANDS

SEP 1 1939

Crown Prince Umberto And General Graziani Given Highest Posts

Nation's War Preparations Are Speeded As Crisis Continues Acute

SEP 1 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 31—Premier Mussolini today divided Italy into two military commands in further intense war preparations.

Fascist authorities said further mobilization by Poland and Britain and the closing of the Polish Corridor had heightened the crisis. There was a widespread feeling that the question whether there would be war would be answered by next Sunday.

Mussolini, as Minister of War, assigned Crown Prince Umberto to command one-half of the Metropolitan (home) forces which include those in African Libya.

The Fascist press said this would signify the "complete fusion of the monarchy and the army."

Graziani Second Commander

Il Duce placed Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, veteran of the Ethiopian conquest, in command of the rest of the troops. It is believed he would conduct any war along the northern Italian frontier.

The order indicated Prince Umberto and Marshal Graziani would share command of the northern forces. Under Prince Umberto are two armies, commanded by Generals Adriano Marinetti and Camillo Grossi. Military experts believe Marinetti's command is the First Army, with headquarters at Turin, and that Grossi's army is based at Bologna.

Graziani has charge of a group composed of Gen. Vittorio Ambrosi's Second Army at Verona and Gen. Ettore Bastico's new speedy, motorized Army of the Po, which was the major counter-attacking force in recent maneuvers near the French frontier.

Since Italy's Metropolitan forces are divided into five armies, including the Army of the Po, it is assumed the Fifth Army would operate south of Rome.

Libya Not Affected

Although Libya is considered part of Italian metropolitan territory, it was not affected by today's order, and is believed to be under separate command. Military experts estimate there are 80,000 Italian troops in Libya.

The Albanian army is also a separate command with an estimated strength of 100,000.

Services of the railroad and provincial motor busses and coastal and light steamship lines were curtailed fifty per cent, with oil and gasoline operated trains replaced by steam trains.

Excursion trains were canceled effective next Monday, allowing Italians one more Sunday of holiday trips unless war should intervene in the meantime.

Mussolini replaced the 86-year-old Gen. Alfredo Dallolio as head of the Italian arms industry with General Favagrossa, who was quartermaster general of the Italian troops in the Spanish civil war.

SEP 1 193

Hoarding Penalties Set

Severe penalties were established by decree for hoarding and profiteering. Punishment may be by imprisonment and fines up to 10,000 lire (about $526).

Rome and Vatican City again were ordered darkened tonight in further tests of precautions against air raids.

Travelers from northern Italy reported considerable military activity there of a precautionary measure. Authorities reported that sixty infantrymen of the Frontier Guards with machine guns had lined the 11,500-foot snow and ice-capped Alpine peak Gran Pilastro, near the Brenner Pass between Italy and Germany.

The newspapers reported that Italy was ready in morale and military strength for any eventuality and that the army was "assuming its war array."

SEP 1 1939

POPE PIUS MAKES GRAVE PEACE PLEA TO CRISIS POWERS

SEP 1 1939

Vatican Believes Present State of Tension Can't Last Beyond Sunday.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—A sudden new peace move by Pope Pius XII appeared to have been launched today with the handing of notes to representatives of the five principal Powers involved in Europe's crisis.

Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, hurried back to the Vatican from a papal audience at Castel Gandolfo to consign notes to the envoys of Italy, France, Germany, Poland and Great Britain. An informed prelate said they contained a peace appeal.

Cardinal Maglione also talked with representatives of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania.

The prelate indicated the notes to the five Powers were identical. He said they contained new and more pressing insistence and the Pope's prayers that the present tense situation be solved through pacific means and not by recourse to arms, which in any event would be extremely disastrous.

Vatican informants said they thought the present state of crisis could not endure beyond Sunday.

Adrian Nieuvenhuys, new Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See, whose King has joined with the Queen of the Netherlands in a mediation offer, arrived in advance of his scheduled time to present his credentials to the pontiff. Prelates said the grave international situation had hurried his arrival.

A scheduled pilgrimage to Rome of 20,000 members of the Young Catholic Workers Organization, representing twenty nations, was suspended.

INACTIVE LEAGUE MEETS AS USUAL

Council and Assembly Set for Geneva Session.

SEP 1 1939

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Peace or war, the League of Nations council and assembly meet here next month.

Despite the crisis, league officials went ahead with plans for the session which will consider the league's role in event of war.

Next year's budget and election of new members to the league council and world court will head the agenda of the assembly which takes up September 11. The council meets September 8.

Tagged with consistent failure to prevent forcible territorial changes, the League of Nations—organized under the Versailles Treaty to "achieve international peace and

Oslo Group Committee Called To Formulate Plan Of Action

Representatives Of 7 Smaller Powers To Meet Today. Two Nations Acknowledge Belgian Offer

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 1 1939

Brussels, Aug. 31 (Passed through British censorship)—The committee of representatives of the seven small European powers known as the Oslo Group was summoned tonight to meet tomorrow to draft a plan for the group's further activities.

At a meeting August 23 Leopold III, King of the Blgians, made a peace appeal and members of the group discussed plans for maintaining neutrality in event of war.

The seven nations of the Oslo Group are Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Earlier tonight the Italian and British Ambassadors called on Premier Hubert Pierlot to acknowledge receipt of an offer by Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands and King Leopold to grant their good offices for mediation.

The Italian Ambassador said that his Government was "highly appreciative" of "this initiative."

The British Ambassador said that Britain acknowledged the offer with sympathy and would be happy to make use of the services "if the opportunity should arise."

security"—took a back seat in the present crisis.

As for its legal protege, Danzig, the league virtually has withdrawn from the controversy between Germany and Poland.

Since the league's complete retreat from the political arena is an accepted fact, the September council and assembly will center on strengthening league economic and humanitarian functions.

SLOVAKIA DEMANDS POLES RETURN LAND

SEP 1 1939

Territory Taken in Partition of Czech Republic Sought

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Slovak Government, replying to a Polish protest concerning occupation of Slovakia by German troops, called on Poland tonight to return territory to Slovakia.

The announcement said the situation existing before last September's partition of Czecho-Slovakia, when Poland occupied the Javorina district, must be re-established before Slovakia can change her attitude.

RUSS COUNCIL RATIFIES PACT, JEERS BRITAIN

SEP 1 1939

Members Laugh As Premier Derides English Treaty Proposal

Molotoff Says Allied Stand In Staff Talks Was Contradictory

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 31 (Passed by British Censor)—After hearing from Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff an explanation of the failure of Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, the Russian Parliament tonight unanimously ratified the Soviet-German pact of non-aggression.

"In order that you may more fully understand the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, it is necessary that I explain the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations in Moscow," said the Premier, before asking the Parliament to ratify the pact.

SEP 1 1939

Relates Obstacles

He then stated that the negotiations, which lasted four months, had met obstacles which proved insurmountable.

This was so because "a mutual-aid pact with England and France could be significant only if military cooperation were possible. But the negotiations and the staff conferences proved not only that but also that England, far from objecting to the Polish stand, supported it."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Previously Molotoff had stated that Poland objected to passage of Soviet troops over Polish territory.]

Molotoff further stated that the English stand on the Polish objections, as well as England's action in sending low-ranking officials to negotiate and dispatching a military mission without giving it powers or even a mandate doomed the negotiations to failure.

"Furthermore," said Molotoff, "England insisted on a clause about indirect aggression which would enable England and France to wriggle out of their obligations to the Soviet Union. Can you see the difference between such a pact and one based on bluff?"

Deputies Laugh

His last words were drowned in the laughter of the Deputies.

Molotoff then declared that the Anglo-French stand was based on contradictions, because "on one hand the two countries are afraid of aggression and wish a pact with the Soviet Union to augment their own strength, but on the other hand they are afraid of strengthening the Soviet Union, and this fear finally prevailed."

It was only after the Russians were convinced that negotiations were doomed that they turned to Germany, Molotoff asserted.

"It is our duty to defend the interests of the Soviet people, particularly since we are convinced that the interests of the U. S. S. R. coincide with the interests of the peoples of other states," he said.

Molotoff then explained that the non-aggression pact with Germany is a far cry from the mutual-aid pact that the Soviet wanted to establish with England and France.

"Germany abandoned its anti-Soviet policy and offered the most favorable trade treaty ever made at a time when other countries plotted to involve us in war," said the Premier.

Explains Trade Plan

He explained that in return for much-needed equipment Russia is to give Germany surplus raw material.

Molotoff then proceeded to deride "those Anglo-French leaders who insist that the Soviet Union side with these two countries against Germany. But is it not clear to them that we do not have to get involved in war either way?" he asked.

"If these gentlemen feel such a strong desire to fight, let them fight without us and we shall see what sort of soldiers they make. They are enemies of peace. They seek to break our peaceful relations with Germany."

The Premier assured his audience that the Soviet Union is not relying on anything but its own strength and vigilance. Molotoff concluded his speech by stressing Russia's growing importance in international affairs.

"The pact proves that all attempts to solve European problems without Soviet participation are doomed to failure," he said.

Refers To Japan

As usual, the Soviet Premier brought in a reference to Japan in pointing to the fact that the international situation "has shown no change for the better" since the third session of the Soviet Parliament. He said that "Japanese troops continue to occupy the principal cities and a considerable part of the territory of China. Nor is Japan refraining from hostile acts against the U. S. S. R."

With its unanimous ratification of the non-aggression pact, which was effected without discussion, the extraordinary session of the Soviet Parliament performed the most important task for which it was assembled. Both houses, however, will resume meetings late tomorrow afternoon to consider final drafts of agricultural, taxation and conscription measures.

PACT WITH HITLER TAKEN UP IN RUSSIA

Supreme Soviet Votes to Consider Ratification

SEP 1 1939

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, decided today to consider ratification of the German-Russian non-aggression pact at 7:30 o'clock tonight (12:30 P. M., New York time) in joint session.

The Premier and Foreign Minister, V. Molotoff, is expected to report to the session.

At the same time the Defense Commissar, Marshal K. E. Voroshiloff, told the delegates that the Soviet Union is extending the term of service for aviators, border guards and non-commissioned infantry officers from two to three years.

The conscript age also is being lowered from 20 and 19 for high school graduates to 19 and 18 years, respectively.

In separate sessions, both houses proceeded to adoption of the new conscription law this afternoon.

KING OF ENGLAND VISITS ADMIRALTY

SEP 1 1939

Monarch and Duke of Kent Inspect War Plans.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—King George VI, supreme commander of Britain's fighting forces, spent an hour at the Admiralty today, conferring with ranking naval strategists and inspecting the department's administrative plans for wartime functioning.

The King, who fought in the world war as a lieutenant on the battleship Collingwood at Jutland, took his younger brother, the Duke of Kent, also a navy-trained man, on what officials described as an informal visit to the Admiralty.

King George yesterday visited the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Home Office, the latter responsible for Britain's air raid precautions program.

With only one equerry in attendance, the King and the Duke of Kent, both wearing lounge suits, drove from Buckingham Palace to a side door of the Admiralty.

Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, who is First Sea Lord and professional head of the navy, received them and took them on a thoroughgoing inspection tour.

The royal brothers were shown the secret control rooms, tunneled deep in the earth, from which the navy could be directed even if the entire Admiralty Building above were destroyed.

ALLIED FLEETS A HUGE FACTOR

SEP 1 1939

Only One Slim Chance Is Seen for Axis Navies.

THAT IS ATTACK FROM AIR

Italo-German Bombers Would Have to Destroy Great Battleships.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The best guaranty to most Britons that theirs is the empire on which the sun shall never set is the British Navy, challenged but once since Trafalgar and—with its French ally—a tremendous force in the present European line-up.

As this armada takes up battle dispositions—the Mediterranean fleet combined with the French fleet in that sea, and the Home Fleet "somewhere in the North Sea"—naval observers of the neutral Powers can see but one slim chance for the navies of the Berlin-Rome axis if war starts.

The chance is an effective aerial bombardment which would destroy the battleships, which form a fleet's main offensive weapon. Such an attack, slicing the British Navy down to German size, would revolutionize naval warfare. Such a bombardment successfully accomplished would nullify a preponderance in battleships and heavy cruisers.

The changes following it would be as sweeping as those which followed the deadly dog fight which the Monitor and Merrimac waged at Hampton Roads in 1862, observers predict.

'A Radical Idea.'

"This is of course a radical idea, but the Monitor and Merrimac were radical ideas," said one naval expert. "I do not accept it myself and perhaps many of the German and Italian officers who do are the victims of wishful thinking.

"Still, should it prove workable and effective, Germany's supposed preponderance in heavy bombers, backed by a small and efficient fleet, would give that nation a fighting chance against the British fleet."

SEP 1 1939

Barring the possibility that such an attack being carried out successfully or the long chance that a naval action would see the Axis Powers victorious, experts believe Great Britain and France would have virtual command of seas almost from the start of the war.

To these same observers the British and French strategy would be almost identical with that developed from the middle of June, 1916—after the battle of Jutland—on to the end of the last war. This includes:

1. Immediate blockade of German—and in this case Italian—ports and coasts.
2. Provision of convoy for transport of men and supplies.
3. Patrol of French and British trade routes to prevent depredations by enemy cruisers and submarines.
4. Support of land operations by bombardment.
5. Bombardment of vulnerable ports and coasts.

Theater of Land War.

On land, meanwhile, neutral military observers believe northern Italy might become the central theater of war, with a French-British army striking through the Alpine passes against Italy's industrial area.

Germany's Siegfried Line and France's Maginot Line, they say, probably would stalemate each other. Germany would refrain from striking through Belgium or the Netherlands because of fear of hostile world opinion, and Polish resistance would take the attention of at least half of the German Army for six months or more.

With an invasion of northern Italy, France and Britain might force Germany to draw a number of divisions away from the eastern and western fronts. This would be the major way in which they could help Poland, experts agreed, except for "shuttle" bombing of objectives in Germany.

Strictly on numbers and tonnage the Axis offers small challenge to the British and French. On completion of their current construction programs, Britain and France will command thirty-three capital ships, 130 cruisers, fourteen aircraft carriers, 230 destroyers and torpedo boats and 165 submarines. Axis figures are much less. They have twenty capital ships, forty-two cruisers, two aircraft carriers, 195 destroyers and torpedo boats and 175 submarines.

Fast German Raiders.

An interesting comparison may be seen in the two latest and most powerful German battleships, the Schoarnhorst and Gneisenau, and Britain's most powerful, the Nelson and Rodney. The former are armed with nine 11-inch guns and are capable of 27 knos. The Nelson and Rodney almost overwhelm them in fire power from the primary batteries with an armament of nine 16-inch guns. They are built to do 23 knots.

Most publicized units in the new German fleet are the three "pocket battleships," armored ships larger than cruisers, armed with six 11-inch guns as primary armament. These three, the Deutschland, Admiral Scheer and Admiral Graf Spee, find their counter-irritant in the British battle cruisers Hood, Repulse and Renown. Listed as battle cruisers they are battleships in everything but name. The Hood, for instance, displaces 42,000 tons and has eight 15-inch guns as her chief armament.

The German pocket battleships' chief function would be to raid enemy shipping and bombard coastal towns. Admittedly the British trio would be out to "catch and kill." With the French Dunkerque and Strasbourg, which can do 29.5 knots and have eight 13-inch guns, they are the only Allied ships fast enough to do this.

Submarines would be the other major Axis threat against enemy shipping in time of war. The British and French believe they have found the answer in new detection devices, more powerful depth charges and more effective armament for both merchantmen and men of war.

Nevertheless these are but guesses, as neutral observers freely admit. The Italians have built a great number of small, fast torpedo boats. They may prove a deadly antidote to bombardment of the vulnerable Italian coast, a problem which has intrigued the Admiralty and the French Ministry of Marine.

POLES' DEFEAT HELD FIRST AIM OF REICH

SEP 1 1939

1939

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Observers Expect the Nazis to Conduct Only Defensive War in West Till East Is 'Cleared'

ITALY TO SEVER SEA LANES

Air Raids in Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandra Scheduled —Soviet Aid Considered

SEP 1 1939

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (AP).—Foreign observers believe that Germany's plan in the event of war may be to concentrate at the start on the east and leave only a defensive force in the western front fortifications until the eastern border can be cleared satisfactorily.

But this is a presumption based on studies of the situation rather than kowledge of any military plan that may exist.

Observers expect chiefly bombing and artillery activities in the west between the French Maginot Line and the German fortifications facing it, producing a statemate for some time.

Some hesitation, they say, may be shown by both sides in taking the initiative in bombing large cities lest this produce world-wide resentment that might nullify military objectives to be gained by such destruction.

To the south, Italy, Germany's ally, would be expected to defend the Brenner and other passes through the Alps from a possible attempt by the French to get at Germany from the side door. But since it is generally believed that Britain and France would strike hardest at the outset at Italy, this door to Germany has not been left completely unguarded.

Role of Italy Is Outlined

Germans are being told that Italy is prepared to do these things in the event of war:

1. Launch a lightning attack on the French frontier, accompanied by air raids on French cities, harbors and military establishments.
2. Open a similar offensive in North Africa.
3. Cut the Medditerranean by controlling the 90-mile straits between Sicily and Tunisia.
4. Destroy British naval and air bases at Malta and Alexandria by air attack; with possibly an attack on the Suez Canal.
5. Attack Gibraltar by air from Spanish bases.
6. Sever communications between France and North Africa.
7. Possibly give France trouble in the Pyrenees on France's southern border.
8. Use Albania for a thrust into the Balkans in case Italy is menaced from that direction.

Germany's first moves, foreign observers believe, would be to try to snap the scissor's grip the Reich has on Poland. Troops could be expected to advance from four sides simultaneously: from East Prussia southward and into Danzig; from Pomerania eastward into Pomorze the [Polish Corridor] toward Danzig; from German Silesia into Polish Silesia in an effort to seize that rich industrial region; and from Slovakia northward.

Russian Aid Is Considered

An attempt also would be made to reach the most distant sections of Poland in order to keep out supplies from the Black Sea through Rumania, they say. This might be a task for the army of Slovakia or —if Hungary chose to join—for the Hungarian Army stationed in what was part of Czecho-Slovakia.

Or this could be a task assigned to the Soviet Russian Army if the Germans succeed in getting a military pact with Moscow.

How fast operations on the Western front would begin, according to these presumptions, would depend a great deal on the amount of effective aid given by Russia.

It seems to be the German wish, observers say, to dispose of Poland as swiftly as possible and thus eliminate the old bogey of a "two front" war. Direct Russian military aid might hasten realization of that desire.

Observers are stumped when they try to calculate the importance of the role the small but new Nazi Fleet may be able to play. Germany's submarines, especially, would have to be reckoned with.

HITLER MEDITATES, GERMANY REPORTS

SEP 1 1939

Not Even His Trusted Advisers Know What Is Next Move, Chancellery Aide Says

HE STUDIES FOREIGN NEWS

Crowds Outside His Offices Do Not Shout for 'Fuehrer' but Wait Tensely

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—Adolf Hitler today literally held the secret of his future moves in the Polish conflict in his own breast. No one, not even Marshal Hermann Goering or Rudolf Hess, his trusted lieutenants, knew what he would do next.

This version was given by a man who had had an opportunity for a check-up almost hour by hour of the Chancellor's action during the past week. In the most critical moments, said said, Herr Hitler locks himself up in his room and sees no one.

Such a moment came Wednesday night after Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, presented to him Britain's counter-questions to his proposals. For almost two hours he remained absolutely alone, deciding on his future course.

Again He Meditates

Last night he was again reported in solitary meditation.

Men in his entourage are nearly at the end of their strength, this informant said. Night after night, since arriving at the Chancellery a week ago last night, Herr Hitler has been working till 4 A. M. All through the night and early morning hours he has kept summoning advisers, experts and aides.

Each day he studies all the reports from abroad that reach Germany through the German official news agency. Many of these never appear in print but they all reach the Chancellor.

The Associated Press's informant said frankly that the Chancellor's attitude during the present crisis puzzles many of his most ardent supporters.

"Our Fuehrer is so determined to enter history as a man who obtained everything by peaceful means that he has hesitated now for eight days," said the informant. "During these days he has receded more and more from the position first taken—all in an effort to save peace.

"To the dyed-in-the-wool National Socialists the idea of compromise [illegible] hard to swallow and international police forces and international commissioners, such as the [illegible]er proposed for the Corridor, [illegible]n more abhorrent."

[illegible]ows Change of Mind

[illegible] Hitler during this crisis [illegible]d in an unexpected fashion, informant contended. Yesterday, for instance, he himself requested [illegible] the Polish Ambassador he summoned by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, although previously he had been insistent that the Poles must [illegible]e on their own accord.

During this entire crisis, [illegible]d since his arrival in Berlin Aug. 24, the Chancellor had not left the Chancellery nor has he stepped to the balcony to greet crowds on the Wilhelmplatz.

These crowds have been different in the past week from any in previous times. There have been no loud cries of "Heil Hitler" nor "We want to see our Fuehrer." Now the crowds stand silently, almost pathetically, waiting for things to happen and for the terrible strain to be relieved somehow.

Hitler Council Held Dynamic

SEP 1 1939

German Defense Group Made Up of Six Venturesome Men of Forceful Action

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The six members of Adolf Hitler's Cabinet defense council are all venturesome men of dynamic action.

HERMANN GOERING—46 years old, Nazidom's second man, likeliest prospect should it be necessary to choose a successor to Hitler. Holds long list of important jobs: Premier of Prussia, Field Marshal, Minister of Aviation, President of the Reichstag, Director of the Four-Year Plan. Jovial, likes jokes even if they are on himself. War ace, was commander of famous Richthofen squadron. Devoted to his wife, Emmy. Called "Unser Hermann" (our Hermann) by the German populace.

RUDOLF HESS—45 years old, a thorough German who was born in Egypt. Hitler's deputy, he is called the Fuehrer's shadow. War veteran who served with a Bavarian regiment as an aviator. Was Hitler's secretary, now the executor of Hitler's orders. Hitler's loyal follower from the start of the Nazi movement. Served a prison term with the Fuehrer. Doesn't drink or smoke.

WILHELM FRICK—62 years old, Minister of Interior since 1933. Police administrator in the early twenties in Munich where he first came in contact with the Nazi movement. Took part in Hitler's beer cellar putsch, served fifteen months' prison term. In 1930 became Minister of Interior in province of Thuringia and in this capacity granted German citizenship to Hitler, who was Austrian. That citizenship entitled Hitler to become Chancelior.

WILHELM KEITEL—57 years old. Born in the Harz Mountains, son of a country squire. Chief of the German Army's high command, he is known as the army's mystery man, which means little is generally known of his personal life. Respected as a soldier. Captain of artillery at the outbreak of the world war and rose steadily in rank. Interested particularly in the mechanical side of war. Tall, courtly, typifies Prussian military tradition.

WALTHER FUNK—49 years old. Journalist, economist, Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, who surprised the world with the ability with which he filled the posts of Germany's one-time financial genius, Hjalmar Schacht. Once chief of the Reich Press Bureau. Graduate of Leipzig and Berlin universities, author of numerous works on unconventional economics. Large man, likes good food and beer.

HANS-HEINRICH LAMMERS—57 yeas old, head of Hitler's Chancellery since the Nazis came to power in 1933. Born in Lublinitz, upper Silesia, so knows the "Polish problem" from first hand experience. Lawyer, judge and war veteran. Served as ministerial councilor in the Ministry of Interior but managed somehow never to give an oath of allegiance to the republic. No question now that his allegiance is to Hitler.

HALF REICH'S WORK USED FOR MILITARY

SEP 1 1939

Collapse at End of Last War Came When 65 Per Cent Was for Army, Experts Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—American military experts said today they had been informed that Germany was devoting 50 per cent of her productive capacity to military purposes.

German economy collapsed when the amount of productive capacity devoted to such purposes reached 65 per cent of the total near the end of the World War, they added.

The large proportion of productive power which the Reich is now using to tur nout munitions and support the army explains in large measure, the experts said, why Germany, even before the outbreak of a possible European conflict, has begun limiting the amount of food individual citizens may purchase.

Comparing the reported use of productive capacity in Germany with that now prevailing in the United States, the experts said the American Congress appropriated $1,783,187,847 for national defense in the fiscal year which began July 1. This is, obviously, far less than 50 per cent of this country's national income, which the Commerce Department says reached $64,000,000,000 in 1938.

German income in 1937, the last year for which figures are available, was recorded at $28,531,000,000. French income for the same year has been estimated by private economists at $9,300,000,000 to $9,700,000,000, and the latest estimate available here as to income in the United Kingdom is $19,102,000,000 for 1935.

In saying that the United States has a greater potential supply of power, for war or other purposes, than any other nation, officials took into consideration these national income figures and a number of other factors.

The first of these was the matter of human work power. The population of the United States was estimated in 1938 at 130,215,000. Germany now claims 83,000,000. Advices received here are that almost every able-bodied worker in Germany is employed and that the work week averages fifty hours. Military men here estimate that 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 persons are unemployed in this country and that the average work week is no more than forty hours. The human work power now being used in this country might therefore be no greater than that in Germany, they said, but in the event the United States became involved in war a greater work power could be brought into action here.

tion and—not the least by any means—nervous civilian populations.

Dealing with these difficulties has been a staff seasoned by experience in the Chinese-Japanese War, the Spanish Civil War, Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and the somewhat similar Czecho-Slovak crisis of 1938.

Long-planned emergency alternative routes of communication on the European continent have been utilized. Numerous wives and families of staff men have moved to the United States or to rural retreats. Employes have organized their daily routine to eat and sleep at their desks where necessary.

Office windows have been screened for blackouts, sandbags protect large windows and individuals have been fitted with gas masks.

In Berlin, for instance, there is an air-raid shelter in the office building. In Rome faint blue lamps, the only outside street lighting at the moment, remind the staff of the emergency, but Italian painters carry on inside with a scheduled refinishing of the office walls.

The Associated Press men at Danzig and in Slovakia have few calm hours. Not only the actual reporting, but keeping open news channels, is a 24-hour job.

Warsaw communicates with London by alternate and devious routes which avoid Germany. Paris sometimes exchanges tips with London via New York and staff men on the Mediterranean have routed dispatches via Washington. Some German news goes east to get west. But, in spite of censorships, delays and other obstacles, the news gets through.

A. P. Gets Crisis News Through Despite Vexatious Difficulties

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Europe's days of strain have given the overseas reporters and cameramen of the Associated Press their most trying assignment of 1939.

The major problems: Diplomatic action on a 24-hour basis among the big powers, troop mobilizations curtailing native employes, censorship restrictions, clogged and reduced communications, co-operation in air-raid precautions, crippled transporta-

1939

Europa Crossed Sea Furtively, While Passengers Had Jitters

American Tells How German Liner Omitted British and French Calls and Was Camouflaged in Mid-ocean.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The story of how the German liner Europa picked her way across the North Atlantic, far north of the usual route, with her lights dimmed, superstructure camouflaged and passengers and crew isolated from the world was told today by Alvin Bentley, twenty-one-year-old American passenger.

The 49,746-ton liner, flagship of the North German Lloyd Line, left New York at midnight on Tuesday, August 22. Her passengers were few, consisted mainly of Germans and German-Americans, with a sprinkling of American salesmen and tourists and thirty British citizens.

On Thursday night, August 24, while passengers in the lounge were discussing news of the German-Russian pact, the captain summoned them to the ballroom.

Thought It a Jest.

"I thought it was some sort of gag," said Mr. Bentley, who comes from Owosso, Mich., and who will be a senior at the University of Michigan this fall. "I went and got the surprise of my life. The captain told us that the international situation wouldn't allow us to stop at Cherbourg or Southampton, that we might be shelled at either port, and that we would be landed at Bremerhaven and taken care of there."

Immediately, precautions were taken. Lights were dimmed, steel shutters were put over portholes and everything but the running lights were extinguished.

"The next day, the weather and water seemed colder. I went down and looked at the electrical chart of the voyage outside the dining room. It had been stopped.

"That afternoon, a fog dropped over us. I waited for the fog siren. When it sounded it was a puny little chirp, something you'd expect to hear from a trawler, not an Atlantic liner.

"At night I could hear seamen working all over the ship. The next day I found that the funnels had been repainted, the superstructure had been camouflaged and its outline changed, and the name of the ship painted out.

"I was pretty nervous, I'll admit. But those British fellows really had the jitters. Why not?

"Every morning they expected to see 'War is declared' on the bulletin board and their luggage labeled for a concentration camp."

No Communication.

"The Europa was cut off from ship to shore communication, and they told us they weren't able to receive anything either. That was the worst part of it. You couldn't find anything out. I tried to figure out our course. Best I could do was guess we went on a wide swing that brought us north of Scotland and south of Iceland."

"The Germans took it easy. They weren't worried, although some of their womenfolk were. The only night they seemed jittery was when we sighted a warship off port. She looked like one of the big British cruisers. She didn't do anything. But when she was in sight the Germans were pretty worried."

"Well, that's about it. I saw lights, probably those of the Norwegian coast, on Monday night, and, boy, was I happy? I landed at Bremerhaven on Tuesday morning, drove to Bremen and then got a plane for Copenhagen and another to London. I expected a pretty good vacation, but I guess the best thing to do is head for home."

30 AMERICANS LEFT AT GENOA

200 Crowd on U. S. Liner President Monroe.

1800 OTHERS LEAVE FRANCE

1100 Taken on the Manhattan—700 on the Queen Mary.

ROME, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The liner President Monroe sailed for the United States today with about 200 Americans, mostly women and children. More than thirty persons who had sought accommodation were left behind because there was no room for them aboard.

Most of these planned to go by train to France in the hope of finding accommodation on some liner there.

Reports from northern Italian cities indicated that many residents were moving into the country. Banks reported unusual withdrawals.

500 Leave Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—With the departure of 500 Americans for New York today aboard the Dutch steamship Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, all Americans wishing to leave the Netherlands have now gone, the American Consul, Frank Lee, announced. The 500 aboard the Dutch ship came from all parts of Europe.

In the Netherlands, as in other European countries, a small number of Americans are remaining, awaiting further developments in the international crisis.

1800 Leave France.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Nearly 2,000 of the Americans fleeing Europe finally got out of France—1,100 aboard the United States liner Manhattan and 700 aboard the Queen Mary.

Cots were jammed in every corner of the Manhattan.

Norma Shearer and Grace Moore, screen actresses, were among those sailing on that boat, as was Anne Bullitt, daughter of United States Ambassador William Bullitt.

Anne wanted to stay, but her father thought otherwise.

Paris embassy officials reported a drop to only 1,400 emergency registrations after a peak of more than 2,000 a few days ago.

Stranded Americans still haunt shipping offices, however, and seek to locate baggage dropped all over Europe in the rush.

Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina joined the volunteer embassy clerical staff to reassure those trying to hasten home.

Americans in Paris Besiege Italian Line

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—One of the strangest queues formed in Paris today was a line of determined tourists, mostly Americans, who have held out on camp stools for the last two days on the sidewalk before the opera in the heart of Paris, grimly watching a closed and guarded door.

The door led into the main Paris offices of the Lloyd Triestino lines—the Italian lines—whose ships canceled their scheduled departures from Italian ports for the United States, leaving hundreds of tourists stranded.

The tourists want their money back. Yesterday they were admitted to the offices one by one, but the operation took so long that many who sat at the end of the line were back again this morning.

Italy Gives Switzerland A Pledge of Neutrality

Minister Is Told, in Reply, Swiss Will Not Take Sides in War

BERNE, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Italian Minister to Switzerland gave Giuseppe Motta, Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, assurances today that Italy would observe Swiss neutrality in the event of war.

Motta replied that Switzerland also would observe strict neutrality, continuing normal peace-time trade with Italy. The Italian Minister's call was in reply to a note sent by Switzerland to Rome, Paris and Berlin calling attention to the declaration of Swiss neutrality made by the National Council yesterday.

Officials said it would serve as a warning that the Swiss are prepared to "fight to the death" any attempt at invasion.

600 Miles an Hour Predicted for Army Planes

DUNDEE, Scotland, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—A 600-miles-an-hour ultimate speed limit for military aircraft was predicted today by H. E. Wimperis, director of scientific research for the Air Ministry from 1925 to 1937.

He told the British Association of Scientists a definite top speed was imposed by the laws of nature and that if rapid maneuvering was required of a plane its speed necessarily must be controlled to suit conditions.

Mr. Wimperis predicted that for economic reasons civil aircraft probably would settle down to speeds between 200 and 300 miles an hour.

'Show a British Smile,' Is Evacuation Advice

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council, gave this advice today on the impending "precautionary" evacuation of women and children from the cities:

To children: Be kind to each other.

To parents: Make the kiddies cheerful.

To others: Show a British smile.

Weygand Arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 31 (AP).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, of France, who is expected to take supreme command of British and French land forces in the Near East in event of war, arrived here from Beirut today to confer with Lieut. Gen. Archibald Wavell, commander in chief of Britain's forces in the Near East.

6 GERMAN FLYERS DIE

Mail Plane Cracks Up and Burns Near Hanover.

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Six men were killed and a number of mail bags burned when the German Berlin-London night mail plane crashed shortly after taking off from Hanover last night.

The dead were all crew members. The plane was named Karl Hochmuth.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—A foreign airplane exploded and fell into the sea near the Island of Lonoy Fjell, southwest of here, today. Three bodies were recovered.

Norwegian authorities expressed the belief that the plane might have been British, perhaps catapulted from a North Sea aircraft carrier.

POLISH SHIPS QUIT BALTIC

Reich News Agency Reports 3 Destroyers Heading West

BERLIN, Aug 31 (AP).—The official German news agency, D. N. B., reported from Danzig today that three Polish destroyers, the backbone of the Polish fleet, had left the Baltic Sea.

The ships were last seen by German naval and air observers at Skagen, headed in a westerly direction, the agency reported.

Their base is Gdynia.

King Tut's Treasures Removed to Safe Place

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The sarcophagus of King Tut-ankh Amen and the priceless jewels and furniture found in his tombs were taken from Egypt's National Museum today, packed in forty cases, and hidden in bomb-proof cellars thirty feet underground to protect them from possible war-time destruction.

Queen Wilhelmina, 59, Bars Festivities

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was 59 years old today, but for the first time since the world war the anniversary passed without national festivities.

Schools and the stock exchange remained open, State services continued and, at the Queen's request, the usual community singing before the palace at The Hague and the traditional parade were omitted because of the crisis.

1939

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Nazi Ship Leaves Port, Still Veiled In Secrecy

Several Of Portland's Passengers Go Ashore After Officials Go Aboard At Everett, Wash.—Line Declared Subject To Fines

SEP 1 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Everett, Wash., Aug. 31—The German motorship Portland, held here by its skipper since Sunday because of the European crisis, left port suddenly late last night, presumably for Portland.

The secrecy that shrouded the activities of a squad of customs officers and Coast Guardsmen aboard the vessel earlier in the evening was not lifted by her departure.

Several of her passengers had left the ship after having been virtual prisoners in their own land. One, a woman, said the Hamburg-American Line would pay the passengers' railroad fares home, which was California for most of them. How many passengers left the vessel was undisclosed.

Hubert Bode, Northwest manager of Sudden & Christenson, Seattle agency for the Hamburg-American Line, contradicted the report that any passengers had been released from the ship. He said that issue might be settled today.

The steamship company would be subject to a fine of $200 for each passenger if it allowed anyone to disembark in the American port. A Federal law forbids a foreign ship to transport passengers from one American port to another and land them.

At Seattle, Assistant Collector of Customs Roy L. Ballinger said the Portland's owners already had on file the "term bond" required by the customs, and that penalties of $200 per passenger could be deducted from the bond.

Blast Starts Air Raid Scare.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The explosion of a hydrogen cylinder at a balloon barrage station on the outskirts of London and the screaming of fire sirens early this morning sent scores of householders into the streets in their night clothes in the belief an air raid was on. No one was hurt.

SEP 1 1939

French Raid Communist Quarters.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Andre Moine, 30 years old, took to a soapbox at Oloron today and cried to a group of soldiers, "Long live Stalin!" He was jailed. French police continued to raid communist printing shops.

Bridges Blown Up

Brussels, *Friday*, Sept. 1 (AP) (Passed by the British Censor). Two bridges over the River Meuse at Liege, one a railway bridge, collapsed during a violent thunder storm late last night, and latest reports placed the total dead at ten and the injured at thirty-seven.

Investigators said the accidents apparently were due to lightning striking charges of dynamite, such as have been placed at all bridges for defensive purposes.

SEP 1 1939

The bridges were the Val Benoit and the Ougree.

Columbus Flees Home

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—The German liner Columbus, carrying 750 passengers on a Caribbean cruise, will drop them at Havana, Cuba, tomorrow instead of bringing them to New York, the Hamburg-American Line said tonight. Most of the passengers are New Yorkers.

SEP 1 1939

Belgium Mobilization

Brussels, *Friday*, Sept. 1 (AP) (Passed by British Censor)—The Belgian Cabinet early today ordered the third stage of mobilization effective immediately as a precautionary move.

Mallorca Exodus

Palma, Mallorca, Aug. 31 (AP) (Passed by the British Censor). British citizens began an exodus from this island tonight, following their consul's advice to leave. The consul's request extended even to men who were crippled in the World War.

Mallorca is one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, where Italian airplanes were based during the Spanish civil war.

Italy Ends Exports

Rome, Aug. 31 (AP)—Italy today ended her exports to countries operating on a free-currency basis, such as the United States, except for cash in advance. An exception was made for perishable fruits and flowers.

German Ship Violated U. S. Port Regulations

Took On Representatives Of Consul General At New York After Clearing Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Aug. 31 (AP)—Agents for the German freighter Wiegand disclosed today the two persons who boarded the ship last Saturday night off Marcus Hook, after it had left Philadelphia, were representatives of the German consular general at New York.

Federal authorities investigating reports that the two boarded the Wiegand just before dawn said boarding a ship after it clears a port is a violation of regulations.

The investigation started with the story of a pilot who took the ship down from Philadelphia Saturday. He said her captain received a short-wave radio message as he neared open sea, turned back and met the two on a launch. They left after a few minutes. The Wiegand cleared for Norfolk, Va., but has not arrived at the Virginia port.

BRITAIN CLOSES STOCK MARKET

Dealings Halted Because of Evacuation, With Reopening Not Set

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The London Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow, shortening the trading week by one day.

[The London Metal Exchange and the rubber and cocoa markets also announced they would close tomorrow, United Press reported. Liverpool wheat and cotton markets will remain open.]

Transportation facilities will be so occupied with the evacuation of children from London tomorrow that normal Exchange dealings would be extremely difficult.

No date was fixed for the reopening of the Exchange, although the governing committee expressed the hope trading could be resumed immediately after whatever period might be required for evacuation.

Until Further Notice

The text of the committee resolution:

"1. That the Government having ordered the evacuation of London to be begun tomorrow, Friday, 1st September, the Stock Exchange will be closed in accordance with the notice members have already received.

"2. That as therein stated members are informed that until further notice from the committee the settlement of open bargains will be suspended and there will be no obligation on members to open their offices.

"3. That members will be informed by rule passed of the date when the Stock Exchange will be re-opened."

The governing committee ordered that options normally declarable tomorrow must be declared by 4 P. M. today.

SEP 1 1939

Marine Insurance Rates On New Basis

War Risk On Cargoes To Go On "Free Of British Or French Capture" On Sept. 6

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters, acting on the assumption that the navies of Great Britain and France would control the seas in the event of war, announced today that war-risk insurance on ocean cargoes will go on a "free of British or French capture" basis September 6.

The new policies read: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, it is . . . agreed that shipments which are shipped to or from . . . ports . . . in continental Europe or in any country bordering on the Mediterranean Sea or Black Sea shall not be covered or insured under this policy against any loss . . . caused by . . . capture, seizure, arrest, restraint, detainment, requisition, nationalization or condemnation by or under the authority of the governments of Great Britain, France, or any of their dominions . . . or any government allied or associated with them."

All war-risk insurance already has been canceled on German and Italian vessels.

August Gold Shipments Are Largest Since April

New York Reserve Bank Reports U. S. Stock Swelled By $405,000,000

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—Gold shipments from Europe, accelerated by the current war threat, raised the United States' stock of the metal by about $405,000,000 during August, the largest monthly increase since last April, following the spring European crisis, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said in its monthly review today.

"Gold imports were supplemented by releases and sales to the United States Treasury of gold that had previously been placed under earmark here for foreign accounts," the review added.

"In the three preceding months a large part of the incoming gold had been added to earmarked holdings here, but after reaching a maximum of $1,300,000,000 on August 1, the total was reduced to $1,135,000,000 at the end of the month."

C. M. SCHWAB IMPROVING

Steel Magnate, Suffering Heart Ailment, Arrives From Europe

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—Charles M. Schwab, 77, steel magnate, afflicted with a serious heart ailment which caused him to return from Europe, was reported today as making "very, very good progress."

His brother, E. H. Schwab, said he would be able to sit up in a week or ten days. Schwab arrived on the liner Washington today and was taken to his Park avenue home.

German Statement on Negotiations

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—D. N. B., the official German news agency, tonight made the following announcement regarding the German-English correspondence:

The British Government in the note of Aug. 28 to the German Government offered to arrange direct negotiations between Germany and Poland on disputed problems.

The British Government left no doubt that it appreciated the urgency of the danger to the general European situation as a consequence of continuing incidents.

The German Government in an answer of Aug. 22 (sic), despite its skepticism as to the will of the Polish Government to come to any sort of an understanding, agreed to accept the offer of British mediation in the interest of peace.

It emphasized that in view of the situation there was need for hasty action if a catastrophe were to be avoided and that negotiations must take place at once.

It declared its willingness to receive an authorized representative of the Polish Government up to the night of Aug. 30 on condition that he be authorized not only to conduct discussions but to negotiate and conclude agreements.

The German Government said further that pending the arrival of this Polish negotiator in Berlin it could inform the British Government of the foundations of an offer for an understanding.

Instead of receiving a report of the arrival of an authorized Polish personality, the Reich government got as an answer the report of Polish mobilization.

First on Aug. 30 at almost midnight the German Government received a more general assurance from the British Government of a readiness on their part to begin negotiating.

Despite the fact that by the failure of the Polish negotiators to arrive as expected by the German Government, the preconditions for negotiations had vanished, the Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, gave the British Ambassador a note bringing to his attention the text of the German proposals for presentation in event of the arrival of a Polish negotiator.

This was done because the British Government itself has pleaded for direct negotiations between Poland and Germany.

The German Government believed it had the right to expect under these conditions that at least the naming of a Polish negotiator would take place immediately.

For it is to be said of the German Government that it did not only express willingness to undertake such negotiations, but also that it was standing ready, but not to be put off by the Polish side with empty phrases and non-committal statements.

From the démarche that took place meanwhile it became clear

1939

that the Polish Ambassador here was not authorized to enter any sort of discussions or negotiations.

So the Fuehrer and German Government waited vainly for the arrival of a Polish negotiator.

Under these circumstances the German Government had to assume that its proposals were rejected, although it was of the opinion that these were given in a form capable of loyal and fair fulfillment.

The Reich Government believes in its duty to bring to public attention these proposals presented by the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop to the British Ambassador.

The situation between Germany and Poland is such that any new incident could set off military forces drawn up on either side of the line.

Any peaceful settlement must be of such a nature that conditions that now prevail cannot arise again because of new tension not only in Eastern Europe but also in other territories.

The causes of this development lie first of all in the impossible border demarcations as they were arranged by the Treaty of Versailles and, secondly, in the impossible treatment of minorities in the cut-off territory.

Final Solution Held Aim

The Reich Government takes the attitude in these proposals to find a final solution which will remove the impossible border demarcation situation, guarantee both sides their vital connecting roads, remove the minorities problem in so far as possible and in so far as this is not possible to make the fate of minorities bearable through a sure guarantee of their rights.

The German Government is convinced that it is essential to determine and to make good such economic and physical damage as has taken place since the year 1918. It is regarded as self-evident that such agreements should be binding on both sides. As a result of these observations the following concrete proposals arise:

1. The Free City of Danzig, on the basis of its purely German character as well as the unanimous desire of its population, returns to the Reich immediately.

2. Territory of the so-called Corridor which extends from the Baltic unto the line of Marienwerder, Graudenz [Grudziadz], Kulm [Chelmno], Bromberg [Bydgoszcz] (these cities included) and then extends in a westerly direction to Schoenlanke, will decide for itself concerning its belonging to Germany or Poland.

3. For this purpose this territory will conduct a plebiscite. Entitled to participate are all Germans who on Jan. 1, 1918, lived in this region or before that day were born there; similarly all Poles, Kaschubes (natives of Pomerania, Germany, who are ethnologically distinct from Poles), etc., who lived on that day in this region or were born there before that day.

Germans banished from this region will return for fulfillment of their plebiscite duty. To insure an objective plebiscite as well as render and secure the comprehensive preliminary labors necessary therefore, this territory, like the Saar region, is immediately placed under the authority of an international commission which is to be formed forthwith and which is to be made up of four great powers—Italy, Soviet Russia, France and England.

This commission exercises all rights of sovereignty in this region. For this purpose this region is to be cleared of Polish military forces, Polish police, and Polish civil servants within the shortest possible time to be agreed upon.

4. Exempted from this territory is the Polish harbor of Gdynia, which is Polish sovereign territory in principle in so far as it is limited territorially to Polish settlement.

Definite limits for this Polish harbor city should be fixed between Germany and Poland and if necessary definitely established by an international court of arbitration.

5. To make certain that the necessary time elapses for essential extensive labors for carrying out a just plebiscite, this plebiscite shall not occur before expiration of twelve months.

6. In order to guarantee to Germany during this time its connection with East Prussia and to Poland its unhampered connection with the sea, streets and railroads are definitely assigned for making possible free transit and communication. In connection therewith, only such charges may be made as are necessary for the upkeep of communication and roads or for the conduct of transports.

7. A simple majority of votes cast decides to which the territory shall belong.

8. In order to insure free communication between Germany and its province of Danzig and East Prussia and for Poland a connection with the sea after the plebiscite took place irrespective of its result, Germany, in case the plebiscite area falls to Poland, will be given an extraterritorial communications zone approximately in the direction of Buetow, Danzig or Dirschau [Tczew] for constructing its Reich autoroad as well as a four-track railway line.

Construction of streets and railway will be so executed that Polish communicating roads will not be interfered with, that is, by underpasses or overpasses. The width of this zone is fixed at one kilometer [about three-fifths of a mile]. It is sovereign territory.

In case the plebiscite favors Germany, Poland receives the same rights of equally extraterritorial street and railway connection for a free and unlimited communication with its harbor of Gdynia as Germany would be entitled to.

9. In case the Corridor reverts to the German Reich, the latter declares its willingness to undertake an exchange of populations with Poland to such extent as the Corridor is adapted therefor.

10. Special rights in the harbor of Danzig which Poland might desire must be traded in on an equal basis with similar rights for Germany in the harbor of Gdynia.

11. In order to remove in this territory the feeling of threat on either side, Danzig and Gdynia would be given the character of pure trade cities, in other words, without military plants or military fortifications.

12. The peninsula of Hela, which in accordance with the plebiscite would fall either to Poland or Germany, must in any case also be demilitarized.

13. Since the German Reich Government launches most serious complaints against the treatment of minorities by Poland, and the Polish Government on its part believes also to have the right to bring complaints against Germany, both parties declare a willingness to have these complaints submitted to an international commission of investigation, whose duty it is to investigate all compaints concerning economic and physical damages as well as other terroristic acts.

Germany and Poland obligate themselves to make good all economic and other damages suffered by their respective minorities since 1918, including reversing of all confiscations or compensation of the affected persons for these and other losses caused in economic life.

14. In order to relieve Germans remaining in Poland and Poles remaining in Germany of a sense of statelessness and to guarantee their security so they will not be called on for service offensive to their national feelings, Germany and Poland come to a broad, binding agreement to secure the rights of other minorities and to allow free development of their nationalistic expressions, and for this purpose the necessary organizations shall be permitted.

Both sides obligate themselves not to require military service of the other minorities.

15. In case of agreement on these proposals, Germany and Poland pledge themselves to immediate demobilization of their military forces.

16. Germany and Poland agree in order to hasten the carrying out of the above measures, to come to further necessary understandings as to details.

U. S. EXHAUSTS PEACE MOVES

President Accepts Role of Watchful Waiting.

NO ANSWER TO HIS APPEALS

General Situation Now Regarded as Psychologically Improved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt was described by a high official today as believing that for the time being there is no further move which he can make for peace.

The Government therefore will continue its attitude of watchful waiting, it was said, in the hope that the diplomatic exchanges going on between London and Berlin will open a way toward settlement of Europe's crisis.

Officials here viewed the European situation as follows:

It is better psychologically because the nations are talking, writing notes and sending Ambassadors;

But the issues still remain. They may have been narrowed by the exchanges between Great Britain and Germany, or they may have been broadened into the possibility of a wider settlement than merely the German-Polish problem;

Herr Hitler has made strong demands on Poland that will be hard to meet and equally hard to back down from.

No Reply to President.

The President has received no reply to the appeal which he sent to Herr Hitler a week ago. If one is received, officials said, it is likely that President Roosevelt will reply immediately so as to keep discussions open.

King Victor Emmanuel, replying last night to the appeal Mr. Roosevelt sent him last Wednesday, said Italy was doing "whatever is possible to bring about a peace with justice."

The monarch said he had transmitted the appeal to his Government immediately and he expressed his gratitude for Mr. Roosevelt's interest.

Peace was the theme of the statement which the new British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, made to President Roosevelt when he presented his credentials at the White House yesterday.

"It is the first purpose of the Government I have the honor to represent," Lord Lothian said, "to do everything in its power to maintain peace, to bring about whatever political and economic adjustments reason and justice may require, by pacific means, and so help to bring the nation back to stable prosperity and stable peace."

For Mutual Cordiality.

In response, the President told the Ambassador:

"It is the sincere desire of the American Government and people that the relationship of mutual cordiality and mutual respect now happily existing between our countries shall continue to prevail as one of the cornerstones upon which the structure of peace is founded.

"The principle task of international statesmanship is to effect peaceful and constructive solutions of controversies between nations and thus to obviate the folly of war which unhappily seems to overshadow the world today."

BERLIN, AUGUST 31——(AP)--THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AT 9:59PM (9:59PM EST) THAT THE GERMAN-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT HAD BEEN SIMULTANEOUSLY RATIFIED IN BERLIN AND MOSCOW TONIGHT. #

A7 SEP 1 1939

PMS IN

BERLIN, AUG. 31-(AP)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THE DANZIG BUREAU OF THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY HAD BEEN CLOSED AND THE LAST POLISH JOURNALISTS IN THE FREE CITY HAD DEPARTED.

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AMS-AIR RAIDS-SEPARATE

SEP 1 1939

(EDITORS' NOTE; ROBERT OKIN COVERED THE WAR IN SPAIN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR 18 MONTHS. HE WAS AT THE FRONT, IN MADRID, VALENCIA AND IN BARCELONA DURING THE PERIOD OF DAILY AIR RAIDS. HERE IS HIS IDEA OF WHAT LONDON MIGHT EXPECT IF WAR COMES AND AIR ATTACKS START.)

BY ROBERT OKIN

LONDON, AUG. 31-(AP)-MODERN WARPLANES AND NEW METHODS OF ATTACK MAY BRING A STARTLING SURPRISE TO BRITONS WHO REMEMBER WORLD WAR BOMBARDMENTS OF LONDON.

THE WORLD WAR AIR RAIDS KILLED 1,413 PERSONS, INJURED 3,407 OTHERS AND CAUSED DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $13,000,000.

THERE WERE, IN ALL, ABOUT 100 RAIDS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES THEN.

(MORE)

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NIGHT CABLE

SEP 1 1939

THE WAR IN SPAIN IN WHICH THOUSANDS WERE KILLED -- MORE THAN 1,000 DIED IN ONE THREE-DAY ATTACK ON BARCELONA -- GIVES A BETTER PREVIEW OF WHAT BRITAIN MIGHT EXPECT.

INSTEAD OF ISOLATED FLIGHTS TO DROP ONE LOAD OF BOMBS, ENEMY AIRCRAFT PROBABLY WILL COME IN WAVES AT GREAT HEIGHTS. HEAVY BUT SWIFT BOMBERS WILL COME ESCORTED BY THEIR OWN PURSUIT PLANES TO FIGHT OFF ROYAL AIR FORCE DEFENDERS.

SEP 1 1939

THE THREE-DAY BOMBARDMENT OF BARCELONA IN MARCH, 1938 -- ONE OF THE WORST RAIDS EVER MADE ON A CITY -- GAVE THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED IT A TASTE OF WHAT MAY BE IN STORE.

WITH RELENTLESS UNCONCERN FOR THE WHITE PUFFS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, SQUADRON AFTER SQUADRON OF SILVERY BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE CITY. COMING EVERY HOUR OR TWO DAY AND NIGHT, THEY GAVE NO REST. BOMBS CRASHED INTO HOMES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS, STORES AND MARKETS.

SEP 1 1939

THE POPULACE LIVED IN BOMB SHELTERS ALMOST THE WHOLE THREE DAYS EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO, PANIC-STRICKEN, FLED FROM THE CITY. THOUSANDS CAMPED IN SUBWAYS.

THE DIN OF SIRENS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, BOMBS, AMBULANCES AND, SOMETIMES, THE SCREAMS AND SOBS OF THE INJURED, TOLD ON THOSE WHO REMAINED. LACK OF FOOD AND SLEEP -- AND FEAR -- WERE MIRRORED IN EVERY FACE.

SEP 1 1939

THE AIR RAIDERS CAME AT NIGHT AND IN BAD WEATHER,

1939

FLYING BY INSTRUMENTS. SOME WOULD FEINT PROTECTING PLANES AND THE BEAMS OF SEARCHLIGHTS TO ONE AREA WHILE OTHERS, WITH MOTORS SHUT, GLIDED QUICKLY AND SILENTLY DOWN TO BOMB THE CITY. SEP 1 1939

THEY DROPPED MANY OF THE NEW, 1,200-POUND BOMBS THAT CAN SHEAR OFF HALF THE SIDE OF A BUILDING AND SPRAY SHRAPNEL THAT KILLS AND MAIMS FOR 100 YARDS. THEY SPREAD NEW INCENDIARY BOMBS THAT CAN START HUNDREDS OF SIMULTANEOUS FIRES.

DEFENSE COMMANDS CANNOT BE SURE EXACTLY WHEN TO EXPECT RAIDS BUT THE POPULACE MAY KNOW THAT ANOTHER IS DUE IN HALF AN HOUR OR AN HOUR.

GLY (AGENCIES VOT)

LONDON, SECOND ADD OKIN'S AIR RAIDS XXX AN HOUR. SEP 1 1939

SOME COME SO QUICKLY AFTER PREVIOUS RAIDS THAT THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL BARELY IS SILENT BEFORE THE SIRENS SCREAM AGAIN.

SOME RAIDERS SLIP IN WITHOUT BEING DETECTED SO THAT NO WARNING IS GIVEN EXCEPT THE THUNDER OF THEIR EXPLODING BOMBS.

BUT, NEW AS IS THE RAIDING TECHNIQUE--BOTH FOR BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING ROADS AND TRAINS--NEW ALSO IS THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.

BRITAIN WILL NOT HAVE TO BUILD UP A PROTECTIVE ARM AGAINST AIR ATTACKS AS SHE DID IN THE WORLD WAR. IT IS READY NOW.

NEITHER IN SPAIN NOR IN CHINA HAVE AIR RAIDERS YET FACED A POWERFUL DEFENSE SYSTEM BACKED BY A RICH AND ARMS-BUILDING NATION WITH THE POWER TO MAKE REPRISALS.

MISCARRED

FIRST LEAD SOVIET

BY WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW, AUG.31-(AP)-BOTH HOUSES OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT, TODAY ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY A NEW AND TIGHTER CONSCRIPTION LAW WHICH WAR COMMISSAR MARSHAL K.E.VOROSHILOFF DECLARED WOULD SHOW RUSSIA'S ENEMIES THAT "WE SHALL NOT BE CAUGHT UNAWARES."

THE BILL EXTENDS SOME TERMS OF SERVICE, LOWERS CONSCRIPT AGES FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PROVIDES FOR WARTIME MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN TRAINED IN MEDICINE AND COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE.

AMONG TODAY'S SPEAKERS IN SUPPORT OF THE MEASURE WERE THREE WOMEN, WHO DECLARED THEY WERE READY TO GIVE THEIR LIVES "FOR THE SOVIET FATHERLAND AND FOR STALIN." SEP 1 1939

THE SUPREME SOVIET X X X FIRST GRAPH PREVIOUS.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD SOVIET X X THIS AFTERNOON.

THE SOVIET UNION WILL ABOLISH EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE OF PERSONS WHO OBJECT ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS, VOROSHILOFF SAID, ADDING THERE HAD BEEN NO SUCH OBJECTIONS FROM ANY OF THE 1937 OR 1938 CONSCRIPTS. SEP 1 1939

WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD MEDICAL TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE IN COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE INCLUDED IN MILITARY RESERVES OF THE SECOND CATEGORY, AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO MOBILIZATION IN TIME OF WAR.

"OUR PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN THOROUGH AND ON A LARGE SCALE," SAID VOROSHILOFF. "NOW WHEN THE ENTIRE WORLD IS FEVERISHLY PREPARING FOR WAR WE SHALL NOT BE CAUGHT UNAWARES." SEP 1 1939

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NIGHT LEAD POPE (BUDGET)

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

SEP 1 1939

VATICAN CITY, AUG. 31-(AP)-NOTES FROM POPE PIUS XII WERE HANDED TODAY TO THE BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN AND POLISH ENVOYS TO THE HOLY SEE AND A VATICAN INFORMANT SAID THEY CONTAINED APPEALS FOR A NEW EFFORT TO SAVE EUROPE FROM WAR.

THIS ACTION APPARENTLY HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON ONLY THIS MORNING, AFTER THE POPE HAD RECEIVED LATEST REPORTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

HE SUMMONED HIS SECRETARY OF STATE, LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, TO CASTEL GANDOLFO FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY AUDIENCE.

SEP 1 1939

ON HIS RETURN TO THE VATICAN FROM THE POPE'S SUMMER PALACE, CARDINAL MAGLIONE ASKED THE ENVOYS OF THE FIVE EUROPEAN POWERS PRINCIPALLY CONCERNED IN THE GERMAN-POLISH QUARREL TO CALL AT THE SECRETARIAT OF STATE.

TO EACH HE HANDED A DOCUMENT WHICH, A VATICAN INFORMANT SAID, CONTAINED "NEW AND STILL MORE PRESSING INSISTENCE AND PRAYERS OF THE POPE THAT THE EXISTING TENSE SITUATION BE SETTLED BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

VATICAN CIRCLES DID NOT CONCEAL THEIR FEARS THAT WAR MIGHT BE IMMINENT, ALTHOUGH SOME PRELATES CONNECTED WITH THE POPE'S PEACE EFFORTS WERE HOPEFUL IT STILL MIGHT BE AVERGED. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY FEARED A FINAL SOLUTION MUST BE EXPECTED BY SUNDAY.

THROUGHOUT TODAY THERE WERE SIGNS OF INTENSE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AT THE VATICAN. THE HEADS OF ALMOST ALL MISSIONS SEP 1 1939 ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE CALLED AND CONFERRED EITHER WITH CARDINAL MAGLIONE OR HIS ASSISTANTS.

THE NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN, ADRIEN NIEUVENHUYS, REACHED ROME TODAY AFTER HAVING ADVANCED HIS ARRIVAL DATE BY SEVERAL WEEKS IN ORDER TO BE PRESENT DURING THE PERIOD OF CRISIS. HE WILL CALL ON CARDINAL MAGLIONE AT THE VATICAN TOMORROW.

BE609PED

PARIS-AUG-31

ALEXIS CARREL, SCIENTIST AND COLLABORATOR OF COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERGH, WROTE A LETTER TO THE NEWSPAPER LE MATIN SAYING HE WATCHED TROOPS LEAVING NORTH COAST TOWNS AND THAT "NOT A WIFE SHED A TEAR." SEP 1 1939

PMS IN

ATHENS, AUG. 31-(AP)-ALL FRENCH RESERVISTS IN GREECE WERE ORDERED TO PROCEED TO FRANCE AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TONIGHT.

TWO HUNDRED AMERICANS LEFT PIRAEUS FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE AMERICAN STEAMER EXORCHORDA.

BE332PED

NIGHT CABLE.....SS SEP 1 1939

RU HV ZNB OUT

GENEVA, AUGUST 31 (PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)---(AP)---THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ORDERED THE EXHIBITION OF FAMED PRADO PICTURES CLOSED BECAUSE OF FEARS OF A EUROPEAN WAR. XX

SEP 1 1939

THE PICTURES WHICH WERE SHIPPED OUT OF SPAIN TO PEACEFUL SWITZERLAND TO AVOID DESTRUCTION IN SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR INCLUDED MANY PRICELESS MASTERS AND HAVE BEEN SEEN BY MORE THAN 350,000 VISITORS. XX

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, A.[illegible].31-(AP)-WOOL SALES WERE FURTHER POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL SEPT. 11. BROKERS WILL MEET SEPT. 6 TO DISCUSS THE SALES PROGRAM.

THE SALES WERE POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK LAST MONDAY.

SEP 1 1939

QQ1039AED

B28 (AGENCIES OUT)

KX (DALLAS)

LONDON, AUG.31-(AP)-WOOL SALES IN SYDNEY AND ADELAIDE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK WERE POSTPONED TODAY, THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOOL SELLING BROKERS OF AUSTRALIA ANNOUNCED.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE AUSTRALIAN WOOLGROWERS COUNCIL HAVE DECIDED TO MEET IN SYDNEY SEPT. 6.

SEP 1 1939

QQ955AED

A47

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG. 31-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PRESS IN LONDON TONIGHT SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED NOTES FROM THE GERMAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS INDICATING MUTUAL WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE THEIR TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES. eliminate[illegible]

BE625PED

A49

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON-FIRST ADD CANADIAN PRESS. XXX TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES.

(THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED TO CONFIRM THAT SUCH NOTES HAD BEEN RECEIVED).

THE CANADIAN PRESS, HOWEVER, SAID THE CONTENTS OF THE NOTES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED TO VINCENT MASSEY, CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER DOMINIONS AT A MEETING IN THE DOMINIONS OFFICE.

BE628PED SEP 1 1939

EUROPEAN MILESTONES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING ARE STAND-OUT DATES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY SINCE ADOLF HITLER CAME TO POWER:

-1933-

JAN.30--HITLER BECOMES CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

-1934-

JAN.13--SAAR RETURNED TO GERMANY BY PLEBISCITE.

JUNE 14--PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND HITLER CONFER AT VENICE ON EUROPEAN AIMS--FIRST NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF HISTORIC COLLABORATION.

JUNE 30--"BLOOD PURGE" OF NAZI PARTY SOLIDIFIES HITLER'S POWER.

-1935-

OCT.2--ITALIAN TROOPS INVADE ETHIOPIA.

-1936-

MARCH 7--GERMANY REMILITARIZES RHINELAND.

MAY 9--MUSSOLINI PROCLAIMS ANNEXATION OF ETHIOPIA.

JULY 18--CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN SPAIN.

NOV.10--ITALIANS AND GERMANS SIGN PACT FOR UNITED FRONT ON EUROPEAN PROBLEMS.

NOV.25--JAPAN AND GERMANY MAKE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.

-1937-

NOV.6--ITALY JOINS JAPAN AND GERMANY IN ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.

1939

30. 24 - 2873

30.24-2873

-1938-

MARCH 13--GERMANY ANNEXES AUSTRIA.

SEPT.29--MUNICH ACCORD AMONG GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN GIVES CZECHO-SLOVAK SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY.

OCT.3--POLAND OCCUPIES TESCHEN AREA OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

NOV.1--HUNGARY GETS FRINGE OF SLOVAKIA AND CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN POST-MUNICH PARTITION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

-1939-

FEB.22--LITHUANIA SURRENDERS MEMELLAND TO GERMANY.

MARCH 15--GERMANY TAKES OVER BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA IN CZECHO-SLOVAK DISSOLUTION; SLOVAKIA BECOMES INDEPENDENT UNDER GERMAN WING.

MARCH 16--HUNGARY ANNEXES CARPATHO-UKRAINE.

~~APRIL~~ 29--SPANISH CIVIL WAR IS ENDED.

MARCH 31--BRITAIN PROMISES COOPERATION WITH FRANCE TO AID POLAND IF POLISH INDEPENDENCE IS THREATENED AND SHE RESISTS.

APRIL 7--ITALY INVADES ALBANIA, INCORPORATING HER INTO EMPIRE.

APRIL 28--HITLER VOICES DEMANDS FOR DANZIG AND HIGHWAY ACROSS POLISH CORRIDOR.

MAY 5--POLAND REFUSES DEMANDS BUT HOLDS DOOR OPEN TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

MAY 22--GERMANY AND ITALY SIGN MILITARY PACT.

AUG.23--HITLER REPORTED DEMANDING ALL POLISH TERRITORY ONCE HELD BY GERMANY, THREATENING PARTITION IF POLAND RESISTS.

AUG.24--GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA SIGN NONAGGRESSION PACT.

JH531AED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG-31

(BY) HERE ARE THE DISTANCES WHICH BOMBING PLANES WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL BETWEEN THEIR NEAREST AVAILABLE BASES AND EUROPE'S CAPITAL CITIES IN THE EVENT OF A WAR INVOLVING GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY AND POLAND.

THE FLYING TIME IS FIGURED ON AN ARBITRARY AVERAGE OF 200 MILES AN HOUR.

FRANCE TO BERLIN, 400 MILES, 2 HOURS.

[redacted] GERMANY TO PARIS, 225-[redacted] 1:08.

ENGLAND TO BERLIN, 550--2:45.

GERMANY TO LONDON, 275--1:23.

FRANCE TO ROME, 360--1:48.

CORSICA (FRENCH) TO ROME, 160--:54.

ITALY TO PARIS, 340--1:42.

GERMANY TO WARSAW, 175--:53.

POLAND TO BERLIN, 90--:27.

SUCH ESTIMATES ARE SUBJECT TO VARIOUS DISCOUNTS.

1939

CORSICA, FOR INSTANCE, PROBABLY WOULD BE UNTENABLE FOR [illegible] PLANES FRENCH DUE TO ITS CLOSENESS TO [illegible] ITALY. THE EASY BOMBING DISTANCE FROM POLAND TO BERLIN IS PREDICATED ON POLAND'S

SEP 1 1939

RETENTION OF THE SO CALLED POLISH CORRIDOR.

TANCE. BRITISH BOMBERS PROBABLY WOULD BE BASED IN FRANCE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THE ABOVE FIGURES ASSUME THAT AIRBORNES NEAR A NATION'S BORDERS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR BOMBER USE. THE STRATEGY OF THEORETICAL AIR WARFARE, HOWEVER, IS TO RENDER [illegible] SUCH ENEMY AIRBORNES USELESS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE AT THE START OF A CONFLICT.

SEP 1 1939

DEF-4:05PM #

UNDATED DIPLOMATIC NOTE-CHANGING

SEP 1 [illegible]

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE IS A DAY-BY-DAY GUIDE TO THE NOTES WRITTEN IN EFFORTS TO SAVE EUROPE'S PEACE:

AUGUST 26 -- PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGES ITALIAN KING VITTORIO EMANUELE TO USE HIS INFLUENCE FOR PEACE; URGES GERMANY AND POLAND TO DEAL DIRECTLY OR TO MEDIATE.

AUGUST 26 -- SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, CARRIES MESSAGE FROM HITLER TO BRITAIN; FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER APPEALS TO FUEHRER.

AUGUST 27 -- HITLER TELLS FRANCE HE MUST HAVE DANZIG AND POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR).

AUGUST 28 -- BRITAIN SENDS NOTE IN ANSWER TO FUEHRER.

SEP 1 1939

AUGUST 29 -- BRITAIN RECEIVES SECOND HITLER NOTE.

AUGUST 30 -- HITLER GETS BRITAIN'S SECOND ANSWER, APPARENTLY NOT BUDGING FROM PLEDGE TO HELP DEFEND POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

BB10A

A62 (NYC OUTJL

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 1 1939 SEP 1 1939

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG. 31--ON THE BASIS THAT ANY DELAY IN COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IS A GOOD DELAY, SEEKERS AFTER PEACE FIND SOME SATISFACTION IN THE FLIRTATION WHICH THE CONTENDING PARTIES ARE HAVING WITH THE IDEAS OF MEDIATION AND OF A GENERAL CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH ALL EUROPE'S ILLS.

SO FAR AS THE GERMAN-POLISH CONTROVERSY IS CONCERNED, BOTH SIDES HAVE TAKEN SUCH CATEGORICAL STANDS THAT RETREAT WOULD BE LIKE SAWING THE LIMB OFF BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE TREE.

ALL PARTIES--GERMANY, POLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE--HAVE TURNED

1939

30.24-2875

SYMPATHETIC EARS TO THE OFFER OF MEDIATION BY THE YOUTHFUL KING OF THE BELGIANS AND QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND. SUCH MEDIATION WOULD TEND TO ACT AS A BUFFER BETWEEN TWO STATES WHICH ARE READY TO FIGHT AT THE DROP OF THE HAT.

SEP 1 1939

HOWEVER, MANY OBSERVERS ARE SAYING THAT IF THERE IS ANY VEHICLE WHICH WOULD PERMIT GERMANY AND POLAND (WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND) TO SIT DOWN AT TABLE TOGETHER FOR A DISCUSSION WITHOUT LOSING FACE, IT WOULD SEEM TO BE A PARLEY THAT WOULD POOL ALL OUTSTANDING QUARRELS.

THESE WOULD INCLUDE NOT ONLY DANZIG, BUT WAR COLONIES, OTHER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS, ECONOMIC ISSUES AND WHAT NOT.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS NATURALLY WOULD BE THE FACT THAT FROM POLAND'S STANDPOINT ANY CONCESSIONS SHE HAD TO MAKE WOULD SAVOR OF ANOTHER MUNICH. SHE FEELS THAT EVEN THE REINCORPORATION OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG INTO THE REICH WOULD BE A STEP TOWARDS CUTTING HER OFF FROM ACCESS TO THE BALTIC--A GARROTE ABOUT HER NECK TO STRANGLE HER ECONOMICALLY.

AND HERR HITLER'S PRESENT ADAMANT DEMANDS PLACE THE RETURN OF DANZIG AS A LONG WAY FROM HIS MINIMUM. STILL, THERE ARE OTHER THINGS HE WANTS, LIKE HIS WAR COLONIES BACK, AND NOBODY COULD TELL WHERE A GENERAL CONFERENCE WOULD LAND IF IT ONCE GOT STARTED. THE GREAT PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT BY HAND, YOU KNOW.SEP 1 1939

WHILE THE PRESENT PAUSE IN THE RUSH FOR RUIN CANNOT BE OTHER THAN PLEASING, AND MUST GIVE RISE TO HOPE FOR PEACE, THERE IS DANGER IN TOO MUCH DELAY IN GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

30.24-2875

A92 (NYC OUT)

TRAFFIC C O R R E C T I O N

NEW YORK, MACKENZIE'S INTERPRETIVE, ELEVENTH GRAPH STARTING "APROPOS OF THIS" CORRECT YOUR COPY TO READ "DALADIER'S JAW," INSTEAD OF "JAM".

THE AP SEP 1 1939

EZMACAED

A83 (NYC OUT)

ALL THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED ARE CONTINUING TO PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR POSSIBLE WAR. EVERYBODY IS JUST SO READY FOR ACTION THAT IF ANYBODY FIRED A BIG GUN THE WAR MACHINES WOULD START TO FUNCTION AUTOMATICALLY AT FULL SPEED.

SOMEBODY'S PATIENCE MIGHT SNAP, AND RESULT IN THE DECISION THAT SINCE THE GENERAL CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS HAS TO BE SETTLED SOMETIME, IT MIGHT AS WELL BE THOROUGHLY IRONED OUT BY WAR NOW.

SEP 1 1939SEP 1

APROPOS OF THIS, THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN THE QUIET BUT GRIM SPEED WITH WHICH FRANCE IS GETTING SET. PREMIER DALADIER AND HIS CABINET AREN'T DOING MUCH TALKING. THEY ARE LEAVING MOST OF THAT TO THE REST OF THE CROWD. BUT DALADIER'S JAW JAM IS SET WITH THE FIGHTING EXPRESSION WHICH HAS BROUGHT HIM THE NICKNAME OF THE "BULL OF PROVENCE."

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOT TO OVERLOOK THAT THERE IS A VERY CONSIDERABLE GROUP OF HIGHLY PLACED FRENCHMEN WHO LONG HAVE WANTED TO WAGE A "PREVENTIVE" WAR AGAINST GERMANY. THIS HAS BEEN ON THE BASIS OF BELIEF THAT GERMANY WOULD ATTACK FRANCE AGAIN SOONER OR LATER.

(MORE) JH745AED

1939

#3 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE INTERPRETIVE XXX OR LATER. SEP 1 1939

THAT IS NOT TO SAY THAT FRANCE WANTS WAR NOW, BECAUSE SHE HAS MADE IT CLEAR SHE PREFERS PEACE. BUT IT IS TO SAY THAT SHE MIGHT NOT BE IN THE FRAME OF MIND TO BICKER OVER A LONG PERIOD WITH GERMANY.

WHEN I WAS IN FRANCE SOON AFTER MUNICH A HIGHLY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE, IN TELLING ME THE STORY OF WHY FRANCE AND ENGLAND DIDN'T FIGHT FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, IMPLIED IN ABOUT SO MANY WORDS THAT FRANCE WOULD HAVE FOUGHT IF SHE HAD BEEN SUFFICIENTLY SUPPORTED BY RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THAT WOULD BE A POINT OF ARGUMENT PROBABLY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE. BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT FRANCE'S MEMORY STILL BURNS WITH THE TERRIBLE DEVASTATION AND CIVILIAN TORTURE THAT THE WORLD WAR BROUGHT TO HER TERRITORY. SHE ISN'T OVERLOOKING, EITHER, THAT MUSSOLINI IS MAKING CLAIMS AGAINST HER.

WHILE FRANCE WANTS PEACE, THESE THOUGHTS MAKE HER SENSITIVE. I WOULDN'T WANT TO BE THE ONE TO FIRE A PISTOL UNEXPECTEDLY BEHIND THE BACK OF THE BULL OF PROVENCE. SEP 1 1939

JH751AED

INDUSTRIAL LOANS IN WAR DISCUSSED

SEP 1 1939

Jones Sees President—Says There'll Be Credits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A. P.)—Jess H. Jones, Federal Lending Administrator, discussed today with President Roosevelt the question of financing private industry in event of a European war, and asserted afterward that there would be no lack of credit in this country to any enterprise.

He told reporters that he and Mr. Roosevelt had considered what the lending agency might need to do in certain eventualities.

"We have some unused credit that might be made available to business and industry and other organizations," he added.

Mr. Jones said that he did not believe that the Export-Import Bank would extend credit to foreign governments for the purchase of raw materials, although it might have the technical right to do so. He said that neither the bank nor the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were subject to the Johnson act, forbidding credits to nations in default on debts to the United States.

The question of the Johnson act did not come up in his conference with the President, he added.

SEP 1 1939

HOWEVER, HE POINTED OUT THAT ALL EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TRANSACTIONS ARE WITH PRIVATE PARTIES AND NOT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, AND THAT NEITHER THE BANK NOR THE RFC HAS ANY APPLICATIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS. HE ADDED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER ANY CREDITS WOULD BE MADE TO GOVERNMENTS AS SUCH, AND THAT IN NO EVENT WOULD WAR MATERIALS BE INVOLVED.

WASHN-AUG-31

MEANWHILE THERE WERE THREE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THE CAPITAL: SEP 1 1939

1. DECLARING THAT "THERE'S NOT GOING TO BE ANY REPETITION OF 1917, WHEN THIS GOVERNMENT WAS UNPREPARED TO MEET AN ESPIONAGE PROBLEM," ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY ASSERTED THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WAS EXERTING EVERY EFFORT TO COMBAT SPIES. THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS OPENING NEW OFFICES IN PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE AND ALASKA, HE SAID, AND OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING AN OFFICE IN MANILA.

2. A POSSIBILITY DEVELOPED THAT THE TREASURY'S USUAL SEPTEMBER BORROWING OPERATIONS MIGHT BE POSTPONED TO AVOID ANY FURTHER UNSETTLING OF FINANCIAL MARKETS. A HIGH FISCAL OFFICIAL, DECLINING TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, GAVE IT AS HIS OPINION THAT THIS SHOULD BE DONE, NOTING THAT THE TREASURY HAS A WORKING BALANCE OF $1,615,193,881, WHICH, HE SAID, SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO FINANCE ITS OPERATIONS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. ACTING SECRETARY JOHN W. HANES SAID MERELY THAT THE QUESTION WOULD BE DISCUSSED WITH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE.

3. THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT CONTRACTS HAD BEEN AWARDED FOR $12,739,000 WORTH OF AIR BASE CONSTRUCTION AT KODIAK ISLAND AND SITKA, ALASKA. OFFICIALS SAID THAT AIRCRAFT OPERATING FROM

30.24--2877

30.24-2877

THESE BASES WOULD BE HELPFUL IN DETECTING AND WARDING OFF ANY ADVANCE UPON THE UNITED STATES FROM ACROSS THE PACIFIC. THE CONTRACTS WENT, AS A JOINT VENTURE, TO THE SIEMS SPOKANA CO. OF SPOKANE, JOHNSON, DRAKE AND PIPER, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, AND THE PUGET SOUND BRIDGE AND DREDGING COMPANY, SEATTLE.

SEP 1 1939

A8OWX

JONES MADE IT PLAIN THAT IN DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINANCING WAR PURCHASES OF BELLIGERENTS, HE WAS TALKING NOT OF A PLAN THAT HAS BEEN FORMULATED IN ADVANCE BUT OF "WHAT WE COULD DO IF CALLED UPON."

SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE POINTED REPEATEDLY TO THE JOHNSON ACT AS A BARRIER TO THE ISSUANCE OF WAR-TIME CREDITS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, VIRTUALLY ALL OF WHICH ARE IN DEFAULT ON THEIR WAR DEBT PAYMENTS. THE ACT, OF WHICH SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF) WAS AUTHOR, WAS ENACTED BY CONGRESS AS A RESULT OF THOSE DEFAULTS AND ALSO CONSEQUENT TO THE DEFAULT OF SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON BOND ISSUES FLOATED HERE.

SEP 1 1939

JONES MADE IT CLEAR THAT ANY FINANCING OF COMMODITIES WOULD NECESSARILY BE ON A LIMITED BASIS, BECAUSE THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK IS NOT EQUIPPED TO UNDERTAKE A WIDE-SCALE PROJECT OF THAT SORT. ITS METHOD OF OPERATION IS TO ENCOURAGE FOREIGN TRADE BY MAKING LOANS TO AMERICAN EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS AND THUS PROVIDING CREDIT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF GOODS.

SEP 1 1939

SENATOR MCKELLAR (D-TENN) TODAY ADVOCATED AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS TO AMEND THE NEUTRALITY ACT "IN THE INTEREST OF WORLD PEACE."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED A MAJORITY OF CONGRESS WOULD NOW VOTE FOR THE "REAL SUBSTANCE" OF SECRETARY HULL'S PROGRAM, WHICH CALLS AMONG OTHER THINGS FOR REPEAL OF THE BAN ON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS.

SEP 1 1939

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SEP 1 1939

WAR WEAPONS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

WASHINGTON,SEPT.1-(AP)-DESPITE POPULAR TALK OF DEATH RAYS AND GERM BOMBS, VICTIMS IN ANY NEW EUROPEAN WAR PROBABLY WILL DIE BY THE SAME TYPES OF WEAPONS USED IN THE LAST.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT DISCLOSE THE INVENTION OF ANY STARTLING ARMAMENTS SINCE THE FRENZIED 1914-18 EXPERIMENTATION PERIOD, THOUGH MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

OUT OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, PROVING GROUND FOR NEW ARMAMENTS, CAME NEWS OF ONLY ONE WHOLLY NOVEL DEFENSIVE DEVICE, AND THAT WAS A CRUDE, ALMOST PRIMITIVE, ANTI-TANK GRENADE.

POORLY-ARMED SPANISH SOLDIERS, WHEN UNDER ATTACK BY TANKS, SOMETIMES FILLED BOTTLES WITH GASOLINE, WRAPPED THEM IN GAS-SOAKED RAGS, IGNITED THE RAGS, AND HURLED THE BLAZING BOTTLES AT THE STEEL JUGGERNAUTS.

WHEN THE BOTTLES BURST AND THE FLAMING GASOLINE SPREAD, THE TANKS BECAME ROLLING OVENS.

NOTHING WAS SEEN IN THE SPANISH CONFLICT OF THE REPORTED GERMAN INVENTION OF A NEST OF BOMBS WITHIN A BOMB, AND WAR DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES SCOFF AT SUCH A DEVICE AS IMPRACTICAL, AS WELL AS UNNECESSARY.

SEP 1

DESCRIPTION OF AN "AIR BOMB" USED IN SPAIN LED ONE EXPERT

1939

ON EXPLOSIVES TO DEDUCE THAT IT WAS LOADED WITH AMMONIUM NITRATE AND A COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCE, AN EXPLOSIVE DISCOVERED LONG AGO.

KNOWN AND USED IN THE LAST WORLD WAR, THOUGH SELDOM EFFECTIVELY, WERE FLAME-THROWERS AND THERMITE BOMBS, THE LATTER OF WHICH SPEW HEAT OF BLAST-FURNACE INTENSITY UPON EXPLODING.

LIQUID OXYGEN BOMBS ARE COMPARATIVELY NEW, BUT MILITARY EXPERTS SAY THEY DETERIORATE, OFTEN WITHIN AN HOUR, AND CANNOT BE MANUFACTURED AND STORED FOR FUTURE USE.

WHAT COMBATANTS IN ANY NEW WAR MUST FACE, HOWEVER, ARE SWIFTER AIRPLANES CARRYING HEAVIER BOMB LOADS, FASTER AND STRONGER TANKS MOUNTED WITH GUNS AND GAS-PROJECTORS, AND FASTER-FIRING HIGHER-VELOCITY GUNS--IN BRIEF, VASTLY IMPROVED EQUIPMENT ON EVERY HAND.

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SEP 1 1939

A74KX

LOS ANGELES,AUG.31-(AP)-SOME 70 BOMBING PLANES BUILT IN THIS AREA WILL BE SHIPPED WITHIN THE NEXT SEVERAL DAYS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

SEP 1 1939

NEARLY HALF WERE DUE TO START FOR LIVERPOOL TODAY ABOARD THE FURNESS LINER INDIAN PRINCE.

IT WAS THE LARGEST SINGLE SHIPMENT SINCE LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP., BURBANK, AND NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION CORP., INGLEWOOD, STARTED RODUCING PLANES FOR EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

A SMALLER CONSIGNMENT WILL GO OUT SATURDAY NIGHT ABOARD THE FURNESS LINER PACIFIC RELIANCE. TWELVE BOMBERS ARE TO BE DISPATCHED TO HAVRE NEXT MONDAY ABOARD THE FRENCH LINER WYOMING, AND THE ROYAL MAIL MOTORSHIP LOCHAVEN IS EXPECTED TO TAKE 20 ADDITIONAL FOR LIVERPOOL

SEPT. 9.

AIRCRAFT PLANTS HAVE SUPPRESSED DETAILS CONCERNING MILITARY PLANES, SAYING THEY ARE BOUND BY GOVERNMENT-IMPOSED SECRECY.

SEP 1 1939

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AP FOR CP

SEP 1 1939

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG 31 (AP)-THREE PARTYLY-CAMOUFLAGED BOMBING PLANES, BUILT AT LOS ANGELES FOR THE BRITISH ARMY, LEFT SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, M.S.T. TODAY FOR LETHBRIDGE, CANADA.

FOUR OF THE BOMBERS FLEWIN YESTERDAY AND TWO LEFT ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FOR CANADA, THE OTHERS REMAINING HERE OVERNIGHT. TWO MORE PLANES ARRIVED TODAY, ANDTHREE OF THESE FOUR FORMED THE GROUP THAT FLEW NORTH AFTER SERVICING. ONE OF THE PLANES REMAINED HERE BUT WAS DUE TO HOP OFF TOMORROW MORNING.

AIRPORT ATTENDANTS EXPECTED A NUMBER OF THE BOMBERS TO BE FLOWN THROUGH HERE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

SEP 1 1939

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A123KX

CRISIS

SEP 1 1939

VICTORIA,B.C., AUG. 31-(CANADIAN PRESS)-VOLUNTEER BRIGADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AGAINST HAZARDS FROM POSSIBLE DIRECT OR INDIRECT ENEMY ATTACK WERE BEING ORGANIZED AT VULNERABLE POINTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TODAY.

JOHN HART, FINANCE MINISTER AND ACTING PREMIER, ANNOUNCED THE ACTION AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

A PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SET UP, UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF DR.H.E.YOUNG, PROVINCIAL MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

(MORE)